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LEGISLATIVE MANUAL



WISCONSIN 1865.

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Richard D. [redacted]

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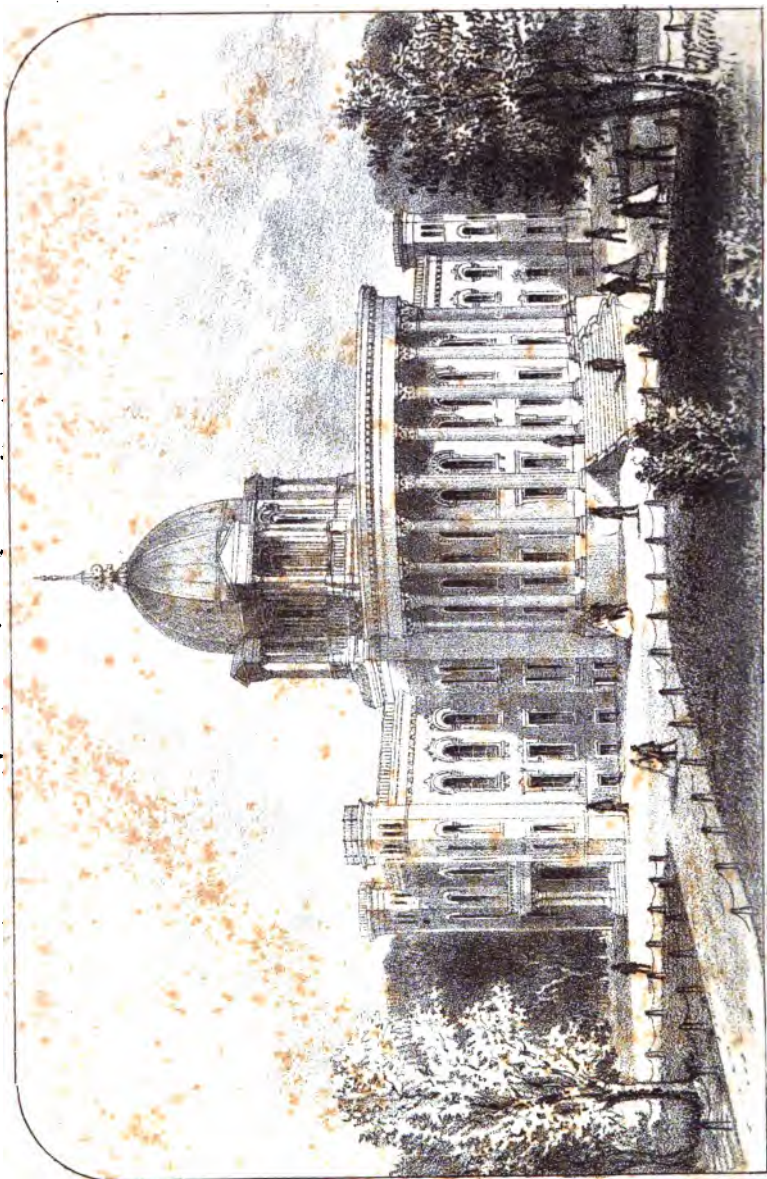


The Glory that is
in this book

Richard Dalrymple
Greenfield Menasha
County State of Wisconsin

W. C. Dalrymple
Greenfield





WESTERN ENGRAVING CO CHICAGO

THE
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,
COMPRISING
JEFFERSON'S MANUAL, RULES, FORMS AND LAWS,
FOR THE REGULATION OF BUSINESS;
ALSO,
LISTS AND TABLES FOR REFERENCE.

Compiled by the Chief Clerks of the Senate and Assembly, in the Year 1865.

Fourth Annual Edition.

MADISON, WIS.:
ATWOOD & RUBLEE, STATE PRINTERS.
1865.

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1865

JOINT RESOLUTION No. 3, S.

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Chief Clerks of the Senate and Assembly be directed to prepare a Legislative Manual, similar in its general style and contents to that published pursuant to joint resolution of the Legislature of 1863, making such changes and additions as they may deem necessary ; that they be authorized to contract for the printing of the same, for diagrams and views of the Capitol, and for a small map of the State suitable for that purpose, at fair remunerative rates ; that 1,000 copies of the same be immediately published, delivered to and receipted for by said Clerks, and by them distributed in the usual manner.

Adopted in Senate, January 20th, 1865.

FRANK M. STEWART,
Chief Clerk of Senate.

Concurred in by the Assembly, January 21st, 1865.

JOHN S. DEAN,
Chief Clerk of Assembly.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JANUARY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
FEBRUARY.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	1	2	3	4
MARCH.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
APRIL.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
MAY.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
JUNE.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	1

CALENDAR FOR 1866.

Months.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JANUARY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
FEBRUARY.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
MARCH.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
APRIL.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
MAY.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
JULY.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
AUGUST.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
SEPTEMBER.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
OCTOBER.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
NOVEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
DECEMBER.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	1

ECLIPSES IN 1865.

There will be four eclipses this year, two of the sun and two of the moon.

I. A partial eclipse of the moon, April 10th, visible. Begins at New York at 10h. 49m. in the evening, and ends at 35 minutes past midnight. Size, one-fifth of the moon's diameter.

II. A total eclipse of the sun, April 25th, invisible in North America.

III. A partial eclipse of the moon, October 4th, in the evening, visible. Beginning at New York at 5h. 44m., and ends at 6h. 45m. Size one-third of diameter. The moon will rise eclipsed partially.

IV. An annular eclipse of the sun, October 19th, in the morning, visible as a partial eclipse throughout North America; invisible in California and Oregon. At New York it begins at 8h. 56m., and ends at 12m. past 12. Size 7½ digits, or about two-thirds of the sun's diameter.

LIST OF SUNDAYS IN 1865.

January.....	1	8	15	22	29
February.....	5	12	19	26	
March.....	5	12	19	26	
April.....	2	9	16	23	30
May.....	7	14	21	28	
June.....	4	11	18	25	
July.....	2	9	16	23	30
August.....	6	13	20	27	
September.....	3	10	17	24	
October.....	1	8	15	22	29
November.....	5	12	19	26	
December.....	4	11	18	25	31

RATES OF POSTAGE.

DOMESTIC.

All transient matters must be prepaid by stamps.

No package will be forwarded which weighs over four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

Valuable letters may be registered by application at the office of mailing, and the payment of a registration fee of 20 cents.

On all *letters*, 3 cents for each $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, or fraction thereof.

Drop or local letters, 2 cents for each $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce or fraction thereof; no carrier's fee for delivery.

Printed Books, in one package, to one address, 4 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Circulars, unsealed, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cents; the same rate for every three or less number additional.

On all transient newspaper or other printed matter, (books and circulars excepted,) and on all seeds, cuttings, &c., pamphlets, book MSS., and proof-sheets, maps, engravings, blanks, patterns, envelopes and photographs, contained in one package, to one address, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

On all matter not above specified, same rate as letters.

FOREIGN.

On letters to Canada, 10 cents per half ounce, and to other British North American Provinces, when not over 3,000 miles, 10 cents for each $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce. When over 3,000 miles, 15 cents. Prepayment optional except to Newfoundland.

To Great Britain or Ireland, 24 cents. Prepayment optional.

To France, 15 cents for each $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce. Prepayment optional.

To the German States, by Prussian closed mail, prepaid, 28 cents; unpaid, 30 cents.

Letters to other Foreign Countries vary in rate according to the route by which they are sent, and the proper information can be obtained of any Postmaster in the United States.

MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SECTION I.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

MR. ONSLOW, the ablest among the Speakers of the House of Commons, used to say, "It was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of Administration, and those who acted with the majority in the House of Commons, than a neglect of, or a departure from, the rules of proceeding; that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority; and that they were, in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority, against the attempts of power.

So far the maxim is certainly true, and is founded in good sense, that as it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measure proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapon by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power, are the forms and rules of proceeding, which have been adopted as they were found necessary from time to time, and become the law of the House; by a strict adherence to which, the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses, which these forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities.—2 *Hats.*, 171, 172.

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is: that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the

caprice of the Speaker, or captiousness of the members. It is very material that order, decency and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body.—2 *Hats*, 149.

SECTION II.

LEGISLATURE.

All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. *Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 1.*

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 6.*

For the powers of Congress, see the following Articles and Sections of the Constitution of the United States:—Art. I., Sec. 4, 7, 8, 9.—Art. II., Sec. 1, 2.—Art. III., Sec. 3.—Art. IV., Sec. 1, 3.—And all the Amendments.

SECTION III.

PRIVILEGED.

The privileges of the members of Parliament, from small and obscure beginnings, have been advancing for centuries with a firm and never-yielding pace. Claims seem to have been brought forward from time to time, and repeated till some example of their admission enabled them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the point of progression at which they now are. It is now acknowledged: 1st, That they are at all times exempted from question elsewhere, for anything said in their own House; that during the time of privilege; 2d, Neither a member himself, his wife,* or his servants, [*familiares sui*.] for any matter of their own, may be* arrested on meane process, in any civil suit; 3d, Nor be detained under execution, though levied before the time of privilege; 4th, Nor impleaded, cited or subpoenaed in any court; 5th, Nor summoned as a witness or juror; 6th, Nor may their lands or goods be distrained; 7th, Nor their persons assaulted, or characters traduced. And the period of time, covered by privilege, before and after the session, with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the Crown, amounts, in fact, to a perpetual protection against the course of justice. In one instance, indeed it has been relaxed by 10 G. 3, c. 50, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continually progressive, seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them, the doctrine being, that "their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite;" and that "the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast; and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated law."—1 *Blackstone*, 163, 164.

It was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege, that the framers of our Constitution, in their care to provide that the laws shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged "Senators and

*Elsynge, 217—Hats, 81—1 Grey's Deb. 138. †Order of the House of Commons, 1663, July 10.

Representatives" themselves from the single act of "arrest in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, during their attendance at the sessions of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and from being questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House."—Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 6. Under the general authority "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers given them," Const. U. S., Art. II., Sec. 8, they may provide by law the details which may be necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being as yet made it seems to stand at the present on the following ground: 1. The act of arrest is void *ab initio*, 2 *Stra.*, 989. 2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion, 1 *Bl.* 186, 2 *Stra.* 990; or by Habeas Corpus under the Federal or State authority, as the case may be; or a writ of privilege out of the Chancery, 2 *Stra.* 989, in those States which have adopted that part of the laws of England.—Orders of the House of Com. 1650, Feb. 20. 3. The arrest, being unlawful, is a trespass, for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action or indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorised arrests. 4. The court before which the process is returnable, is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorised proceeding, and liable, also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.

The time necessary for going to and returning from Congress not being defined, it will, of course, be judged of in every particular case by those who will have to decide the case.

While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest, *enudo, morando et re devudo*, the House of Commons themselves, decided that "a convenient time was to be understood."—1580—1 *Hats.*, 99, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity perhaps constraining him to it.—2 *Stra.*, 986, 987.

This privilege from arrest, privileges of course against all process, the disobedience to which is punishable by an attachment of the person; as a subpoena ad respondendum, or, testificandum, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duty to perform in another place.

When a representative is withdrawn from his seat by summons, the 47,700 people whom he represents, lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do in his voluntary absence; when a senator is withdrawn by summons, his State loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does in his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evil admits no comparison.

So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two Houses of Congress; but in the following cases it is otherwise: In Dec. 1796, the House of Representatives committed two persons of the names of Randall and Whitney, for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the House; and the facts being proved, Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight, and Randall three weeks, and was reprimanded by the Speaker. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives voted a challenge given to a member of their House, to be a breach of the privileges of the House; but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made, no further proceedings were had. The editor of the *Aurora*, having, in his paper of Feb. 19, 1800, inserted some paragraph defamatory to the Senate, and failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order, it was insisted in support of it, that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men, possesses the right of self defence; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self-preservation; that they have an inherent right to do all acts necessary to keep them-

selves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them ; that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication ; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempts : all the State Legislatures exercise the same power, and every Court does the same ; that if we have it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and by noise and tumult, render proceeding in business impracticable ; that if our tranquillity is to be perpetually disturbed by newspaper defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite coolness and deliberation ; and that we must therefore have a power to punish those disturbers of our peace and proceedings. To this it was answered, that the Parliament and Courts of England have cognisance of contempts by the express provisions of their law ; that the State Legislatures have equal authority, because their powers are plenary ; they represent their constituents completely, and possess all their powers, except such as their Constitutions have expressly denied them ; that the Courts of the several States have the same powers by the laws of their States, and those of the Federal Government by the same State laws, adopted in each State by a law of Congress ; that none of these bodies, therefore, derive those powers from natural or necessary right, but from express law ; that Congress have no such natural or necessary power, nor any powers but such as are given them by the Constitution ; that that has given them directly, exemption from personal arrest, exemptions from questions elsewhere for what is said in the House, and power over their own members and proceedings ; for these no further law is necessary, the Constitution being the law ; that, moreover, by that article of the Constitution which authorises them "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in them," they may provide by law for an undisturbed exercise of their function, *e. g.*, for the punishment of contempts, of affrays or tumults in their presence, *etc.*, but, till the law be made, it does not exist ; and does not exist, from their own neglect ; that in the meantime, however, they are not unprotected, the ordinary magistrates and courts of law being open and competent to punish all unjustifiable disturbances or defamations, and even their own sergeant, who may appoint deputies ad libitum to aid him, *3 Grey*, 59, 147, 255, is equal to the smallest disturbances ; that in requiring a previous law, the Constitution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen as well as the member ; as, should one House, in the regular form of a bill, aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the President ; and also as, the law being promulgated, the citizen will know how to avoid offence. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control ; if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the law in its own breast, and after the fact committed, make its sentence both the law and the judgment on that fact ; if the offence is to be kept undefined, and to be declared only *ex re nata*, and according to the passions of the moment, and there be no limitation either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen will be perilous indeed. Which of these doctrines is to prevail, time will decide. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment on any particular case, is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even a similar case arises, the judgment which is to make, and at the same time apply, the law, is open to question and consideration, as are all new laws. Perhaps Congress, in the meantime, in their care for the safety of the citizen as well as that for their own protection, may declare by law what is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the citizens, and at the same time test the judgments they shall themselves pronounce in their own case.

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election ; and before a return be made, a member elected may be named of a committee, and is to every intent a member, except that he cannot vote until he is sworn.—*Memor.*, 107, 108.—*D'Eves*, 642, col. 2; 658, col. 1.—*Pet. Miscel. Parl.* 119—*Lex. Parl.*, c. 23—2 *Hats*, 22, 62.

Every man must, at his peril, take notice who are members of either House returned of Record.—*Lex. Parl.*, 23, 4—*Inst.*, 24.

On complaint of a breach of privilege, the party may either be summoned or sent for in custody of the sergeant.—1 *Grey*, 88, 96.

The privilege of a member is the privilege of the House. If the member waive it without leave, it is a ground for punishing him, but cannot in effect waive the privilege of the House.—3 *Grey*, 140, 322.

For any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.—*Const. U. S., Art. I., Sec. 6.*—*S. P. protest of Commons to James I.*, 1621—2 *Rapin*, No. 54, p. 211, 212. But this is restrained to things done in the House in a Parliamentary course, 1 *Rush*, 663. For he is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentarium, to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty.—*Comp. p.*

If an offence be committed by a member in the House of which the House has cognizance, it is an infringement of their right for any person or court to take notice of it, till the House has punished the offender, or referred him to a due course.—*Lex. Parl.* 63.

Privilege is in the power of the House, and is a restraint to the proceedings of inferior courts, but not of the House itself.—2 *Nelson*, 450—2 *Grey*, 399. For whatever is spoken in the House is subject to the censure of the House; and offences of this kind have been severely punished, by calling the persons to the bar to make submission, committing him to the Tower, expelling the House, etc.—*Scob.* 72.—*Lex. Parl. c.* 22.

It is a breach of order for the Speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order.—2 *Hats.* 176, 176—5 *Grey*, 183.

And even in cases of treason, felony and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance; yet in Parliament, a member is privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the House, that it may judge of the fact, and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege. Otherwise it would be in the power of other branches of the government, and even of every private man, under pretences of treason, etc., to take any man from his service in the House; and so as many, one after another, as would make the House what he pleaseth.—*Decision of the Commons on the King's declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor*, 4 *Rushw.* 586. So when a member stood indicted of felony, it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the House till conviction. For it may be any man's case, who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony, or the like crime.—23 *El.* 1850—*D'Ewes* 283, vol. 1.—*Lex. Parl.* 133.

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when, on any public inquiry, matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the House, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they think proper—2 *Hats.* 259. Of which see many examples—2 *Hats.* 266, 257, 258. But the communication is subsequent to the arrest. 1 *Blackst.* 167.

It is highly expedient, says Hatsell, for the due preservation of the privileges of the separate branches of the Legislature, that neither should encroach on the other, or interfere in any matter depending before them, so as to preclude, or even influence, that freedom of debate, which is essential to a free council. They are therefore not to take notice of any bills or other matters depending, or of votes that have been given, or of speeches that have been held, by the members

of either of the other branches of the Legislature, until the same have been communicated to them in the usual Parliamentary manner.—2 *Hats*. 252—4 *Inst.* 15—*Seld. Jud.* 53. Thus the King's taking notice of the bill for suppressing soldiers, depending before the House, his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the two Houses, his expressing displeasure against some persons for matters moved in Parliament during the debate and preparation of a bill, were breaches of privilege.—2 *Nelson*, 743; and in 1783, December 17, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges, etc., to report any opinion, or pretended opinion of the King, on any bill or proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members.—2 *Hats*. 251, 6.

SECTION IV.

ELECTIONS.

The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 4.*

Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 5.*

SECTION V.

QUALIFICATIONS.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 3.*

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors of each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand; but each State shall have at least one Representative.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 2.*

The provisional apportionment's of Representatives made in the Constitution, in 1787, and afterwards by Congress were as follows :

STATES.	1787 ¹	1790 ²	1800 ³	1810 ⁴	1820 ⁵	1830 ⁶	1840 ⁷	1850 ⁸	1860 ⁹
¹⁰ Maine.....	0	0	0	0	7	8	7	6	5
New Hampshire....	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3
Massachusetts.....	8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11	10
Rhode Island.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut.....	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4
Vermont.....	0	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3
New York.....	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31
New Jersey.....	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
Pennsylvania.....	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24
Delaware.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland.....	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5
¹¹ Virginia.....	10	19	22	28	22	21	15	13	8
North Carolina....	5	10	12	13	13	18	9	8	7
South Carolina....	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4
Georgia.....	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7
Kentucky.....	0	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9
¹² Tennessee.....	0	0	3	6	9	13	11	10	8
¹³ Ohio.....	0	0	0	6	14	19	21	21	19
¹⁴ Louisiana.....	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	4	5
¹⁵ Indiana.....	0	0	0	0	3	7	10	11	11
¹⁶ Mississippi.....	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	5	5
¹⁷ Illinois.....	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	9	14
¹⁸ Alabama.....	0	0	0	0	3	5	7	7	6
¹⁹ Missouri.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7	9
²⁰ Michigan.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	6
²¹ Arkansas.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
²² Florida.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
²³ Iowa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
²⁴ Texas.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
²⁵ Wisconsin.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
²⁶ California.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
²⁷ Minnesota.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
²⁸ Oregon.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
²⁹ Kansas.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
³⁰ West Virginia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	65	105	141	181	212	242	223	237	241

1 As per Constitution.

2 As per act of April 14, 1792, one Representative for 33,000, first census.

3 As per act of January 14th, 1802, one Representative for 33,000, second census.

4 As per act of Dec. 21, 1811, one Representative for 35,000, third census.

5 As per act of March 7, 1822, one Representative for 40,000, fourth census.

6 As per act of May 22, 1832, one Representative for 47,700, fifth census.

7 As per act of June 25, 1842, one Representative for 70,630, sixth census.

8 As per act of July 30, 1853, one Representative for 98,702, seventh census.

9 Previous to the 3d March, 1820, Maine formed part of Massachusetts, and was called the *District of Maine*, and its Representatives are numbered with those of Massachusetts. By compact between Maine and Massachusetts, Maine became a separate and independent State, and by act of Congress of 3d March, 1820, was admitted into the Union as such; the admission to take place on the 15th of the same month. On the 7th of April, 1820, Maine was declared entitled to seven Representatives, to be taken from those of Massachusetts.

10 Divided by action of State Legislature and Congress in 1861 and 1862, and State of West Virginia created therefrom.

11 Admitted under act of Congress of June 1, 1796, with one Representative.

12 " " April 30, 1802, " "

13 " " " "

14	Admitted under act of Congress of April 8, 1812, with one Representative.
15	" " " " December 11, 1816, "
16	" " " " December 10, 1817, "
17	" " " " December 3, 1818, "
18	" " " " December 14, 1819, "
19	" " " " March 2, 1821, "
20	" " " " January 26, 1837, "
21	" " " " January 16, 1838, "
22	" " " " March 8, 1845, "
23	" " " " Mar. 2, 1845, with two Representatives.
24	" " " " December 29, 1845, two "
25	" " " " May 29, 1848, with three "
26	" " " " Sept. 8, 1850, with two "
27	" " " " May 11, 1858, with two "
28	" " " " Feb. 14, 1860, with one "
29	" " " " Jan. 29, 1861, with one "

30 Previous to December 31, 1862, West Virginia was part of the State of Virginia, which State was entitled to eleven members of the House of Representatives.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 2.*

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person, holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 6.*

SECTION VI.

QUORUM.

A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may decide.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 6.*

In general, the chair is not to be taken until a quorum for business is present; unless, after due waiting, such a quorum be despaired of, when the chair may be taken and the House adjourned. And whenever, during business, it is observed that a quorum is not present, any member may call for the House to be counted; and being found deficient, business is suspended.—2 *Hats.*, 125, 126.

The President having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that shall have been made in the entries.—*Rules of the Senate* 1.

SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On a call of the House, each person rises up as he is called, and answereth; the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be made till the House be fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time, and if still absent, excuses are to be heard.—*Ord. H. of C.* 92.

They rise, that their persons may be recognized; the voice, in such a crowd, being an insufficient verification of their presence; but in so small a body as the Senate of the United States, the trouble of rising cannot be necessary.

Orders for calls on different days may subsist at the same time.
—2 *Hats.*, 72.

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorised, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made, as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour is arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned.—*Rule 6.*

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 3.*

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 3.*

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers.—*Const. U. S., Art. I, Sec. 2.*

When but one person is proposed, and no objection made, it has not been usual in Parliament to put any question to the House; but without a question, the members proposing him conduct him to the chair. But if there be objections, or another proposed, a question is put by the clerk.—2 *Hats.*, 168. As are also questions of adjournment.—6 *Grey*, 406. Where the House debated and exchanged messages and answers with the King for a week, without a speaker, till they were prorogued. They have done it *de die in diem* for fourteen days.—1 *Chand.*, 331, 335.

In the Senate, a President pro-tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to be determined on the Vice President appearing and taking the chair, or at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess.—*Vide Rule 23.*

Where the Speaker has been ill, other Speakers pro-tempore have been appointed. Instances of this are, 1 *H.*, 4, Sir John Cheney, and for Sir William Sturton, and in 15 *H.* Sir John Tyrrell, in 1656, Jan. 27—1658, March 9—1659, Jan. 13.

Sir Job Charlton ill, Seymour chosen, 1673, Feb. 18. } Not merely
Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1673, } pro tempore,
April 15. } *Chand.*, 169,

Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.

Thorp in execution, a new Speaker chosen—31 *H. VI.*—3 *Grey*, 11; and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances.—*Hats.* 161.—4 *Inst.*—8 *Lex. Parl.* 263.

A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House, and a Speaker pro tempore appointed.—*Grey*, 186.—5 *Grey*, 134.—*Vide Rule Sen.* 23.

SECTION X.

ADDRESS.

The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.—*Const. U. S.*, Art. II, Sec. 3.

A joint address from both Houses of Parliament is read by the Speaker of the House of Lords. It may be attended by both Houses in a body, or by a committee from each House, or by the two Speakers only. An address of the House of Commons only may be presented by the whole house, or by the Speaker.—9 *Grey*, 473, 1 *Chandler*. 298, 301, or by such particular members as are of the Privy Council.—2 *Hats*. 276.

SECTION XI.

COMMITTEES.*

Standing committees, as of privileges and elections, etc., are usually appointed at the first meeting, to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy: every committee having a right to elect their own chairman, who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the House.—4 *Inst.*, 11, 12.—*Scob.*, 7.—1 *Grey*, 112.

At these committees the members are to speak standing, and not sitting; though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise.—*D'Ewes*, 630 col. 1.—4 *Parl. Hist.* 440.—2 *Hats*. 77.

Their proceedings are not to be published, as they are of no force, till confirmed by the House.—*Rushw.*, part 3, vol. 2, 74.—3 *Grey*, 401.—*Scob.* 39. Nor can they receive a petition but through the House.—9 *Grey*, 412.

When a committee is charged with an inquiry, if a member proved to be involved, they cannot proceed against him, but must make a special report to the House; whereupon the member is heard in his place, or at the bar, or a special authority is given to the committee to enquire concerning him.—9 *Grey*, 523.

So soon as the House sits, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the services of the House. 2 *Nals.* 319. *Vide Rules H. R.* 192.

It appears that on joint committee of the Lords and Commons, each committee acted integrally, in the following instances.—7 *Grey*, 261, 278, 285, 338.—1 *Chandler*, 357, 462. In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not.—6 *Grey*, 129, 7 *Grey*, 128, 229, 321.

*Mode of appointing committees.—*Vide Senate Rules*, 33, 34, *Rules H. R.*, 7.

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, message, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a committee of the whole House—6 *Grey*, 311, where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended until they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the House, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills—*Scob.* 36, 44. Propositions for any charge on the people are especially to be first made in a committee of the whole—3 *Hats.* 127. *Vide Rules H. R.* 123, 124. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees every one speaks as often as he pleases.—*Scob.* 49—*Vide Rules H. R.* 125. They generally acquiesce in the chairman named by the speaker; but, as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member, by consent, putting the question.—*Scob.* 36—3 *Grey*, 301,—*Vide Rules H. R.* 118. The form of going from the House into committee, is for the Speaker, on motion, to put the question that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take under consideration such a matter, naming it. If determined in the affirmative, he leaves the chair, and takes a seat elsewhere, as any other member; and the person appointed chairman seats himself at the clerk's table.—*Scob.* 36—*Vide Rules H. R.* 118. Their quorum is the same as that of the House; and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question rises; the Speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the House of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the Speaker takes the chair, and receives it, because the committee cannot.—2 *Hats.* 125, 126.

In a committee of the whole, the tellers, on a division, differing as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose, and danger of a decision by the sword. The Speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table: whereupon the members retiring to their places, the Speaker told the House "he had taken the chair without an order to bring the House into order." Some excepted against it; but it was generally approved as the only expedient to suppress disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further, in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done.—3 *Grey*, 139.

A committee of the whole being broken up in disorder, and the chair resumed by the Speaker without an order, the House was adjourned. The next day the committee was considered as thereby dissolved, and the subject again before the House; and it was decided in the House, without returning into committee.—3 *Grey*, 130.

No previous question can be put in a committee; nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfinished they rise on a question, the House is resumed, and the chairman reports that the committee of the whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein;

but not having time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon, a question is put on their having leave, and on the time when the House will again resolve itself into a committee.—*Scob. 38.* But if they have gone through the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report their proceedings to the House, which being resolved, the chairman rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make report when the House shall think proper to receive it. If the House have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "Now, now," whereupon he makes the report; but if it be late, the cry is, "To-morrow, to-morrow," or "On Monday," etc.; or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put, that it be received to-morrow, &c.—*Scob. 38.*

In other things the rules of proceedings are to be the same as in the House.—*Scob. 39.*

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Common fame is a good ground for the House to proceed by inquiry, and even to accusation.—*Resolutions of House of Commons, 1 Carl. 1, 1625—Rush. Lex. Parl. 115—1 Grey, 16, 22, 92—8 Grey 21, 23, 27, 45.*

Witnesses are not to be introduced but where the House has previously instituted an inquiry, 2 *Hats. 102*, nor then are orders for their attendance given blank—3 *Grey, 51.*

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the House, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the Speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "You hear the question, answer it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the Speaker directs the witness, counsel and parties to withdraw; for no question can be moved or put, or debated while they are there—2 *Hats, 108.* Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters.—2 *Hats. 106, 107—8 Grey, 64.* The questions asked must be entered in the journals.—3 *Grey, 81.* But the testimony given in answer before the House, is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it.—7 *Grey, 52, 334.*

If either House have occasion for the presence of a person in custody of the other, they ask the other leave that he may be brought up to them in custody.—3 *Hats. 52.*

A member in his place gives information to the House of what he knows of any matter under hearing at the bar—*Jour. H. of C., Jan. 22, 1744, 5.*

Either House may request, but not command, the attendance of a member of the other. They are to make the request by message to the other House and to express clearly the purpose of attendance, that no improper subject of examination may be tendered to him. The House then gives leave to the member to attend, if he choose it; wait-

ing first to know from the member himself whether he chooses to attend, till which they do not take the message into consideration. But when the Peers are sitting as a court of Criminal Judicature, they may order attendance; unless where it be a case of impeachment by the Commons. There is to be a request.—3 *Hats.* 17—9 *Grey*, 306, 406—10 *Grey*, 133.

Counsel are to be heard only on private, not on public bills; and on such points of law only as the House shall direct.—19 *Grey*, 61.

SECTION XIV.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The Speaker is not precisely bound to any rules as to what bills or other matter shall be first taken up, but is left to his own discretion, unless the House on a question decide to take up a particular subject.—*Hakew*, 136.

A settled order of business is, however, necessary for the government of the presiding person, and to restrain individual members from calling up favorite measures, or matters under their special patronage, out of their just turn. It is useful also for directing the discretion of the House, when they are moved to take up a particular matter, to the prejudice of others, having a priority of right to their attention in the general order of business.

In Senate, the bills and other papers which are in possession of the House, and in a state to be acted upon, are arranged every morning, and brought on in the following order:

1. Bills ready for a second reading are read, that they may be referred to committee, and so put under way. But if, on their being read, no motion is made for commitment, they are then laid on the table in the general file, to be taken up in their just turn.
2. After twelve o'clock, bills ready for it are put on their passage.
3. Reports in possession of the House, which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up, that the bill may be ordered in.
4. Bills or other matter before the House, and unfinished on the preceding day, whether taken up in turn, or on special order, are entitled to be resumed, and passed on through their present stage.
5. These matters being despatched, for preparing and expediting business, the general file of bills and other papers is taken up, and each article of it is brought on according to its seniority, reckoned by the date of its first introduction to the House. Reports on bills belong to the dates of their bills.

[The arrangement of the business of the Senate is now as follows:

1. Motions previously submitted.
2. Reports of committees previously made.
3. Bills from the House of Representatives, and those introduced on leave, which have been read the first time, are read the second time, and if not referred to committee, are considered in committee of the whole, and proceeded with as in other cases.
4. After twelve o'clock, engrossed bills of the Senate, and bills of the House of Representatives, on the third reading are put on their passage.
5. If the above are finished before one o'clock, the general file of bills, consisting of those reported from committees on the second reading, and those reported from committees after having been referred, are taken up in the order in which they are reported to the Senate by the respective committees.
6. At one o'clock, if no business be pending, or if no motion be made to proceed to other business, the special orders are called, at the head of which stand the unfinished business of the preceding day.—*Vide Rules H. E.*, 19 to 27, *inclusive*.

In this way we do not waste our time in debating what shall be taken up; we do one thing at a time, follow up a subject while it is fresh, and till it is done with; clear the House of business, gradatim, as it is brought on, and prevent, to a certain degree, its immense accumulation towards the close of the session.

Arrangement, however, can only take hold of matters in possession of the House. New matter may be moved at any time, when no question is before the House. Such are, original motions, and reports on bills. Such are, bills from the other House, which are received at all times, and receive their first reading as soon as the question then before the House is disposed of; and bills brought in on leave, which are read first whenever presented. So, messages from the other House, respecting amendments to bills, are taken up as soon as the House is clear of a question, unless they require to be printed, for better consideration. Orders of the day may be called for, even when another question is before the House.

SECTION XV.

ORDER.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.—*Const.* 1, 5.

In Parliament, "instances make order," *per Speaker Onslow*, 2 *Hats.*, 144; but what is done only by one Parliament, cannot be called custom of Parliament: *by Prynne*, 1, *Grey*, 52.

SECTION XVI.

ORDERS RESPECTING PAPERS.

The clerk is to let no journals, records, accounts or papers, be taken from the table, or out of his custody.—2 *Hats.*, 193, 194.

Mr. Prynne having, at a committee of the whole, amended a mistake in a bill, without order or knowledge of the committee, was reprimanded.—1 *Chand.*, 77.

A bill being missing, the House resolved, that a protestation should be made and subscribed by the members, "before Almighty God and this honorable House, that neither myself nor any other, to my knowledge, have taken away, or do at this present, conceal a bill entitled," &c.—5 *Grey*, 202.

After a bill is engrossed, it is put into the Speaker's hands, and he is not to let any one have it to look into it.—*Town. col.*, 209.

SECTION XVII.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

When the Speaker is seated in his chair, every member is to sit in his place.—*Scob.*, 6—3 *Grey*, 408.

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the House, or any particular member, but to the Speaker, who calls him by his name, that the House may take notice, who it is that speaks.—*Scob.* 6—*D'Eves*, 487,

col. 1—2 *Hats.* 77—4 *Grey*, 66—8 *Grey*, 108. But members who are indisposed, may be indulged to speak sitting.—3 *Hats.* 75, 77—1 *Grey*, 195.

In Senate, every member, when he speaks, shall address the Chair, standing in his place; and when he has finished, shall sit down.—*Rule 3.*

When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.—*Rule H. R.* 28.

When a member stands up to speak, no question is to be put; but he is to be heard, unless the House overrule him.—4 *Grey*, 390—5 *Grey*, 6, 143.

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the Speaker determines who was first up, and calls him by name; whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down, and gives way to the other. But sometimes the House does not acquiesce in the Speaker's decision: in which case the question is put, "Which member was first up?"—2 *Hats.* 76—*Scob.* 7—*D'Ewes* 434, col. 1, 2.

In the Senate of the United States, the President's decision is without appeal. Their rule is in these words: *When two members rise at the same time, the President shall name the person to speak; but in all cases, the member who shall first rise and address the chair, shall speak first.*—*Rule 5.*

No man can speak more than once to the same bill, on the same day: or even on another day, if the debate be adjourned. But if it be read more than once in the same day, he may speak once at every reading. *Co.* 12, 116—*Hakew.* 148—*Scob.* 58—2 *Hats.* 75. Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time.—*Smyth Comw. L.* 2, c. 3—*Arcan. Parl.* 17.

The corresponding rule of the Senate is in these words: No member shall speak more than twice in any one debate on the same day, without leave of the Senate.—*Rule 4.*

No member shall speak more than once to the same question, without leave of the House, unless he be the mover, proposer, or introducer of the matter pending; in which case he shall be permitted to speak in reply, but not until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.—*Rule H. R.* 32.

But he may be permitted to speak again to clear a matter of fact. 3 *Grey*, 357, 416. Or merely to explain himself, 3 *Hats.* 73, in some material part of his speech, *ib.* 75; or to the manner or words of the question, keeping himself to that only, and not traveling into the merits of it, *Memorials in Hakew.* 29; or to the orders of the House, if they be transgressed, keeping within that line, and falling into the matter itself.—*Mem. Hakew.* 30, 31.

But if the Speaker rise to speak, the member standing up, ought to sit down, that he may be first heard.—*Town. col.* 205—*Hale, Parl.* 133—*Mem. in Hakew.* 30, 31. Nevertheless, though the Speaker may of right speak to matters of order, and be the first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject, except where the House have occasion for facts within his knowledge; then he may, with their leave, state the matter of fact.—3 *Grey*, 38.

No one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluously or tediously.—*Scob.* 31, 32—2 *Hats.* 166, 168—*Hale. Parl.* 133.

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the House, no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with the motion to rescind it. 2 *Hats.* 169, 170—*Rushw. p.* 3 v. 1, fol. 42. But while a proposition is under consideration, it is still in fieri, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the House.—9 *Grey.* 308.

No person, in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name; but to describe him by his seat in the House, or who spoke last, or on the other side of the question, &c.—*Mem. in Hakew.*—3 *Smyth's Comw. L.* 2, c. 3; not to digress from the matter to fall upon the person.—*Scob.* 31—*Hale. Parl.* 133—2 *Hats.* 166, by speaking, reviling, nipping, or unmannerly words against a particular member.—*Smyth's Comw. L.* 2 c. 3. The consequence of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms, but to arraign the motives of those who propose or advocate it, is a personality, and against order. Qui digreditur a materia ad personum, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress.—*Ord. Com.* 1604, Apr. 19.

When a member shall be called to order by the President, or a Senator, he shall sit down, and every question out of order shall be decided by the President without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate, and the President may call for the sense of the Senate on any question of order.—*Rule* 6.

While the speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or cross the House; nor, in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse; nor while a member is speaking shall pass between him and the Chair. Every member shall remain uncovered during the session of the House. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the ayes and noes are calling, or ballots are counting.—*Rule H. R.* 34.

No one is to disturb another in his speech, by hissing, coughing, spitting, 6 *Grey.* 332—*Scob.* 8—*D'Eves.* 332, col. 1; nor stand up to interrupt him, *Town. col.* 205—*Mem. in Hakew.* 31; nor to pass between the Speaker and the speaking member; nor to go across the House, *Scob.* 6; or to walk up and down it; or to take books or paper from the table, or write there.—2 *Hats.* 177.

Nevertheless, if a member finds it is not the intention of the House to hear him, and that by conversation or any other noise, they endeavor to drown his voice, it is the most prudent way to submit to the pleasure of the House and sit down; for it scarcely ever happens that they are guilty of this piece of ill manners without sufficient reason, or inattentive to a member who says anything worth their hearing.—2 *Hats.* 77, 78.

If repeated calls do not produce order, the Speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity; whereupon the House may require the member to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation, and to withdraw. Then the Speaker states the offence committed, and the House considers the degree of punishment they will inflict.—2 *Hats.* 166, 7, 8, 172.

For instance of assaults and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceedings there, see 1 *Pet. Misc.* 82—3 *Grey.* 8, 128—*Grey.*

328—5 *Grey*, 38—26 *Grey*, 204—10 *Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the House for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places not to prosecute any quarrel, *Grey*, 128, 293—5 *Grey*, 289; or orders them to attend the Speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and to report to the House, 3 *Grey*, 419; and they are put under restraint, if they refuse, or until they do.—9 *Grey*, 234, 312.

Disorderly words are not to be noticed till the member has finished his speech. 5—*Grey*, 356—6 *Grey*, 60. Then the person objecting to them, and desiring them to be taken down by the clerk at the table, must repeat them. The Speaker then may direct the clerk to take them down in his minutes. But if he thinks them not disorderly, he delays the direction. If the call becomes pretty general, he orders the clerk to take them down, as stated by the objecting member. They are then part of his minutes, and when read to the offending member, he may deny they were his words, and the House must then decide by a question whether they are his words or not. Then the member way justify them or explain the sense in which he used them or apologize. If the House is satisfied, no further proceeding is necessary. But if two members still insist to take the sense of the House, the member must withdraw before that question is stated, and then the sense of the House is to be taken.—2 *Hats*. 199—4 *Grey*, 170—6 *Grey*, 59. When any member has spoken, or other business intervened, after offensive words spoken, they cannot be taken notice of for censure. And this is for the common security of all, and to prevent mistakes, which must happen, if words are not taken down immediately. Formerly, they might be taken down at any time the same day.—2 *Hats*. 196—*Mem. in Hakev.* 71—3 *Grey*, 48—9 *Grey*, 514.

Disorderly words spoken in a committee, must be written down as in the House; but the committee can only report them to the House for animadversion.—6 *Grey*, 47.

The rule of the Senate says, If a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptional words shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President may be better enabled to judge.—*Rule 7*.

In Parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the King, is against order.—*Smyth's Comw. L.* 2, c. 3—2 *Hats*. 170.

It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other House, or the particular votes or majorities on it there; because the opinion of each House should be left to its own independency, not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to misunderstanding between the two Houses.—8 *Grey*, 22.

Neither House can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the House of which he is, and leave the punishment to them. Where the complaint is of words disrespectfully spoken by a member of another House, it is difficult to obtain punishment; because of the rules supposed necessary to be observed (as to the immediate noting down of words) for the security of members. Therefore, it is the duty of the House, and more particularly of the Speaker, to interfere immediately, and not to permit ex-

pressions to go unnoticed, which may give ground of complaint to the other House, and introduce proceedings and mutual accusations between the two Houses, which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder.—3 *Hats*. 51.

No member may be present when a bill, or any business concerning himself, is debating; nor is any member to speak to the merits of it till he withdraws.—2 *Hats*. 219. The rule is that if a charge against a member arise out of a report of a committee, or examination of witnesses, in the House, as the member knows from that to what points he is to direct his exculpation, he may be heard to those points, before any question is moved or stated against him. He is then to be heard, and withdraw before any question is moved. But if the question itself is the charge, as for the breach of order, or matter arising in debate, there the matter must be stated, that is, the question must be moved, himself heard and then to withdraw.—2 *Hats*. 121, 122.

Where the private interests of a member are concerned in a bill or question, he is to withdraw. And where such an interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed, even after a division. In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principles of the social compact, which denies to any man to be a judge of his own case, it is for the honor of the House that this rule of immemorial observance should be strictly adhered to.—2 *Hats*. 119, 121—6 *Grey*, 368.

No man is to come into the House with his head covered, nor to remove from one place to the other with his hat on, nor is to put on his hat in coming in; or removing, until he be sit down in his place.—*Scob*. 6.

A question of order may be adjourned to give time to look into precedents.—2 *Hats*. 118.

In the Senate of the United States, every question of order is to be decided by the President, without debate; but if there be a doubt in his mind, he may call for the sense of the Senate.—*Rule* 6.

If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call to order; in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed, in case any member object, without leave of the House; and if the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.—*Rule H. R.* 29.

In Parliament, all decisions of the Speaker may be controlled by the House.—3 *Grey*, 318.

SECTION XVII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

Of right, the door of the House ought not to be shut, but to be kept by porters, or sergeants-at-arms, assigned for that purpose.—*Mod. ten. Parl.* 28.

By the rule of the Senate, on motion made and seconded, to shut the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a member, require secrecy, the President shall direct the gallery to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the door shall remain shut.—*Rule 18.*

No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person or persons whatsoever within the doors of the Senate chamber, to present any petition, memorial, or address, or to hear any such read.—*Rule 19.*

The only case where a member has a right to insist on any thing is, where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the House. Here, there having been already a resolution, any member has a right to insist that the Speaker, or any other whose duty it is, shall carry it into execution; and no debate or delay can be had on it. Thus any member has a right to have the house or gallery cleared of strangers, an order existing for that purpose; or to have the House told when there is not a quorum present.—2 *Hats.* 87, 129. How far an order of the House is binding, see *Haken*, 392.

But where an order is made that any particular matter be taken up on any particular day, there a question is to be put when it is called for, Whether the House will now proceed to that matter? Where orders of the day are on important or interesting matter, they ought not to be proceeded on till an hour at which the House is usually full —(*which in Senate is at noon.*)

Orders of the day may be discharged at any time, and a new one made for a different day.—3 *Grey*, 48, 313.

When a session is drawing to a close, and the important bills are all brought in, the House, in order to prevent interruption from further unimportant bills, sometimes come to a resolution, that no new bill be brought in, except it be sent from the other House.—3 *Grey*, 156.

All orders of the House determine with the session; and one taken under such an order, may, after the session is ended, be discharged on Habeas Corpus.—*Raym*, 120—*Jacobs*, *L. D. by Ruffhead—Parliament*, 1 *Lev.* 165, *Pritchard's case.*

Where the Constitution authorizes each House to determine the rule of its proceedings, it must mean in those cases, legislative, executive, or judiciary, submitted to them by the Constitution, or in something relating to these, and necessary towards their execution. But orders and resolutions are sometimes entered in the journals, having no relation to these, such as acceptances of invitations to attend orations, to take part in processions, etc. These must be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are therefore perhaps improperly placed among the records of the House.

SECTION XIX.

PETITIONS.

A petition prays something. A remonstrance has no prayer.—1 *Grey*, 58.

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners, *Scob.* 87—*L. Parl.* c. 22—3 *Grey*, 362, unless they are attending, 1 *Grey*, 401, or unable to sign and averred by a member, 3 *Grey*, 418. But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning

was on the question, (March 14, 1800,) received by the Senate. The averment of a member, or somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioner, is necessary, if it be questioned.—6 *Grey*, 86. It must be presented by a member, not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him, holding it in his hand, 10 *Grey*, 57.

Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate, shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the President or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer.—*Rule 24*.

Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally by the introducer; they shall not be debated on the day of their being presented, nor on any day assigned by the House for the receipt of petitions after the first thirty days of the session, unless where the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order in which they were presented.—*Rule H. E. 55*.

Regularly a motion for receiving it must be made and seconded, and a question put, whether it shall be received? But a cry from the House of "Received," or even its silence, dispenses with the formality of this question; it is then to be read at the table, and disposed of.

SECTION XX.

MOTIONS.

When a motion has been made, it is not to be put to the question, or debate, until it is seconded.—*Scob.*, 21.

The Senate say, No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded.—*Rule 9*.

It is then, and not till then, in possession of the House. It is to be put in writing, if the House or Speaker require it, and must be read to the House by the Speaker as often as any member desire it for his information.—2 *Hats.*, 82.

The rule of the Senate is, when a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any member, delivered in at the table, and read by the President, before the same shall be debated.—*Rule 10*.

When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud by the Clerk before debated.—*Rule H. E. 33*.

Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.—*Rule H. E. 39*.

It might be asked whether a motion for adjournment, or for the orders of the day, can be made by any one member while another is speaking? It cannot. When two members offer to speak, he who rose first is to be heard, and it is a breach of order in another to interrupt him, unless by calling him to order if he depart from it. And the question of order being decided he is still to be heard through. A call for adjournment, or for the order of the day, or for

the question, by gentlemen from their seats, is not a motion. No motion can be made without arising and addressing the Chair. Such calls are themselves breaches of order, which though the member who has risen may respect as an expression of impatience of the House, against further debate, yet, if he chooses, he has a right to go on.

SECTION XXI.

RESOLUTIONS.

When the House commands, it is by an "order." But facts, principles, their own opinions, and purposes, are expressed in the form of resolutions.

A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the Chair. But on appeal to the Senate. (i. e., a call for their sense by the President, on account of doubt in his mind, according to Rule 16,) the decision was overruled.—*Journ. Sen. June 1, 1786.* I presume the doubt was, whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.

SECTION XXII.

BILLS.

Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each, whether it be the first, second, or third; which reading shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise.—*Rule 26.*

Every bill shall be introduced on the report of a committee, or by motion for leave. In the latter case, at least one day's notice shall be given of the motion; and the motion shall be made, and the bill introduced, if leave is given, when resolutions are called for; such motion, or the bill when introduced, may be committed.—*Rule H. R. 108.*

SECTION XXIII.

BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

One day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill.—*Rule 25.*

When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the House, in general terms, the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill entitled, &c. Leave being given, on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder are always appointed on the committee, and one or more in addition.—*Hakew., 132—Scob., 40.*

It is to be presented fairly written, without any erasure or interlineation or the Speaker may refuse it.—*Scob., 31—1 Grey, 82, 84.*

SECTION XXIV.

BILLS, FIRST READING.

When a bill is first presented, the clerk reads it at the table, and hands it to the Speaker, who, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the first time of reading it; and the question will be, Whether it shall be read the second time? Then sitting down, to give an opening for objections; if none be made, he rises again and puts the question, Whether it shall be read a second time? *Hakew.*, 137, 141. A bill cannot be amended at the first reading.—6 *Grey*, 286; nor is it usual for it to be opposed then, but it may be done and rejected.—*D'Ewes*, 335, col. 1.—8 *Hats.*, 198. [*Vide Rules H. R.* 109.]

SECTION XXV.

BILLS, SECOND READING.

The second reading must regularly be on another day.—*Hakew.*, 143. It is done by the clerk at the table, who then hands it to the Speaker. The Speaker, rising, states to the House the title of the bill, that this is the second time of reading it, and that the question will be, Whether it shall be committed, or engrossed and read a third time? But if the bill came from the other House, as it always comes engrossed, he states that the question will be, Whether it shall be read a third time? And before he has so reported the state of the bill, no one is to speak to it.—*Hakew.*, 143, 146.

In the Senate of the United States, the President reports the title of the bill, that this is the second time of reading it, that it is now to be considered as in a committee of the whole, and that the question will be, Whether it shall be read a third time? or, that it may be referred to a special committee.—*Vide Rule 27.*

SECTION XXVI.

BILLS, COMMITMENT.

If, on motion and question, it be decided that the bill shall be committed, it may then be moved to be referred to a committee of the whole House, or to a special committee. If the latter, the Speaker proceeds to name the committee. Any member also may name a single person, and the clerk is to write him down as of the committee. But the House have a controlling power over the names and number, if a question be moved against any one; and may in any case put in and put out whom they please.

Those who take exception to some particulars in the bill, are to be of the committee. But none who speak directly against the body of the bill. For he that would totally destroy would not amend it. *Hakew.*, 146—*Town. col.*, 208—*D'Ewes*, 634, col. 2—*Scob.*, 47; or, as is said, 5 *Grey*, 145, the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares

not for it—6 *Grey*, 372. It is therefore a constant rule, "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it."—*Grey*, 228.

And when any member who is against the bill hears himself named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus, March 6, 1806, Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself.—*Scob.*, 48.

No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read, after which it may be referred to a committee.—*Rule 27.*

The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negative, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.—*Rules, H. R.* 110.

In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate will proceed, by ballot, severally, to appoint the chairman of each committee, and then by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. When any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature, may, on motion, be referred to such committee.—*Rule 34.*

The clerk may deliver the bill to any member of the committee.—*Town. col.*, 138. But it is usual to deliver it to him who is first named.

In some cases, the House has ordered the committee to withdraw immediately into the committee-chamber, and act on, and bring back the bill, during the sitting of the House.—*Scob.*, 48, (*Vide Rules H. R.* 102.)

A committee meets when and where they please, if the House has not ordered time and place for them.—6 *Grey*, 370. But they can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent, nothing being the report of the committee, but what has been agreed to in committee actually assembled.

A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum for business. *Elyng's method of passing bills*, 11.

Any member of the House may be present at any select committee, but cannot vote, and must give place to all of the committee, and must sit below them.—*Elyng*, 12—*Scob.*, 49.

The committee have full power over the bill, or other paper committed to them, except that they cannot change the title or subject.—8.

The paper before a committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draught of an address, &c., and it may either originate with them, or be referred to them. In every case, the whole paper is read first by the clerk, and then by the chairman, by paragraphs, *Scob.*, 49, pausing at the end of each paragraph, and putting questions for amending, if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects, originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately, as amended, or unamended, and no final question on the whole.—3 *Hata.*, 276. But if they relate to the same subject, a question is put on the whole. If it be a bill, draught of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by para-

graphs, putting questions for amending, either by insertion or striking out, if proposed; but no question on agreeing to the paragraphs separately. This is reserved to the close, when a question is put on the whole for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them, they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final question on the whole, because all parts of the paper having been adopted by the House, stand, of course, unless altered, or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it cannot be made good by amendments, they cannot reject it, but must report it back to the House without amendments, and there make their opposition.

The natural order in considering and amending any paper is, to begin at the beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs; and this order is so strictly adhered to in Parliament, that when a latter part has been amended, you cannot recur back and make any alteration in a former part.—2 *Hats.*, 90. In numerous assemblies, this restraint is, doubtless, important.

But in the Senate of the United States, though in the main we consider and amend the paragraphs in their natural order, yet recurrences are indulged; and they seem on the whole, in that small body, to produce advantages outweighing their inconveniences.

To this natural order of beginning at the beginning, there is a single exception found in Parliamentary usage. When a bill is taken up in committee, or on its second reading, they postpone the preamble, till the other parts of the bill are gone through. The reason is, that on consideration of the body of the bill, such alterations may therein be made, as may also occasion the alteration of the preamble.—*Scob.*, 50—7 *Grey*, 431.

On this head, the following case occurred in the Senate, March 6, 1800. A resolution which had no preamble, having been already amended by the House, so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was made to prefix a preamble, which, having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a correspondent amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble could not be taken up till the body of the resolution is done with. But the preamble was received; because we are in fact through the body of the resolution we have amended, that as far as amendments have been offered, and indeed till little of the original is left, it is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble; and whether the one offered be consistent with the resolution, is for the House to determine. The mover, indeed, has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution; but the House is not in possession of it; it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the House can only operate on what is before them. The practice of the Senate, too, allows recurrences backward and forward for the purpose of amendments, not permitting amendments in a subsequent, to preclude those in a prior part, or *e converso*.

When a committee is through the whole, a member move that the committee may rise, and the chairman report the paper to the House,

with or without amendment, as the case may be.—2 *Hats.* 289, 292—*Scob.* 53—2 *Hats.* 290—8 *Scob.* 50.

When a vote is once passed in a committee, it cannot be altered but by the House, their votes being binding on themselves.—1807, *June* 4.

The committee may not erase, interline or blot the bill itself; but must, in a paper by itself, set down the amendments, stating the words that are to be inserted or omitted, *Scob.* 50; and where, by reference to the page, line and word of the bill.—*Scob.* 50.

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The chairman of the committee, standing in his place, informs the House, that the committee to whom was referred such a bill, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed him to report the same without any amendment, or with sundry amendments, (as the case may be,) which he is ready to do when the house pleases to receive it. And he, or any other, may move that it may be now received. But the cry of "now, now," from the House, generally dispenses with the formality of a motion and question. He then reads the amendments, with the coherence in the bill, and opens the alterations, and the reasons of the committee for such amendments, until he has gone through the whole. He then delivers it at the clerk's table, where the amendments reported are read by the clerk, without the coherence; whereupon the papers lie upon the table, till the House, at its convenience, shall take up the report.—*Scob.* 52—*Hakew.* 148.

The report being made, the committee is dissolved, and can act no more without a new power.—*Scob.* 51. But it may be revived by a vote and the same matter recommitted to them.—4 *Grey*, 361.

SECTION XXVIII.

BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not, in an ordinary course be recommitted. But in cases of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee.—*Hakew.* 151. If a report be committed before agreed to in the House, what has passed in the committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed.—3 *Hats.* 181, *note*.

In Senate, January, 1800, the salvage bill was recommitted three times after the recommitment.

A particular clause of a bill may be committed without the whole bill.—3 *Hats.* 181; or so much of a paper to one, and so much to another committee.

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORT TAKEN UP.

When the report of a paper, originating with a committee, is taken up by the House, they proceed exactly as in committee. Here, as in committee, when the paragraphs have, on distinct questions, been agreed to *seriatim*.—5 *Grey*, 366—6 *Grey*, 368—8 *Grey*, 47, 104, 360—1 *Tarbut's deb.*, 125—3 *Hats*. 348—no question needs be put on the whole report.—5 *Grey*, 381.

On taking up a bill reported with amendments, the amendments only are read by the clerk. The Speaker then reads the first, and puts it to the question; and so on till the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other amendment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment.—*Elysinge's Mem.*, 23. When through the amendments of the committee, the Speaker pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the House to the body of the bill; as he does also if it has been reported without amendments; putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question, Whether the bill shall be read the third time?

SECTION XXX

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

If on the motion and question, the bill be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, then the proceedings in the Senate of the United States, and in Parliament, are totally different. The former shall be first stated.

The 28th Rule of the Senate says, "All the bills, on a second reading, shall first be considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in committee of the whole before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered;" that is to say, unless ordered to be referred to a special committee. And when the Senate shall consider a treaty, bill, or resolution, as in committee of the whole, the Vice President, or President *pro tempore*, may call a member to fill the chair, during the time the Senate shall remain in committee of the whole; and the chairman so called, shall, during such time, have the power of a President *pro tempore*.

The proceedings of the Senate, as in a committee of the whole, or in quasi-committee, is precisely as in a real committee of the whole, taking no questions but on amendments. When through the whole, they consider the quasi-committee arisen, the House resumed, without any motion, question or resolution to that effect, and the President reports, "that the House, acting as in committee of the whole, have had under their consideration the bill entitled, &c., and have made sundry amendments, which he will now report to the House." The bill is then before them, as it would have been if reported from a committee, and questions are regularly to be put again on every amendment; which being gone through, the President pauses to give time to the House to propose amendments to the body of the bill, and when through puts the question whether it shall be read the third time?

After progress in amending a bill in quasi-committee, a motion may be made to refer it to a special committee. If the motion prevails, it is equivalent in effect to the several votes that the committee rise, the House resume itself, discharge the committee of the whole, and refer the bill to a special committee. In that case, the amendments already made fail. But if the motion fails, the quasi-committee stands in *statu quo*.

How far does this 28th rule subject the House, when in quasi-committee, to the laws which regulate proceedings of committees of the whole? The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the House, are the following: 1. In a committee, every member may speak as often as he pleases. 2. The votes of a committee may be rejected or altered when reported to the House. 3. A committee, even of the whole, cannot refer any matter to another committee. 4. In a committee, no previous question can be taken; the only means to avoid an improper discussion, is to move that the committee rise; and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted on returning into committee, the House can discharge them and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper discussion by the previous question. 5. A committee cannot punish a breach of order in the House or in the Gallery.—9 *Grey*, 113; it can only rise and report it to the House, who may proceed to punish.

The first and second of these peculiarities attach to the quasi-committee of the Senate, as every day's practice proves; and seem to be the only ones to which the 28th rule meant to subject them; for it continues to be a House, and therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a House. Thus, 3d. It is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4th. It admits the previous question; if it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion; but being able, as the committee is, to avoid it by returning into the House; for the moment it would resume the same subject there, the 20th rule declares it again a quasi-committee. 5th. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a House on any breach of order. 6th. It takes a question by Yea and Nay as the House does. 7th. It receives messages from the President, and the other House. 8th. In the midst of a debate, it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a House, not as a committee.

SECTION XXXI.

BILLS, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

In Parliament, after the bill has been read a second time, if on the motion and question, it be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, the Speaker reads it by paragraphs, pausing between each, but putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question, Whether it shall be read a third time? if it came from the other House. Or, if originating with themselves, Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? The Speaker reads sitting, but rises to put a question. The clerk stands while he reads.

But the Senate of the United States is so much in the habit of making many and material amendments at a third reading, that it has become the practice not to engross a bill till it has passed. An irregular and dangerous practice: because, in this way, the paper which passes the Senate is not that which goes to the other House; as the act of the Senate has never been seen in the Senate. In reducing numerous, difficult, and illegible amendments into the text, the secretary may, with the most innocent intentions, commit errors, which can never again be corrected.*

*This difficulty has since been obviated by the following Rule of the Senate: "The final question, upon the second reading of every bill, or resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? and no amendment shall be received for discussion at the third reading of any bill, resolution, amendment, or motion,

The bill being now as perfect as its friends can make it, this is the proper stage for those fundamentally opposed, to make their first attack. All attempts at other periods, are with disjointed efforts; because many who do not expect to be in favor of the bill, ultimately, are willing to let it go on to its perfect state, to take time to examine it themselves, and to hear what can be said for it; knowing that, after all, they have sufficient opportunities of giving it their veto. Its two last stages, therefore, are reserved for this, that is to say, on the question, Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? and lastly, Whether it shall pass? The first of these is usually the most interesting contest; because then the whole subject is new and engaging, and the minds of the members having not yet been declared by any trying vote, the issue is the more doubtful. In this stage, therefore, it is the main trial of strength between its friends and opponents; and it behooves every one to make up his mind decisively for this question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, Whether it shall pass?

When the bill is engrossed, the title is to be endorsed on the back, and not within the bill.—*Hakew.* 250.

SECTION XXXII.

READING PAPERS.

Where papers are laid before the House, or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them read once at the table, before he can be compelled to vote on them. But it is a great, though common error, to suppose that he has a right, *toties quoties*, to have acts, journals, accounts or papers, on the table, read independently of the will of the House. The delay and interruption which this might be made to produce, evince the impossibility of the existence of such a right. There is, indeed, so manifest a propriety of permitting every member to have as much information as possible on every question on which he is to vote, that when he desires the reading, if it be seen that it is really for information, and not for delay, the Speaker directs it to be read without putting a question, if no one objects. But if objected to a question must be put.—2 *Hals.* 117, 118.

It is equally an error to suppose that any member has a right, without a question put, to lay a book or paper on the table, and have it read, on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the House.—2 *Hals.* 117, 118.

For the same reason, a member has not a right to read a paper in his place, if it be objected to, without leave of the House. But this

unless by unanimous consent of the members present; but it shall at all times be in order, before the final passage of any such bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, to move its commitment; and should such commitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, shall be again read a second time, and considered as in committee of the whole, and then the aforesaid question shall be again put."

rigor is never exercised but where there is an intentional or gross abuse of the time and patience of the House.

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This, also, is to prevent an abuse of time ; and therefore is not refused but where that is intended.—2 *Grey*, 227.

A report of a committee of the Senate on a bill from the House of Representatives being under consideration, on motion that the report of the committee of the House of Representatives on the same bill be read in the Senate, it passed in the negative.—*Feb.* 28, 1793.

Formerly when papers were referred to a committee, they used to be first read, but of late, only the title ; unless a member insists they shall be read, and then nobody can oppose it.—2 *Hats*, 117.

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to amend ; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged, and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.—*Rule* 11.

When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely ; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged ; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be equivalent to its rejection.—*Rules H. R.*, 41.

It is no possession of a bill unless it be delivered to the clerk to be read, or the Speaker reads the title.—*Lex. Parl.* 274—*Elysinge Mem.* 85—*Ord. House of Commons*, 64.

It is a general rule that the question first moved and seconded, shall be first put.—*Scob.* 21, 22—2 *Hats*, 81. But this rule gives way to what may be called privileged questions ; and the privileged questions are of different grade among themselves.

A motion to adjourn simply takes place of all others ; for, otherwise the House might be kept sitting against its will, and indefinitely. Yet this motion cannot be received after another question is actually put, and while the House is engaged in voting.

Orders of the day take the place of all other questions, except for adjournment. That is to say, the question which is the subject of an order, is made a privileged one *pro hac vice*. The order is a repeal of the general rule as to this special case. When any member moves, therefore, for the orders of the day to be read, no further debate is permitted on the question which was before the House, for if the debate might proceed, it might continue through the day, and defeat the order. This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the orders generally, and not for any particular one ; and if it be carried on the question—"Whether the House will now proceed to the orders of the day ?" they must be read and proceeded on in the course in which they stand.—2 *Hats*, 83. For priority of order gives priority of right, which cannot be taken away but by another special order.

After these, there are other privileged questions, which will require considerable explanation.

It is proper that every parliamentary assembly should have certain forms of questions, so adapted as to enable them fitly to dispose of every proposition which can be made to them. Such are: 1. The previous question: 2. To postpone indefinitely: 3. To adjourn to a definite day: 4. To lie on the table: 5. To commit: 6. To amend. The proper occasion for each of these questions should be understood.

1. When a proposition is moved which it is useless or inexpedient now to express or discuss, the previous question has been introduced for suppressing, for that time, the motion and its discussion.—3 *Hats*. 188, 189.

2. But as the previous question gets rid of it only for that day, and the same proposition may recur the next day, if they wish to suppress it for the whole of that session, they postpone it indefinitely.—3 *Hats*. 183. This quashes the proposition for that session, as an indefinite adjournment is a dissolution, or the continuance of a suit *sine die* is a discontinuance of it.

3. When a motion is made which it will be proper to act on, but information is wanted, or something more pressing claims the present time, the question or debate is adjourned to such a day within the session as will answer the views of the House.—2 *Hats*. 81. And those who have spoken before, may not speak again when the adjourned debate is resumed.—2 *Hats*. 73. Sometimes, however, this has been abusively used, by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.

4. When the House has something else which claims its present attention, but would be willing to reserve in their power to take up a proposition whenever it shall suit them, they order it to lie on their table. It may then be called for at any time.

5. If the proposition will want more amendment and digestion than the formalities of the House will conveniently admit, they refer it to a committee.

6. But if the proposition be well digested, and may need but few and simple amendments, and especially if these be of leading consequence, they then proceed to consider and amend it themselves.

The Senate, in their practice, vary from this regular gradation of forms. Their practice, comparatively, with that of Parliament, stands thus:

For the Parliamentary,
Postponed indefinitely,
Adjournment,
Lying on the table.

The Senate uses,
—Postm't to a day beyond the session.
—Postm't to a day within the session.
{ Postponement indefinite.
{ Lying on the table.

In their 11th Rule, therefore, which declares, that while a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, unless it be for the previous question, or to postpone, commit or amend the main question, the term postponement must be understood according to their broad use of it, and not in its Parliamentary sense. Their rule then

establishes as privileged question, the previous question, postponement, commitment and amendment.

But it may be asked, Have these questions any privilege among themselves? or are they so equal that the common principle of the "first moved, first put," takes place among them? This will need explanation. Their competitions may be as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Prev. Qu. and Postpone | In the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes, and the 1st member of the 4th class, the rule "first moved, first put," takes place. |
| Commit | |
| Amend | |
| 2. Postpone and Prev. Qu. | |
| Commit | |
| Amend | |
| 3. Commit and Prev. Qu. | |
| Postpone | |
| Amend | |
| 4. Amend and Prev. Qu. | |
| Postpone | |
| Commit | |

In the 1st class, where the previous question is first moved, the effect is peculiar. For it not only prevents the after motion to postpone or commit from being put to question before it, but also from being put after it. For if the previous question be decided affirmatively, to wit, that the main question shall *now* be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit. And if it be decided negatively, to wit, that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the House out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for nor against the previous question, will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended, shall be examined hereafter.

2d Class. If postponement be decided affirmatively, the proposition is removed from before the House, and consequently there is no ground for the previous question, commitment or amendment. But if decided negatively, that it shall not be postponed, the main question may then be suppressed by the previous question, or may be committed or amended.

The 3d class is subject to the same observations as the 2d.

The 4th class—Amendment of the main question first moved, and afterwards the previous question, the question of amendment shall be first put.

Amendment and postponement competing, postponement is first put, as the equivalent proposition to adjourn the main question would be in Parliament. The reason is, that the question for amendment is not suppressed by postponing or adjourning the main question, but remains before the House whenever the main question is resumed, and it might be that the occasion for other urgent business might go by, and be lost by length of debate on the amendment, if the House had it not in their power to postpone the whole subject.

Amendment and commitment. The question for committing though last moved, shall be first put: because in truth it facilitates and befriends the motion to amend. *Scobell* is express—"On a motion to amend a bill any one may, notwithstanding, move to

commit it, and the question for commitment shall be first put."—*Scob.*, 46.

We have hitherto considered the case of two or more of the privileged questions contending for privilege between themselves, when both were moved on the original or main question; but now let us suppose one of them to be moved, not on the original primary question, but on the secondary one, *e. g.*

Suppose a motion to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, and that it be moved to suppress that motion by putting the previous question on it. This is not allowed: because it would embarrass questions too much to allow them to be piled on one another several stories high; and the same result may be had in a more simple way, by deciding against the postponement, commitment or amendment. 2 *Hats.*, 81, 2, 3, 4.

Suppose a motion for the previous question, or commitment or amendment of the main question, and that it be then moved to postpone the motion for the previous question, or for commitment or amendment of the main question: 1. It would be absurd to postpone the previous question, commitment, or amendment, alone, and thus separate the appendage from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all; because the 8th rule of the Senate says, that when a main question is before the House, no motion shall be received but to commit, amend, or pre-question the original question; which is the Parliamentary doctrine; therefore the motion to postpone the secondary motion for previous question, or for committing or amending, cannot be received: 2. This is a piling of questions one on another, which, to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed: 3. The same result may be had more simply, by voting against the previous question, commitment, or amendment.

Suppose a commitment moved of a motion for the previous question, or to postpone or amend.

The 1st, 2d, and 3d reasons before stated, all hold good against this.

Suppose an amendment moved to a motion for the previous question. Answer: The previous question cannot be amended. Parliamentary usage, as well as the 9th Rule of the Senate has fixed its form to be, "Shall the main question now be put?" *i. e.* at this instant. And as the present instant is but one, it can admit of no modification. To change it to to-morrow, or any other moment, is without example and without utility. But suppose a motion to amend a motion for postponement, as to one day instead of another, or to a special instead of an indefinite time. The useful character of amendment gives it a privilege of attaching itself to a secondary and privileged motion. That is, we may amend a postponement of a main question. So we may amend a commitment of a main question, as by adding, for example, "with instructions to inquire," etc. In like manner, if an amendment be moved to an amendment, it is admitted. But it would not be admitted in another degree; to wit, to amend an amendment to an amendment of a main question. This would lead to too much embarrassment. The line must be drawn somewhere; and usage has drawn it after an amendment to the amendment. The same result may be sought by deciding against

the amendment to the amendment and then moving it again as it was wished to be amended. In this form it becomes only an amendment to an amendment.

When motions are made for reference of the same subject to, a select committee, and to a standing committee, the question on reference to the standing committee shall be first put.—*Rule 35.*

*In filling a blank with a sum, the largest sum shall be first put to the question, by the 13th Rule of the Senate,** contrary to the rule of Parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and longest time. 5 *Grey* 179—2 *Hats.*, 8, 83—3 *Hats.*, 132, 133. And this is considered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question; but as alternate or successive originals. In all cases of time or number we must consider whether the larger comprehends the lesser, as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of a fine, term of imprisonment, term of irredeemability of a loan, or the *terminus in quem* in any other case. Then the question must begin *a maximo*. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the *terminus a quo* in any other case where the question must begin *a minimo*. The object being not to begin at that extreme which, and more, being within every man's wish, no one could negative it, and yet if we should vote in the affirmative, every question for more would be precluded; but at that extreme which would unite few, and then to advance or recede till you get to a number which will unite a bare majority.—3 *Grey*, 376, 384, 385. "The fair question in this case is not that to which, and more, all will agree, whether there shall be addition to the question."—1 *Grey*, 365.

Another exception to the rule of priority is, when a motion has been made to strike out or agree to a paragraph. Motions to amend it are to be put to the question, before a vote is taken on striking out, or agreeing to the whole paragraph.

But there are several questions, which being incidental to every one, will take place of every one, privileged or not, to wit, a question of order arising out of any other question, must be decided before that question.—2 *Hats.*, 88.

A matter of privilege arising out of any question, or from a quarrel between two members, or any other cause, supercedes the consideration of the original question, and must be first disposed of.—2 *Hats.*, 88.

Reading papers relative to the question before the House. This question must be put before the principal one.—2 *Hats.*, 88.

Leave asked to withdraw a motion. The rule of Parliament being, that a motion made and seconded is in possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn without leave, the very terms of the rule imply that leave may be given, and consequently may be asked and put to the question.

*In filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first.—*Rule 13.*

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

When any question is before the House, any member may move a previous question, "Whether that question (called the main question) shall now be put." If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no man may speak anything further to it, either to add or alter.—*Memor. in Hakeo.*, 28—4 *Grey*, 27.

The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the chair shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?" and if the nays prevail, the main question shall not then be put.—*Rule 9*.

This kind of question is understood by Mr. Hatsell to have been introduced in 1604.—2 *Hats.*, 80. Sir Henry Vane introduced it.—2 *Grey*, 113, 114—3 *Grey*, 384. When the question was put in this form: "Shall the main question be put?" A determination in the negative suppressed the main question during the session; but since the words "now put" are used, they exclude it for the present only. Formerly, indeed, only till the present debate was over; 4 *Grey*, 48; but now for that day and no longer.—2 *Grey*, 113, 114.

Before the question, "Whether the main question shall now be put," any person might formerly have spoken to the main question, because otherwise he would be precluded from speaking to it at all.—*Mem. in Hakeo.*, 28.

The proper occasion for the previous question is, when a subject is brought forward of a delicate nature as to high personages, etc., or the discussion of which may call forth observations, which might be of injurious consequences. Then the previous question is proposed, and in the modern usage, the discussion of the main question is suspended, and the debate confined to the previous question. The use of it has been extended abusively to other cases; but in these, it is an embarrassing procedure; its uses would be as well answered by other more simple Parliamentary forms, and therefore it should not be favored, but restricted within as narrow limits as possible.

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded?—2 *Hatsell*, 88, says, If the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the Chair, (by which he means stated by the Speaker for debate,) it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question moved and seconded; but not after it has been proposed from the Chair.

In this case he thinks the friends to the amendment must vote that the main question be not now put; and then move their amended question, which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has been just suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But this proceeding certainly endangers the main question, by dividing its friends, some of whom may choose it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as Hatsell advises, that the main question be not now put;

with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this manœuvre to the previous question, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote, and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support his opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstance, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be, that the previous question has been proposed from the Chair. But as the rule is that the House is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it cannot be more than possessed of it by its being also proposed from the Chair. It may be said, indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question which it is not expedient should be discussed, this object may be defeated by moving to amend, and in the discussion of that motion involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated by moving the amended question, as Mr. Hatsell proposes, after the decision against putting the original question. He acknowledges, too that the practice has been to admit previous amendment, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it *ab inconvenienti*; to wit, Which is the most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the House to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put amended? or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally at least, a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the last is the least inconvenience, inasmuch as the Speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question; and inasmuch also as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for, are fair and proper subjects of public discussion, and ought not to be obstructed by a formality introduced for questions of a peculiar character.

SECTION XXXV.

AMENDMENTS.

On an amendment being moved, a member who has spoken to the main question may speak again to the amendment.—*Scob.*, 23.

If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with one already agreed to, it is a fit ground for its rejection by the House; but not within the competence of the Speaker to suppress, as if it were against order. For, were he permitted to draw questions of consistence within the vortex of order, he might usurp a negative on important modifications, and suppress, instead of subserving the legislative will.

Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition; and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition by making it bear a sense different from what was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves.—2 *Hats.*, 79, 4, 82, 84. A new bill may be engrafted by way of amendment on the words, "Be it enacted," etc.—1 *Grey*, 190, 192.

If it be proposed to amend by leaving out certain words, it may be moved as an amendment to this amendment to leave out a part of the words of the amendment, which is equivalent to leaving them in the bill.—2 *Hats.*, 80, 9. The Parliamentary question is always whether the words shall stand part of the bill?

When it is proposed to amend by inserting a paragraph, or part of one, the friends of the paragraph may make it as perfect as they can, by amendments, before the question is put for inserting it. If it be received it cannot be amended afterwards in the same stage, because the House has, on a vote, agreed to it in that form. In like manner, if it is proposed to amend by striking out a paragraph, the friends of the paragraph are first to make it as perfect as they can by amendments, before the question is put for striking it out. If, on the question, it be retained, it cannot be amended afterwards; because a vote against striking out is equivalent to a vote agreeing to it in that form.

When it is moved to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others, the manner of stating the question is, first to read the whole passage to be amended, as it stands at present, then the words proposed to be struck out; next, those to be inserted; and lastly the whole passage as it will be when amended. And the question, if desired, is then to be divided, and put first on striking out. If carried it is next on inserting the words proposed. If that be lost, it may be moved to insert others.—2 *Hats.*, 80, 7.

A motion is made to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others in their place, which is negative. Then it is moved to strike out the same words and insert others of a tenor entirely different from those at first proposed. It is negative. Then it is moved to strike out the same word and insert nothing, which is agreed to. All this is admissible; because to strike out and insert A, is one proposition. To strike out and insert B, is a different proposition.

And to strike out and insert nothing, is still different. And the rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offering of a different one. Nor would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negative. For as putting the whole motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it cannot do it.*

But if it had been carried affirmatively to strike out the words and to insert A, it could not afterwards be permitted to strike out A and to insert B. The mover of B should have notified, while the insertion of A was under debate, that he would move to insert B. In which case, those who preferred it would join in rejecting A.

After A is inserted, however, it may be moved to strike out a portion of the original paragraph, comprehending A, provided the co-

*In a case of a division of the question, and a decision against striking out, I advance, doubtingly, the opinion here expressed. I find no authority either way; and I know it may be viewed under a different aspect. It may be thought that having decided separately not to strike out the passage, the same question for striking out cannot be put over again, though with a view to a different insertion. Still I think it more reasonable and convenient to consider the striking out and insertion as forming one proposition; but should readily yield to any evidence that the contrary is the practice in Parliament.

herence to be struck out be so substantial as to make this effectively a different proposition. For then it is resolved into the common case of striking out a paragraph after amending it. Nor does anything forbid a new insertion, instead of A and its coherence.

In Senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone, until the second Tuesday in February, some amendment proposed to the Constitution. The words, "until the second Tuesday in February," were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add "until the first day of June." Objected, that it was not in order, as the question should first be put on the longest time; therefore a shorter time decided against, a longer cannot be put to question.

It was answered that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of a motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of the motion; and when struck out a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact, it is not till they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times, and putting the questions successively on the longest. Otherwise it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer; for till the short time is struck out you cannot insert a longer, and if, after it is struck out, you cannot do it, then it cannot be done at all. Suppose the first motion has been to amend, by striking out "the second Tuesday in February," and inserting instead thereof, "the first of June." It would have been regular then to divide the question, by proposing first the question to strike out, and then that to insert. Now this is precisely the effect of the present proceeding; only instead of one motion and two questions, there are two motions and two questions to effect it; the motion being divided as well as the question.

When the matter contained in two bills might be better put into one, the manner is to reject the one, and incorporate its matter into another bill by way of amendment. So, if the matter of one bill would be better distributed into two, any part may be struck out by way of amendment, and put into a new bill. If a section is to be transposed, a question must be put on striking it out where it stands, and another for inserting it in the place desired.

A bill passed by the one House with blanks. These may be filled up by the other, by way of amendments, returned to the first, as such, and passed.—3 *Hals.*, 83.

The number prefixed to the section of a bill being merely a marginal indication, and no part of the text of the bill, the clerk regulates that: the House or committee is only to amend the text.

SECTION XXXVI.

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions.—*Mem. in Hakev.*, 29. But not as the right of an individual member, but with the consent of the House. For who

is to decide whether a question is complicated or not? where it is complicated? into how many propositions it may be divided? The fact is, that the only mode of separating a complicated question is by moving amendments to it; and these must be decided by the House on a question, unless the House orders it to be divided; as on the question, Dec. 2, 1640, making void the election of the Knights for Worcester, on a motion it was resolved to make two questions of it, to wit, one on each Knight.—2 *Hats.*, 85, 86. So wherever there are several names in a question they may be divided and put one by one.—9 *Grey*, 444. So, 1729, April 17, on an objection that a question was complicated, it was separated by amendment.—2 *Hats.*, 79, 5.

The soundness of these observations will be evident from the embarrassments produced by the 12th rule of the Senate, which says, "If the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided; but on a motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert."

1798, May 30, the alien bill in quasi-committee. To a section and proviso in the original, had been added two new provisos by way of amendment. On a motion to strike out the section as amended, the question was desired to be divided. To do this, it must be put first on striking out either the former proviso, or some distinct member of the section. But when nothing remains but the last member of the section, and the provisos, they cannot be divided so as to put the last member to question by itself; for the provisos might thus be left standing alone as exceptions to a rule when the rule is taken away; or the new provisos might be left to a second question, after having been decided on once before at the same reading, which is contrary to rule. But the question must be on striking out the last member of the section as amended. This sweeps away the exceptions with the rule, and relieves from inconsistency. A question to be divisible, must comprehend points so distinct and entire, that one of them being taken away the other may stand entire. But a proviso or exception, with an enacting clause, does not contain an entire point or proposition.

May 31. The same bill being before the Senate. There was a proviso, that the bill should not extend, 1. To any foreign minister; nor, 2. To any person to whom the President should give a passport; nor, 3. To any alien merchant, conforming himself to such regulations as the President shall prescribe; and division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the 4th taking in the words, "conforming himself," etc. It was objected that the words "any alien merchant" could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," &c., because these words, if left by themselves, contain no substantive idea, will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions, must be so made as that each part may stand by itself, yet the House having, on the question, retained the two first

divisions, the words, "any alien merchant," may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

When a question is divided, after the question on the 1st member, the 2d is open to debate and amendment; because it is a known rule, that a person may rise and speak at any time before the question has been completely decided by putting the negative as well as the affirmative side. But the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One-half the question, both affirmative and negative, still remains to be put.—See *Executive Journ.*, June 25, 1795. The same decision by President Adams.

SECTION XXXVII.

CO-EXISTING QUESTIONS.

It may be asked, whether the house can be in possession of two motions or propositions at the same time? So that, one of them being decided, the other goes to question without being moved anew. The answer must be special. When a question is interrupted by a vote of adjournment, it is thereby removed from before the House; and does not stand *ipso facto* before them at their next meeting, but must come forward in the usual way: so, when it is interrupted by the order of the day. Such other privileged questions also as dispose of the main question (*e. g.* the previous question, postponement or commitment,) remove it from before the House. But it is only suspended by a motion to amend, to withdraw, to read papers, or by a question of order or privilege, and stands again before the House when these are decided. None but the class of privileged questions can be brought forward while there is another question before the House; the rule being, that when a motion has been made and seconded, no other can be received, except it be a privileged one.

SECTION XXXVIII.

EQUIVALENT QUESTIONS.

If, on a question for rejection, a bill be retained, it passes of course to its next reading.—*Haken.*, 141, *Scob.*, 42, and a question for a second reading determined negatively, as a rejection without further question.—4 *Grey*, 149. And see *Elsinge's Memor.*, 42, in what cases questions are to be taken for rejections.

Where questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leave no other alternative, the decision of the one concludes necessarily the other.—4 *Grey*, 157. Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing; and therefore to put a question on agreeing after that of striking out, would be to put the same question in effect twice over. Not so in questions of amendments between the two

Houses. A motion to recede being negatived, does not amount to a positive vote to insist, because there is another alternative, to-wit, to adhere.

A bill originating in one House, is passed by the other with an amendment. A motion in the originating House, to agree to the amendment is negatived. Does this result from this vote of disagreement, or must the question on disagreement be expressly voted? The questions respecting amendments from another House are, 1st, To agree; 2d, Disagree; 3d, Recede; 4th, Insist; 5th, Adhere.

1st. To agree. } Either of these concludes the other necessarily

2d. To disagree. } for the positive of either is exactly the equivalent of the negative of the other, and no other alternative remains. On either motion amendments to the amendment may be proposed; *e. g.* if it be moved to disagree, those who are for the amendment have a right to propose amendments, and to make it as perfect as they can, before the question of disagreeing is put.

3d. To recede. } You may then either insist or adhere.

4th. To insist. } You may then either recede or adhere.

5th. To adhere. } You may then either recede or insist.

Consequently, the negative of these is not equivalent to a positive vote, the other way. It does not raise so necessary an implication as may authorize the secretary by inference to enter another vote; for two alternatives still remain, either of which may be adopted by the House.

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

The question is to be put first on the affirmative, and then on the negative side.

After the Speaker has put the affirmative part of the question, any member who has not spoken before the question, may rise and speak before the negative be put. Because it is no full question till the negative part be put.—*Scob.*, 23, *Hats.*, 73.

But in small matters, and which are of course, such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, etc., the Speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the House, where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally.—*Scob.*, 22—2 *Hats.*, 87—5 *Grey*, 129, 9 *Grey*, 301.

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

To prevent bills from being passed by surprise, the House by a standing order, directs that they shall not be put on their passage be-

fore a fixed hour, naming one at which the House is commonly full.—*Hakew.*, 153.

The usage of the Senate is, not to put bills on their passage till noon.

A bill reported and passed to the third reading, cannot on that day be read the third time and pass. Because this would be to pass on two readings on the same day. At the third reading, the clerk reads the bill and delivers it to the Speaker, who states the title, that it is the third time of reading the bill, and that the question will be, Whether it shall pass? Formerly, the Speaker, or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviate or summary statement of its contents, which the Speaker read when he declared the state of the bill at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he reads the bill itself, especially on its passage.—*Hakew.*, 136, 137, 153—*Coke*, 22, 115. Latterly, instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill, verbatim; only instead of reading the formal parts, "Be it enacted, etc." he states that "the preamble cites so and so; the first section enacts that, etc., the second section enacts," etc.

But in the Senate of the United States, both of these formalities are dispensed with, the breviate presenting but an imperfect view of the bill, and being capable of being made to present a false one; and a full statement being a useless waste of time, immediately after a full reading by the clerk; and especially as every member has a printed copy in his hand.

A bill on the third reading, is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof; but to receive some particular clause or proviso, it hath been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual.—*Hakew.*, 156; thus 27 *El.*, 1584, a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formerly committed on the second; but is declared not usual.—*D'Eves*, 127, *col.* 2, 414, *col.* 2.

When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill, and render it suspicious, they add a clause on a separate paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is read and put to the question three times. *Elysinge's Memorials*, 59—6 *Grey*, 335—*Blacks.*, 183. For example of riders, see 3 *Hats.*, 121, 122, 124, 126. Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave.—10 *Grey*, 52.

It is laid down as a general rule, that amendments proposed at the second reading shall be twice read, and those proposed at the third reading thrice read; as also all amendments from the other House.—*Town. col.*, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

It is with great and almost invincible reluctance, that amendments are admitted at this reading, which occasions erasures or interlineations. Sometimes the proviso has been cut off from a bill, sometimes erased.—9 *Grey*, 518.

This is the proper stage for filling up blanks; for if filled up before, and now altered by erasure, it would be peculiarly unsafe.

At this reading the bill is debated afresh, and for the most part is more spoken to, at this time, than on any of the former readings.—*Hakew.*, 153.

The debate on the question, Whether it should be read a third time? has discovered to its friends and opponents the arguments on which each side relies, and which of these appear to have influence with the House. They have had time to meet them with new arguments, and to put their old ones into new shapes. The former vote has tried the strength of the first opinion, and furnish grounds to estimate the issue; and the question now offered for its passage, is the last occasion which is ever offered for carrying or rejecting it.

When the debate is ended, the Speaker, holding the bill in his hand, puts the question for its passage; by saying, "Gentlemen, all who are of the opinion that this bill shall pass, say aye," and after the answer of ayes, "All those of contrary opinion say no."—*Hakew.*, 154.

After the bill has passed, there can be no further alteration of it in any point.—*Hakew.*, 159.

SECTION XLI.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

The affirmative and negative of the question having been both put and answered, the Speaker declares whether the yeas or nays have it by the sound, if he be himself satisfied, and it stands as the Judgment of the House. But if he be not himself satisfied which voice is the greater, or if, before any other member comes into the House, or before any new motion is made, (for it is too late after that,) any member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the Speaker's decision, then the Speaker is to divide the House.—*Scob.*, 24—*Huts.*, 140.

When the House of Commons is divided, the one party goes forth and the other remains in the House. This has made it important which go forth, and which remain; because the latter gain all the indolent, the indifferent, and inattentive. Their general rule, therefore, is, that those who give their vote for the preservation of the orders of the House, shall stay in, and those who are for introducing any new matter, or alteration, or proceeding, contrary to the established course are to go out. But this rule is subject to many exceptions and modifications.—2 *Rush.*, p. 3, fol. 62—*Scob.*, 43, 52—*Co.*, 12, 116—*D'Ewes*, 105, col. 1—*Mem. in Hakew.*, 25, 29, as will appear by the following statement of who go forth:

Petition that it be received,*	Ayes.
Read	
Lie on the table	Noes.
Rejected after refusal to lie on the table	
Referred to a committee or farther proceeding	Ayes.
Bill, that it be brought in	
Read 1st or 2d time	
Engrossed or read 3d time	Ayes.
Proceeding on every other stage	
Committed	
To a committee of the whole	Noes.
To a select committee	Ayes.
Report of a bill to lie on the table	Noes.

Be now read.....	Ayes.	
Be taken into consideration three months hence.....	50 P. J.	
	251	
Amendments to be read a 2d time.....	Noes.	
Clause offered on report of bill be read 2d time.....		
For receiving a clause.....	Ayes.	334
With amendments be engrossed.....		
That a bill be now read a third time.....	Noes.	398
Receive a rider.....		280
Pass.....	Ayes.	169
Be printed.....		
Committees. That A. take the chair.....		
To agree to a whole or any part of the report.....		
That the House do now resolve itself into a committee.....		291
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee.....	Noes.	
That he issue warrant for a new visit.....		
Member. That none be absent without leave.....		
Witness. That he be further examined.....	Ayes.	344
Previous questions.....	Noes.	
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum.....	Ayes.	
Amendments. That words stand part of.....	Ayes.	
Lords. That their amendment be read a second time.....	Ayes.	
Messengers be received.....	Ayes.	
Orders of the day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock.....	Noes.	
If after 2 o'clock.....	Ayes.	
Adjournment till next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock.....	Noes.	
If after 4 o'clock.....	Ayes.	
Over a sitting day, (unless a previous resolution).....	Noes.	
Over the 30th January.....	Ayes.	
For sitting day on Sunday, or any other day, not being sitting day.....	Noes.	
	Ayes.	

The one party being gone forth, the Speaker names two tellers from the affirmative, and two from the negative side, who first count those sitting in the House, and report the number to the Speaker. Then they place themselves within the door, two on each side, and count those who went forth, as they come in, and report the number to the Speaker.—*Mem. in Hakev.*, 26.

A mistake in the report of the tellers may be rectified after the report is made.—2 *Hais.*, 145. Note.

But in both Houses of Congress all these intricacies are avoided. The ayes first rise and are counted, standing in their places, by the President or Speaker. They then sit, and the noes rise, and are counted in like manner.

In Senate, if they be equally divided, the Vice President announces his opinion, which decides.

The Constitution, however, has directed that "the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." And again, that in all cases of reconsidering a bill, disapproved by the President, and returned with his objections, "the votes of both Houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively."

By the 16th and 17th rules of the Senate, when the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, declare openly, and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays, and upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.

When the yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question, in pursuance of the above rule, no member shall be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to vote after the decision is announced from the chair.

*Notes. 9 Gray, 365.

When it is proposed to take a vote by yeas and nays, the President or Speaker states, that "The question is whether, *e. g.* the bill shall pass? That it is proposed that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal. Those, therefore, who desire it will rise." If he finds and declares that one fifth have risen, he then states, that "those who are of opinion that the bill shall pass are to answer in the affirmative; those of the contrary opinion in the negative." The clerk then calls over the names alphabetically, notes the yeas or nays of each, and gives the list to the President or Speaker, who declares the result. In Senate, if there be an equal division, the Secretary calls on the Vice President, and notes affirmative or negative, which becomes the decision of the House.

In the House of Commons every member must give his vote the one way or the other.—*Scob.*, 24. As it is not permitted to any one to withdraw, who is in the House when the question is put, nor is any one to be told in the division, who was not in when the question was put.—2 *Hats.*, 140.

This last position is always true when the vote is by yeas and nays; where the negative as well as the affirmative of the question is stated by the President at the same time, and the vote of both sides begins and proceeds *pari passu*. It is true, also, when the question is put in the usual way, if the negative has also been put. But if it has not, the member entering, or any other member, may speak, and even propose amendments, by which the debate may be opened again, and the question greatly deferred. And, as some who have answered aye, may have been changed by the new arguments, the affirmative must be put over again. If then, the member entering may, by speaking a few words, occasion a repetition of the question, it would be useless to deny it on his simple call for it.

While the House is telling, no member may speak or move out of his place; for if any mistake be suspected, it must be told again.—*Mem. in Hakeu.*, 26—2 *Hats.*, 143.

If any difficulty arises in point of order, during the division, the Speaker is to decide, peremptorily, subject to the future censure of the House, if irregular. He sometimes permits old, experienced members to assist him with their advice, which they do sitting in their seats, covered, to avoid the appearance of debate; but this can only be with the Speaker's leave, else the division might last several hours.—2 *Hats.*, 143.

The voice of the majority decides. For the *lex majoris partis*, is the law of all councils, elections, &c., where not otherwise expressly provided.—*Hakeu.*, 93. But if the House be equally divided, "*semper presumatur pro negante*;" that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority.—*Towne. col.*, 134.

But in the Senate of the United States, the Vice President decides, when the House is divided.—*Const. U. S.*, Art. I, Sec. 2.

When, from counting the House, on a division, it appears that there is not a quorum, the matter continues exactly in the state in which it was before the division, and must be resumed at that point on any future day.—2 *Hats.*, 126.

1606, May 1, on a question whether a member having said Yea, may afterwards sit and change his opinion? A precedent was remembered by the Speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the wards, in 39 *Eliz.*, who in like case changed his opinion.—*Mem. in Hakeu.*, 27.

SECTION XLII.

TITLE.

After the bill has passed, and not before, the title may be amended, and it is to be fixed by a question; and the bill is then sent to the other House.

SECTION XLIII.

RECONSIDERATION.

When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion, upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, announcing their decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the two next days of actual session of the Senate thereafter.—*Rule 20.*

1798, Jan. A bill on its second reading, being amended, and on the question whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by a decision to reconsider the question. Here the votes of negative and reconsideration, like positive and negative quantities in equation, destroy one another, and are as if they were expunged from the journals. Consequently the bill is open for amendment, just so far as it was the moment preceding the question for the third reading. That is to say, all parts of the bill are open for amendment, except those on which votes have been already taken in its present stage. So also may it be recommitted.

The rule permitting the reconsideration of a question affixing to it no limitation of time or circumstance, it may be asked whether there is no limitation? If, after the vote, the paper on which it has passed has been parted with, there can be no reconsideration; as if a vote has been for the passage of a bill and the bill has been sent to the other House. But where the paper remains, as on a bill rejected, when or under what circumstances, does it cease to be susceptible of reconsideration? This remains to be settled, unless a sense that a right of reconsideration is a right to waste the time of the House in repeated agitations of the same question, so that it shall never know when a question is done with, should induce them to reform this anomalous proceeding.*

In Parliament a question once carried, cannot be questioned again at the same session, but must stand as the judgment of the House.—*Town's col.* 67—*Mem. in Hakew.*, 33. And a bill once rejected, another of the same substance cannot be brought in again the same session.—*Hakew.*, 158—6 *Grey*, 392. But this does not extend to prevent putting the same question in different stages of a bill; because every stage of a bill submits the whole and every part of it to the opinion of the House, as open for amendment, either by insertion or omission, though the same amendment has been accepted or rejected in a former stage. So in reports of committees, *e. g.* report of an address, the same question is before the House, and open for free discussion.—*Town's col.*, 26—2 *Hats*, 98, 100, 101. So orders of the House or instructions to committees may be discharged. So a bill begun in one House, sent to the other and there rejected, may be renewed again in the other, passed and sent back.—*Ib.*, 92—3 *Hats*, 161. Or if, instead of being rejected, they read it once and lay it

*This defect is remedied by Rule 20, cited above, which has been adopted since the original edition of this work was published.

aside, and put it off a month, they may order in another to the same effect, with the same or a different title.—*Hacks.*, 97, 98.

Divers expedients are used to correct the effects of this rule; as, by passing an explanatory act, if anything has been omitted or ill-expressed, 3 *Hats.*, 278; or an act to enforce and make more effectual an act, &c., or to rectify mistakes in an act, &c., or a committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus, June 24, 1865, a clause was inserted in a bill for rectifying a mistake committed by a clerk in engrossing a bill of reply.—2 *Hats.*, 194, 6. Or the session may be closed for one, two, three or more days, and a new one commenced. But then all matters depending must be finished, or they fall, and are to begin *de novo*.—2 *Hats.*, 94, 98. Or a part of the subject may be taken up by another bill, or taken up in a different way.—6 *Grey*, 304, 316.

And in cases of the last magnitude, this rule has not been so strictly and verbally observed as to stop indispensable proceedings altogether.—2 *Hats.*, 92, 98. Thus, when the address on the preliminaries of peace, 1782, had been lost by a majority of one; on account of the importance of the question, and smallness of the majority, the same question in substance, though with words not in the first, and which might change the opinion of some members, was brought on again and carried; as the motives for it were thought to outweigh the objection of form.—2 *Hats.*, 99, 100.

A second bill may be passed, to continue an act of the same session; or to enlarge the time limited for its execution.—2 *Hats.*, 95, 98. This is not in contradiction to the first act.

SECTION XLIV.

BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

All bills passed in Senate shall, before they are sent to the House of Representatives be examined by a committee, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and to make report that that they are correctly engrossed; which report shall be entered on the journal.—*Rule* 83.

A bill from the other house is sometimes ordered to lie on the table.—2 *Hats.*, 97.

When bills passed in one House and sent to the other, are grounded on special facts requiring proof, as usual, either by message, or at a conference, to ask the grounds and evidence; and this evidence, whether arising out of papers, or from the examination of witnesses, is immediately communicated.—3 *Hats.*, 48.

SECTION XLV.

AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

When either House, *e. g.* the House of Commons, sends a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments. The regular progression in this case is, that the Commons disagree to the amendment; the Lords insist on it; the Commons insist on their

disagreement; the Lords adhere to their amendment; the Commons adhere to their disagreement. The term of insisting may be repeated as often as they choose to keep the question open. But the first adherence by either, renders it necessary for the other side to recede or adhere also; when the matter is usually suffered to fall.—10 *Grey*, 148. Latterly, however, there are instances of their having gone to a second adherence. There must be an absolute conclusion of the subject somewhere, or otherwise transactions between the houses would be endless. 3 *Hats.*, 268, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trevor, was then [1679,] newly introduced into parliamentary usage, by the Lords.—7 *Grey* 94. It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications, which may bring the Houses to a concurrence. Either House, however is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance.—10 *Grey*, 146. But it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary Parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before adherence.—10 *Grey*, 147.

Either House may recede from its amendment, and agree to the bill; or recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment. For here the disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement.—*Elsynge*, 23, 27—9 *Grey*, 476.

But the House cannot recede from, or insist on, its own amendment with an amendment, for the same reason that it cannot send to the other House an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other House by engraving an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they cannot amend their own amendment, because they have, on the question, passed it in that form.—9 *Grey*, 353—10 *Grey*, 240. In Senate, March 29, 1798. Nor where one house has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first House depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

In the case of a money bill, the Lords' proposed amendments became, by delay, confessedly necessary. The Commons, however, refused them, as infringing on their privilege as to money bills, but they offered themselves to add to the bill a proviso to the same effect, which had no coherence with the Lords' amendments, and urged that it was an expedient warranted by precedent, and not unparliamentary in a case become impracticable, and irredeemable in any other way. 3 *Hats.*, 256, 266, 270, 271. But the Lords refused, and the bill was lost.—1 *Chand.*, 288. A like case.—1 *Chand.* 311. So the Commons resolve that it is unparliamentary to strike out at a conference anything in a bill which had been agreed and passed by both Houses.—6 *Grey*, 274—1 *Chand.*, 312.

A motion to an amendment from the other House, takes precedence of a motion to agree or disagree.

A bill originating in one House is passed by the other with an amendment.

The originating House agrees to their amendment with an amendment. The other may agree to their amendment with an amend-

ment; that being only in the second and not the third degree. For as to the amending House, the first amendment with which they passed the bill is a part of its text; it is the only text they have agreed to. The amendment to that text by the originating House, therefore, is only in the first degree, and the amendment to that again by the amending House is only in the second, to wit: an amendment to an amendment, and so admissible. Just so when on a bill from the originating House, the other at its second reading, makes an amendment; on the third reading, this amendment is become the text of the bill, and if an amendment to it be moved, an amendment to that amendment may also be moved, as being only in the second degree.

SECTION XLVI.

CONFERENCES.

It is on the occasion of amendments between the Houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two Houses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be by the House which is possessed of the papers.—*Hats.*, 71.—1 *Grey*, 425.

Conferences may be either simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the House asking it, and they are read and delivered without debate, to the managers of the other House at the conference; but are not then to be answered,—3 *Grey*, 144. The other House then, if satisfied, vote the reasons satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satisfactory, and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver in like manner, written answers to those reasons.—3 *Grey*, 183. They are meant chiefly to record the justification of each House to the nation at large, and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them.—3 *Grey*, 255. At free conferences, the managers discuss *viva voce*, and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a Parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective Houses the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals.—6 *Grey*, 220.—3 *Hats.*, 280. (*Vide Joint Rules* 1.) This report cannot be amended or altered as that of a committee may be.—*Four. Senate*, May 24, 1796.

A conference may be asked, before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering.—3 *Hats.*, 269, 341. In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding. For, as was urged by the Lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade."—3 *Hats.*, 226. So the Commons say "an adherence is

never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate."—10 *Grey*, 147. And on another occasion the Lords make it an objection that the Commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the Commons, that nothing was more Parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering, 3 *Hats.*, 269; and we do, in fact, see instances of conference or free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing. 3 *Hats.*, 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349, of insisting, *ib.*, 280, 299, 299, 319, 322, 355, of adhering, 269, 270, 283, 300, and even of a second or final adherence.—3 *Hats.*, 270. And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber.—2 *Hats.*, 271, 317, 323, 354.—10 *Grey*, 146.

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not to return again to a conference.—3 *Hats.*, 270—9. *Grey*, 229.

After a conference denied, a free conference may be asked.—1 *Grey*, 45.

When a conference is asked, the subject of it must be expressed or the conference not agreed to.—*Ord. H. Com.*, 89—1 *Grey*, 425—7 *Grey*, 81. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offense or default of a member of the other House—6 *Grey*, 181—1 *Chandler* 304; or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses, 8 *Grey*, 302, or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation—10 *Grey*, 171; or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon.—10 *Grey*, 148. So, when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference.—3 *Grey*, 155. Formerly, an address, or articles of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference. 7 *Grey*, 128, 300, 387, —7 *Grey*, 80—8 *Grey*, 210, 255—1 *Tarback's Deb.*, 278—10 *Grey*, 293, *Chandler*, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice—8 *Grey*, 255.

A conference has been asked after the first reading of a bill.—1 *Grey*, 194. This is a singular instance.

SECTION XLVII.

MESSAGES.

Messages between the two Houses are only to be sent while both Houses are sitting.—3 *Hats.*, 15. They are received during a debate, without adjourning the debate. 3 *Hats.*, 22.

In Senate, messengers are introduced in any state of business, except—1. While a question is putting. 2. While the yeas and nays are calling. 3.

While the ballots are calling. The first case is short; the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected. *Rule 46.*

In the House of Representatives, as in Parliament, if the House be in a committee, when a messenger attends, the Speaker takes the chair to receive the message, and then quits it to return into a committee, without a question or interruption.—4 *Grey*, 226.

Messengers are not saluted by the members, but by the Speaker, for the House.—*Grey*, 253, 474.

If the messengers commit an error in delivering their messages, they may be admitted or called in to correct their message.—4 *Grey*, 41. Accordingly, March 13, 1800, the Senate having made two amendments to a bill from the House of Representatives, their secretary by mistake delivered one only; which being inadmissible by itself, that House disagreed, and notified the Senate of their disagreement. This produced a discovery of the mistake. The Secretary was sent to the other House to correct his mistake, the correction was received, and the two amendments acted on *de novo*.

As soon as the messenger who has brought bills from the other House has retired, the Speaker holds the bill in his hand and acquaints the House, "that the other House have by their messengers, sent certain bills," and then reads their titles, and delivers them to the clerk to be safely kept till they shall be called for to be read.—*Hakew.*, 178.

It is not the usage for one House to inform the other by what numbers a bill has passed.—10 *Grey*, 150. Yet they have sometimes recommended a bill as of great importance to the consideration of the House to which it is sent.—3 *Hats.*, 25. Nor when they have rejected a bill from the other House, do they give notice of it; but it passes *sub-silentio* to prevent unbecoming altercations.—1 *Black.*, 133.

But in Congress the rejection is noticed by message to the House in which the bill originated.—*Joint Rules*, 12.

A question is never asked by the one House of the other, by way of message, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message.—3 *Grey*, 151, 181.

When a bill is sent by one House to the other, and is neglected, they may send a message to remind them of it.—3 *Hats.*, 25—5 *Grey*, 154. But if it be mere inattention, it is better to have it done informally, by communications between the Speakers, or members of the two Houses.

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that it can properly be communicated to both Houses of Parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, it being sent to one House, was not noticed by the other, because the declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both Houses at the same time.—2 *Hats.*, 260, 261, 262.

The King having sent original letters to the Commons, afterwards desires them to be returned, that he may communicate them to the Lords.—1 *Chandler*, 303.

SECTION XLVIII.

ABSENT.

The House which has received a bill, and passed it, may present it for the King's assent, and ought to do it, though they have not by message, notified to the other their passage of it. Yet the notifying by message is a form which ought to be observed between the two Houses, from motives of respect and good understanding.—2 *Hats.*, 243. Were the bill to be withheld from being presented to the King, it would be an infringement of the rules of Parliament.—2 *Hats.*, 242.

When a bill has passed both Houses of Congress, the House last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the joint committee on enrollment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment.—(*Vide Joint Rules*, 6.) When the bill is enrolled, it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly and all of a piece, that the blanks within the paragraphs may not give room for forgery.—9 *Grey*, 143. It is then put in the hands of the clerk of the House of Representatives, to have it signed by the Speaker. The clerk then brings it by way of message to the Senate, to be signed by their President. Their Secretary of the Senate returns it to the committee on enrollment, who present it to the President of the United States.—(*Vide Joint Rules*, 8, 9.) If he approves, he signs, and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, and notifies by message the House in which it originated, that he has approved and signed it; of which that House informs the other by message. If the President disapproves, he is to return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, who are to enter the objections at large, on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the President's objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted,) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.—*Const. U. S.*, Art. 1, Sec. 7.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.—*Const. U. S.*, Art. 1, Sec. 7.

SECTION XLIX.

JOURNALS.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy.—*Const. U. S.*, Art. 1, § 8.

The proceedings of the Senate, when not acting as in a committee of the House, shall be entered on the journals, as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true account of the proceedings. Every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journals, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper, presented to the Senate, be also inserted on the journals.—*Rule* 82.

The titles of bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journals.—*Rule* 81.

If a question is interrupted by a vote to adjourn, or to proceed to the orders of the day, the original question is never printed in the

journal, it never having been a vote, nor introductory to any vote; but when suppressed by the previous question, the first question must be stated, in order to introduce and make intelligible, the second.—2 *Hats.*, 88.

So, also, when a question is postponed, adjourned, or laid on the table, the original question, though not yet a vote, must be expressed in the journals; because it makes part of the vote of postponement, adjourning, or laying on the table.

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journals, separated from the question, but only the question as finally agreed to by the House. The rule of entering in the journals only what the House has agreed to, is founded in great prudence and good sense; as there may be many questions proposed which it may be improper to publish to the world, in the form in which they are made.—2 *Hats.*, 88.

In both Houses of Congress, all questions whereon the yeas and nays are desired, by one fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered in the journals.—*Const. U. S. Art. 1, § 5.*

The first order for printing the votes of the House of Commons, was October 30th, 1685.—1 *Chandler*, 387.

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the House of Commons are no records, but remembrances. But this is not law.—*Cob.*, 110, 111—*Lex. Parl.*, 114, 115—*Jour. H. C., Mar. 17, 1592—Hals. Parl.*, 105. For the Lords in their House, have power of judicature; the Commons, in their House, have power of judicature; and both Houses together have power of judicature; and the book of the clerk of the House of Commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of Parliament.—6 *H.*, 8 c. 16—*Inst.*, 23, 34; and every member of the House of Commons has a judicial place.—4 *Inst.*, 15. As records, they are open to every person; and a printed note of either House is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other, and report what has been done by the other in any particular case.—2 *Hats.*, 261—3 *Hats.*, 27, 30. Every member has a right to see the journals, and to take and publish votes from them. Being a record, every one may see and publish them.—6 *Grey*, 118, 119.

On information of a mis-entry or omission of an entry in the journal, a committee may be appointed to examine and rectify it, and report it to the House.—2 *Hats.*, 194, 5.

SECTION L.

ADJOURNMENT.

The two Houses of Parliament have the sole, separate and independent power of adjourning, each their respective Houses. The King has no authority to adjourn them; he can only signify his desire, and it is in the wisdom or prudence of either House to comply with his requisition or not, as they see fitting.—2 *Hats.*, 382—1 *Blackstone*, 186—5 *Grey*, 122.

By the Constitution of the United States, a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day.—1. 5. But neither House, during the session

of Congress, shall without the consent of the other adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.—1. 5. The President may, on extraordinary occasion, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper.—*Const.*, 11., 3.

A motion to adjourn, simply, cannot be amended, as by adding, "To a particular day." But must be put simply, "That this House do now adjourn?" and if carried in the affirmative, it is adjourned to the next sitting day, unless it has come to a previous resolution, "That at its rising it will adjourn to a particular day;" and then the House is adjourned to that day.—2 *Hats.*, 82.

Where it is convenient that the business of the House be suspended for a short time, as for a conference presently to be held, etc., it adjourns during pleasure.—2 *Hats.*, 305. Or for a quarter of an hour. 5 *Grey*, 381.

If a question be put for adjournment, it is no adjournment till the Speaker pronounces it.—5 *Grey*, 137. And from courtesy and respect no member leaves his place till the Speaker has passed on.

SECTION LI.

A SESSION.

Parliament has three modes of separation, to wit: by adjournment, by prorogation or dissolution by the King, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session; provided some act has passed. In this case, all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up *de novo*, if taken up at all.—1 *Blackst.*, 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, etc., *ad libitum*. All matters depending remain *in statu quo*, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left.—1 *Lev.*, 165—*Lex. Parl.*, c. 2—1 *Ro. Rep.*, 29—4 *Inst.*, 7, 27, 28—*Hult.*, 61—1 *Mod.*, 152—*Ruffh. Jac. L. Dict. Parliamentis*—*Blackst.*, 186. Their whole session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof.—*Bro. Abr. Parliament*, 86.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation.—5 *Grey*, 374—9 *Grey*, 350—1 *Chandler*, 50. Neither house can continue any portion of itself in any Parliamentary function, beyond the end of the session without the consent of the two other branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

Congress separate in two ways only, to wit, by adjournment or dissolution, by the efflux of their time. What then constitutes a session with them? A dissolution certainly closes one session, and the meeting of a new Congress begins another. The Constitution authorizes the President, "On extraordinary occasions, to convene both Houses or either of them." *Art. 1, Sec. 1.* If convened by the President's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and of course determine the preceding one to have been a session. So, if it meets under the clause of the Constitution, which says, "The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first

Monday of December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."—I. 4.,—this must begin a new session. For even if the last adjournment was to this day, the act of adjournment is merged in the higher authority of the Constitution, and the meeting will be under that, and not under their adjournment. So far we have fixed land-marks for determining sessions. In other cases, it is declared by a joint vote authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker, to close the session on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form, "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the — day of —."

When it was said above that all matters depending before Parliament were discontinued by the determination of the session, it was not meant for judiciary cases depending before the House of Lords, such as impeachments, appeals, and writs of error. These stand continued, of course, to the next session.—*Raym.*, 120, 381—*Ruffh. Jac. L. D. Parliament.*

Impeachments stand in like manner continued before the Senate of the United States.*

SECTION LII.

TREATIES.

The President of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur.—*Const. U. S., Art. 2, Sect. 2.*

All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate, shall be by the members thereof, kept inviolably secret; and that all treaties, which may hereafter be laid before the Senate, shall also be kept secret until the Senate shall by their resolution take off the injunction of secrecy.—*Rule 88.*

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power; and there also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by Parliament. *Ware vs. Hylton.*—3 *Dallas' Rep.*, 199. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the King of Great Britain cannot, by a treaty, make a citizen of an alien.—*Vattel*, b. 1, c. 19, sec. 214. An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty with Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty.—4 *Russell's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457—2 *Smollett*, 242, 246.

By the Constitution of the United States, this department of legislation is confined in two branches only, of the ordinary legislature; the President originating, and Senate having a negative. To what subjects this power extends, has not been defined in detail by the Constitution; nor are we entirely

*It was held in the case of *Hastings*, that a dissolution did not work the discontinuance of an impeachment.

agreed among ourselves. 1. It is admitted that it must concern the foreign nation, party to the contract, or it would be a mere nullity, *res inter alios acta*. 2. By the general power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to comprehend only those objects which are usually regulated by treaty, and cannot be otherwise regulated. 3. It must have meant to except out of these the rights reserved to the States; for surely the President and Senate cannot do by treaty what the whole Government is interdicted from doing in any way. 4. And also to except those subjects of legislation in which it gave a participation to the House of Representatives. This last exception is denied by some, on the ground that it would leave very little matter for the treaty to work on. The less the better, say others. The Constitution thought it wise to restrain the Executive and Senate from entangling and embroiling our affairs with those of Europe. Besides, as the negotiations are carried on by the Executive alone, the subjecting to the ratification of the Representatives such articles as are within their participation, is no more inconvenient than to the Senate. But the ground of this exemption is denied as unfounded. For example, *e.g.* the treaty of commerce with France; and it will be found that out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.

Treaties being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the Legislature alone can declare them infringed or rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France, in 1798.

It has been the usage of the Executive, when it communicates a treaty to the Senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiations. This having been omitted in the case of the Prussian treaty, was asked by a vote of the House, of February 12, 1800, and was obtained. And in December, 1800, the Convention of that year between the United States and France, with the report of the negotiations with the Envoy, but not their instructions, being laid before the Senate, the instructions were asked for, and communicated by the President.

The mode of voting on questions of ratification, is by nominal call.

Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify, or modify the whole or any part shall be received.

Its second reading shall be for consideration; and on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article, in this form: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article," or propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the article?" And in every of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be required to decide affirmatively. And when through the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the House, and questions be again severally put thereon for confirmation, or new ones proposed, requiring in like manner a concurrence of two-thirds for whatever is retained or inserted.

The votes so confirmed shall, by the House or a committee thereof, be reduced into the form of a ratification with or without modifications, as may have been decided, and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when every one shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words; in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the resolution?" And in both cases the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative, as well as on the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to.—*Rule 37.*

When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed on the question, may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes.—*Rule 42.*

SECTION LIII.

IMPEACHMENT.

The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 3.*

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment, shall not extend farther than removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.—*Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 3.*

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors.—*Const. U. S. Art. 2, Sec. 4.*

The trial of crime, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury.—*Const. U. S. Art. 3, Sec. 2.*

These are the provisions of the Constitution of the United States on the subject of impeachments. The following is a sketch of some of the principles and practices of England, on the same subject:

JURISDICTION.

The Lords cannot impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, because they are judges.—*Seld. Judic. in Parl.*, 12, 63. Nor can they proceed against a commoner, but on the complaint of the Commons. *Id.*, 84. The Lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for capital offence, on the information of the King, or a private person; because the accused is entitled to a trial by his peers generally; but on accusation by the House of Commons, they may proceed against the delinquent of whatsoever degree, and whatsoever be the nature of the offence; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The Commons are then instead of a Jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the Lords do only judge, but not try the delinquent.—*Id.*, 6, 7. But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can be charged capitally before the Lords, even by the Commons; and cites Fitzharris's case, 1681, impeached of high treason, where the Lords remitted the prosecution to the inferior court.—8 *Grey's Deb.*, 325, 6, 7—2 *Wooddeson*, 601, 576—3 *Seld.*, 1610, 1619, 1641—4 *Black.*, 257—3 *Seld.*, 1604, 1618, 9, 1656.

ACCUSATION.

The Commons, as the grand inquest, of the nation, become suitors for penal justice.—2 *Woodd.*, 597—6 *Grey*, 356. The general course is to pass a resolution, containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent, and then to direct some member to impeach him by oral accusation, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the Commons. The person signifies that the articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the Peers will take order for

his appearance.—*Sachv. Trial*, 325—2 *Woodd.*, 602, 605—*Lords' Jour.*, 3 *June*, 1701—1 *Wms.*, 616—6 *Grey*, 324.

PROCESS.

If the party do not appear, proclamations are to be issued, giving him a day to appear. On their return, they are strictly examined. If any error be found in them a new proclamation issues, giving a short day. If he appear not, his goods may be arrested, and they may proceed.—*Seld. Jud.* 98, 99.

ARTICLES.

The accusation (article) of the Commons, is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus, by the usage of Parliament in impeachment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified.—*Sach. Tr.*, 325—*Woodd.*, 602, 605—*Lords' Jour.*, 3 *June*, 1701—1 *Wms.*, 616.

APPEARANCE.

If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody, though not if the accusation be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a Lord in his place, a Commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the Lords find cause to commit him till he finds sureties to attend, and lest he should fly.—*Seld. Jud.*, 98, 99. A copy of the articles is given him and a day fixed for his answer.—*T. Ray.*, 1. *Rushw.*, 268—*Fost.*, 232—1 *Clar. Hist. of the Rob.*, 379. On a misdemeanor, his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing or by attorney.—1 *Seld. Jud.*, 100. The general rule on an accusation for a misdemeanor is, that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the Commons complain of him, in such he is to answer.—*Seld. Jud.*, 101. If previously committed by the Commons, he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort, *judicium parium suorum*—*Seld. Jud.* In misdemeanors, the party has a right to counsel by the common law; but not in capital cases.—*Seld. Jud.* 102—5.

ANSWER.

The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part, and defend as to the residue; or saving all exceptions, deny the whole, or give a particular answer to each article separately.—1 *Rush.*, 274—2 *Rush.* 1874—12 *Parl. Hist.*, 442. 3 *Lords' Jour.*, 13 *Nov.*, 1648—2 *Woodd.*, 607. But he cannot plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment.—2 *Woodd.*, 618—2 *St. Tr.* 785.

REPLICATION, REJOINDER, ETC.

There may be a replication, rejoinder, etc. *Seld. Jud.* 114—8

Grey's Deb., 233—*Sach. Tr.*, 15—*Jour. H. of Commons*, 6 March, 1640, 1.

WITNESSES.

The practice is to swear the witnesses in open House, and then examine them there; or a committee may be named, who shall examine them in committee, either on interrogatories agreed on in the House, or such as the committee, in their discretion, shall demand.—*Seld. Jud.*, 120, 123.

JURY.

In the case of Alice Pierce, 1 R. 2, a jury was empaneled for her trial before a committee.—*Seld. Jud.*, 123. But this was on a complaint, not an impeachment by the Commons.—*Seld. Jud.*, 163. It must have also been for a misdemeanor only, as the Lords Spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but not in capital cases.—*Seld. Jud.*, 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods.—*Seld. Jud.*, 188. This, Seldon says, is the only jury he finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanors, but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on the trial of his country, a jury ought to be empaneled; and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the Commons; for they are in *loco proprio*, and here no jury ought to be empaneled.—*Id.* 124. The Lord Berkley, 6 E. 3, was arraigned for the murder of L. 2, on an information on the part of the King, and not an impeachment of the Commons; for then they had been *patria sua*. He waived his peerage, and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire.—*Id.* 125. In one, 1 H. 7, the Commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given or hereafter to be given in Parliament.—*Id.* 133. They have been generally, and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury.—For the conceit of Seldon is certainly not accurate, that they are the *patria sua* of the accused, and that the Lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try. For they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, "the Peers are judges of law as well as of fact." 2 Hale, P. C., 275. Consequently of fact as well as of law.

PRESENCE OF COMMONS.

The Commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses. *Seld. Jud.*, 124. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole House; or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs.—*Rushw. Tr. of Straff.*, 37—*Com. Journ.*, 4 Feb., 1709. 10—2 Wood., 614. And judgment is not to be given till they demand it.—*Seld. Jud.*, 124. But they are not to be present on impeachment when the Lords consider of the answer or proofs, and determine of their judgment. Their presence, however, is necessary at the answer and judgment in cases capital. *Id.* 58, 159, as well as not capital, 162. The Lords debate the judg-

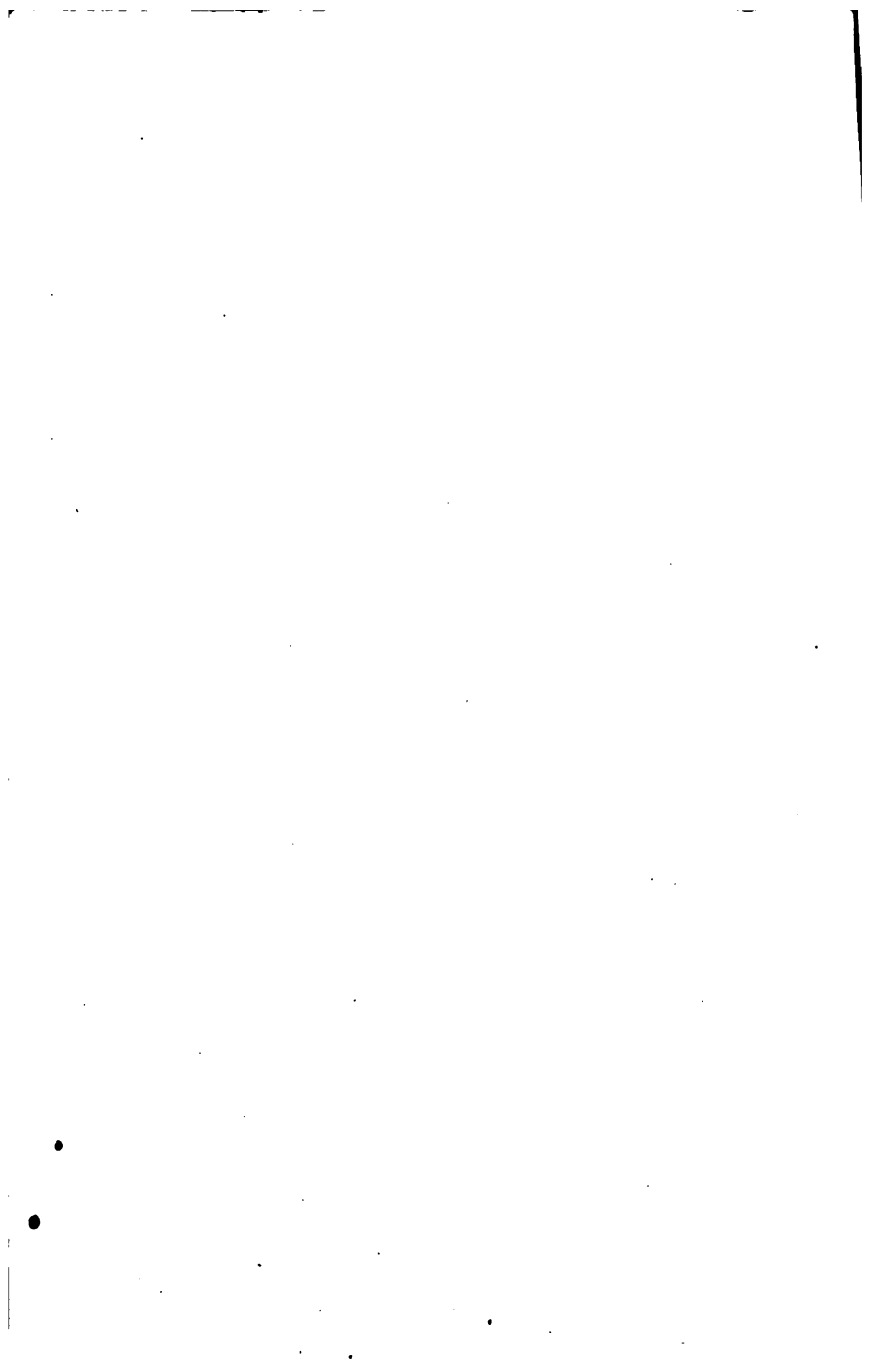
ment among themselves. Then the vote is first taken on the question of guilty or not guilty; and if they convict, the question, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on.—*Seld. Jud.*, 167—2 *Wood.*, 612.

JUDGMENT.

Judgments in Parliament for death, have been strictly guided *per legem terræ*, which they cannot alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither admit any part of the legal judgment, nor add to it. Their sentence must be *secundem, non ultra, legem*. *Seld. Jud.* 168, 169, 170, 171. This trial, though it varies in external ceremonies, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments, prevail. For impeachments were not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against too powerful delinquents.—The judgment therefore, is to be such as is warranted by legal principles or precedents.—6 *Sta. Tr.* 14—2 *Wood.*, 611. The Chancellor gives judgments in misdemeanor; the Lord High Steward formerly, in cases of life and death.—*Seld. Jud.*, 180. But now the Steward is deemed not necessary.—*Fost.*, 144,—1 *Wood.*, 613. In misdemeanors, the greatest corporeal punishment hath been imprisonment.—*Seld. Jud.*, 184. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments, (but 2 *Wood.*, 614, *contra.*) but not in misdemeanors.—*Seld. Jud.*, 186.

CONTINUANCE.

An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament; but may be resumed by the new Parliament.—*T. Ray.* 388—5 *Com. Jour.* 23 Dec. 1790.—*Lords Jour.* May 16, 1691,—2 *Wood.*, 618.



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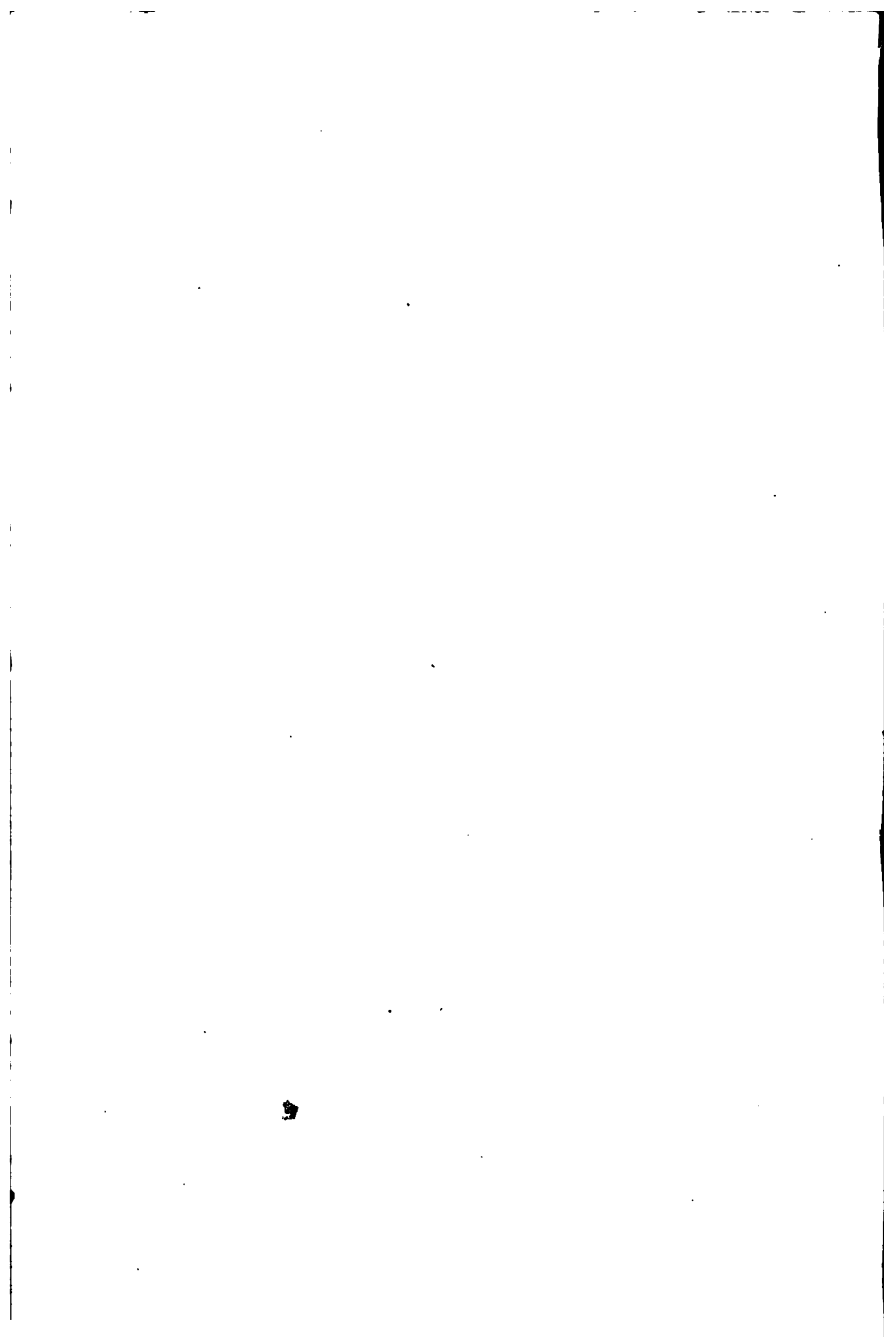
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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.



COMPRISING STATISTICAL LISTS OF THE

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS;

THE

Rules and Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly.

ALSO A

MANUAL OF CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE SENATE OF 1865.

Dist.	NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Age.	Yrs. in State.	Log.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	BOARDING PLACE.	Pol.
1	Wm. Spooner,...	Lt. Gov. ex officio Pres.	Massachusetts.	67	22	7	Elk Horn,.....	Walworth,...	David Atwood,...	Union.
2	John A. Emley,...	Lawyer,.....	New York,.....	59	1	0	Sheboygan,.....	Sheboygan,...	David Atwood,...	Union.
3	Frederic S. Ellis,...	Surveyor,.....	Wisconsin,....	35	35	0	Green Bay,.....	Brown,.....	Capital House,...	Dem.
4	L. O. Ragan,.....	Manufacturer,...	Pennsylvania,...	60	19	4	Waunakee,.....	Oregon,.....	Capital House,...	Dem.
5	W. K. Wilson,...	Lawyer,.....	Pennsylvania,...	52	23	4	West Bend,.....	Washington,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
6	R. P. Reynolds,...	Merchant,.....	Scotland,.....	56	20	4	Milwaukee,.....	Milwaukee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
7	J. I. Ouse,.....	Merchant,.....	Michigan,.....	47	23	2	Milwaukee,.....	Milwaukee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
8	Anthony Van Wyck,	Farmer,.....	New York,.....	42	22	1	Kenosha,.....	Kenosha,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
9	William G. Webb,...	Lawyer,.....	New York,.....	42	22	1	Kenosha,.....	Kenosha,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
10	William H. Chandler,	Lawyer,.....	Pennsylvania,...	39	15	2	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
11	N. M. Littlejohn,...	Farmer,.....	Scotland,.....	44	11	2	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
12	Samuel Cole,.....	Farmer,.....	Vermont,.....	34	11	2	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
13	Samuel S. Wilkinson,	Lumber Merchant,	New York,.....	50	9	6	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
14	W. L. Lincoln,....	Lawyer,.....	Canada East,...	50	8	4	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
15	Miles K. Young,...	Merchant,.....	Vermont,.....	39	7	2	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
16	Wm. A. Lawrence,...	Farmer,.....	Indiana,.....	32	19	4	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
17	Wm. E. Smith,....	Merchant,.....	Scotland,.....	42	20	5	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
18	George W. Bell,....	Lawyer,.....	Massachusetts,...	50	19	2	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
19	George W. Bell,....	Farmer,.....	Vermont,.....	46	11	3	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
20	Geo. S. Hart,.....	Militer,.....	Vermont,.....	40	18	2	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
21	Geo. S. Hart,.....	Editor,.....	England,.....	40	6	1	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
22	John B. Hart,.....	Produce Merchant,	New York,.....	37	21	4	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
23	Wm. B. Hart,.....	Farmer,.....	New York,.....	35	13	4	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
24	Walter S. Wescott,	Lawyer,.....	New York,.....	35	13	4	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
25	Jonathan Bowman,	Lawyer,.....	New York,.....	35	13	4	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
26	Thomas Hood,.....	Lawyer,.....	Ohio,.....	43	10	2	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
27	M. H. Sessions,...	Lawyer,.....	Vermont,.....	43	10	2	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
28	A. H. Young,.....	Lawyer,.....	New York,.....	34	11	2	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
29	G. D. Witt Atwood,	Farmer,.....	New York,.....	40	13	1	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
30	Wm. Kestum,.....	Lumber Manufact'r,	New York,.....	44	13	2	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
31	John A. Chandler,	Railroad Agent,...	Vermont,.....	30	9	4	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
32	Carl O. Pope,.....	Lawyer,.....	Vermont,.....	30	9	4	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.
33	Satterlee Clark,...	Lawyer,.....	Washington City,	48	37	6	Waunakee,.....	Waunakee,...	Capital House,...	Dem.

STATISTICAL LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE SENATE OF 1865.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	AGE.	H S A M	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	BOARD'S PLACE.
Frank M. Stewart.	Chief Clerk.	Lawyer.	New York.	31	15	Baraboo.	Sauk.	Dr. Hubbard.
L. B. Hills.	Asst. Clerk.	Lawyer.	New York.	43	17	Waupun.	Dodge.	C. W. Olney.
S. Hauxhurst.	Book-keeper.	Mechanic.	New York.	22	9	Richland City.	Richland.	M. L. Dargot.
Thomas Marshall.	Enrolling Clerk.	Farmer.	Ireland.	38	15	Oshkosh.	Winnebago.	Dr. Hubbard.
H. Harvey.	Transcribing Clerk.	Clerk.	Vermont.	32	9	Prescott.	Pierce.	
O. F. Clapp.	Engraving Clerk.	Merchant.	Ohio.	24	11	Black R. Falls.	Jackson.	
Nelson Williams.	Serg't-at-Arms.	Produce Dealer.	New York.	38	8	Stoughton.	Dane.	Vermans.
James L. Wilder.	Asst. Serg't-at-Arms.	Insurance Ag't.	New York.	37	11	Oshkosh.	Winnebago.	City Hotel.
D. W. C. Wilson.	Post Master.	Editor.	Ohio.	30	20	Sparta.	Monroe.	American H'se.
Frank Leland.	Post Master.	Student.	New York.	33	23	Elkhorn.	Walworth.	Dr. Hubbard.
W. S. Williams.	Student.	Student.	Wisconsin.	23	23	Platteville.	Grant.	Misses Bright.
J. P. Miller.	Doct. Keeper.	Farmer.	Vermont.	39	19	Coopersville.	Rock.	
Geo. D. Potter.	Asst. Door Keeper.	Student.	New York.	15	8	Janesville.	Rock.	Mr. Taft.
S. J. Abbott.	" Door Keeper.	Lawyer.	Ohio.	27	14	Dakota.	Waushara.	Meredith H'se.
James Wadsworth.	" Door Keeper.	Student.	Wisconsin.	16	16	Madison.	Dane.	Mrs. Flowers.
Norman McBeath.	" Door Keeper.	Merchant Tailor.	Scotland.	41	10	Jefferson.	Jefferson.	Mansion H'se.
August Wandrey.	" Door Keeper.	Clerk.	Prussia.	23	3	Sauk City.	Sauk.	
James Yates.	Fireman.	Merchant.	England.	55	23	Racine.	Racine.	Mrs. Wyman.
Roswell Stow.	Fireman.	Farmer.	Vermont.	35	7	Sauk Prairie.	Dane.	Mrs. Wyman.
W. P. Burroughs.	Serg't-at-Arms/Porter.	Farmer.	New Hampshire.	35	21	Janesville.	Rock.	Mrs. Wyman.
Wm. Holden.	Fireman and Porter.	Student.	Wisconsin.	15	15	Elk Horn.	Walworth.	Mrs. Wilson.
Jno. C. Hutchins.	Messenger.	Student.	England.	10	9	Prairie du Sac.	Sauk.	Mrs. Wilson.
Rufus Roy.	Messenger.	Student.	Wisconsin.	15	11	Madison.	Dane.	Home.
C. C. Frey.	Messenger.	Student.	Wisconsin.	11	11	Madison.	Dane.	Home.
Thomas Goss.	Messenger.	Student.	Wisconsin.	10	10	Madison.	Dane.	Home.
Seymour Stoughton.	Messenger.	Student.	Wisconsin.	13	9	Stoughton.	Dane.	E. E. Wyman.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On the Judiciary—Senators Pope, A. H. Young, Webb, Bentley and Thorpe.

On Finance—Senators Lawrence, Elwood and Reed.

On Incorporations—Senators Case, Cole and Morgan.

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries—Senators Ketchum, Harris and Reynolds.

On Town and County Organizations—Senators Wescott, Sessions and Ellis.

On Militia—Senators Webb, J. A. Chandler and Clark.

On Privileges and Elections—Senators A. H. Young, Van Wyck and Clark.

On Agriculture—Senators M. K. Young, Case and Morgan.

On Legislative Expenditures—Senators Elwood, W. H. Chandler and Budlong.

On State Affairs—Senators Wheeler, Littlejohn and Hood.

On Federal Relations—Senators Barnum, Wilkinson and Clark.

On Education, School and University Lands—Senators Van Wyck, M. K. Young and Elwood.

On Banks and Banking—Senators Smith, Blair and Reed.

On Joint Committee on Claims—Senators W. H. Chandler, Smith and Ellis.

On Internal Improvements—Senators Sessions, Wheeler and Cole.

On Engrossed Bills—Senators J. A. Chandler, Ketchum and Budlong.

On Enrolled Bills—Senators Lincoln, Bentley and Harris.

On Contingent Expenses—Senators Bentley, Webb and J. A. Chandler.

On Public Lands—Senators Blair, Lincoln and Bowman.

On State Prison—Senators Wilkinson, Wescott and Thorpe.

On Railroads—Senators Littlejohn, Lawrence, M. K. Young, A. H. Young and Wilson.

On Benevolent Institutions—Senators Bowman, Barnum and Reynolds.

On Joint Committee on Public Printing—Senators Harris and Wilson.

On Joint Committee on Local Legislation—Senators Cole and Pope.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE SENATE.

1. The Lieutenant Governor of the State, who, by the 8th Section of the 5th Article of the Constitution, is constituted *ex officio* President of the Senate, shall, when present, take the chair at the hour fixed for the meeting of the Senate, when he shall immediately call the members to order, who shall thereupon take their seats, and continue with their heads uncovered, while the Senate remain in session; the Clerk shall call the roll of members, and as soon as a majority is present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected.

Calling
Senate to
order.

2. The President shall preserve order and decorum; he may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide points of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any member.

Duties of
President.

3. The President shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair temporarily, who shall be invested, during such time, with all the powers of the President; but no member shall be excused from voting on any question by reason of his occupying the chair; nor shall such substitute's authority, as presiding officer, extend beyond a day's adjournment of the Senate.

Temporary
President.

4. In the absence or inability of the President, except as provided in rule three, the Senate shall appoint a President *pro tempore*, who shall possess all the powers and prerogatives of the President of the Senate for the time being.

President,
pro tem.

5. Whenever the Senate determines to go into committee of the whole, the President shall name one of the members as chairman, who shall, for the time being, be invested with all the authority of presiding officer of the Senate.

Committee
of the
Whole.

6. The President shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise directed; he shall sign all acts, memorials, addresses and resolutions; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas, that may be issued by the Senate, shall be signed by him, and attested by the Clerk.

Duties of
President.

7. Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur in the lobby, the President (or chairman of the committee of the whole) shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons except the members and officers of the Senate.

Disturb-
ances in
Lobby.

8. Questions may be stated by the President while sitting, but he shall rise to put a question, and shall use this form: "As many as are of the opinion that [as the ques-

Questions—
how stated
and decided

tion may be,] will say aye;" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of a different opinion, will say no." If the President doubt as to the voice of the majority, or a division be called for, the Senate shall divide—those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise and be counted; and if there still be a doubt, or a count be called for, the President shall appoint two tellers, one from each side, to make the count and report the same to the President, who shall declare the same to the Senate.

Quorums. 9. A majority of all the members elected to the Senate, must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business; three-fifths of all the members elected to the Senate, must be present to constitute a quorum for the passage of appropriation bills, as provided by the constitution of the State; a smaller number, however, can adjourn from time to time, and have power to compel the attendance of absent members.

Leave of absence. 10. No member or officer of the Senate, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the sessions of the Senate during an entire day, without first having obtained leave of absence.

Reports of Committees. 11. Any committee required or entitled to report upon a subject referred to them, may make a majority and minority report; any member of such committee dissenting in whole or in part, from either the conclusions or the reasoning, of both the majority and minority, shall be entitled to present to the Senate a brief statement of his reasons for such dissent, which, if decorous in its language, and respectful to the Senate, shall be entered on the journal in connection with the majority and minority reports.

Clerk, election of, and duties. 12. A Clerk shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the Senate, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the journal of proceedings, the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing, and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records nor papers belonging to the Senate to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the President; and generally shall perform, under the direction of the President, all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk.

Sergeant-at-Arms, election and duties. 13. A Sergeant-at-Arms shall be elected at the commencement of each session to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate. It shall be his duty to execute all orders of the President of the Senate, and to perform all duties they may assign to him, connected with the police and good order of the Senate Chamber; to exercise a su-

pervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed, and the requisite fires are kept up during the appropriate season; and to perform all other services pertaining to the post of Sergeant-at-Arms.

14. The following standing committees shall be elected by the Senate, at such time as may be designated, unless otherwise directed:

Committees.

The Joint Committees on Investigation, Local Laws, Joint Committees, and Printing, shall consist, on the part of the Senate, of one for the former, and two for each of the latter. The Committees on the Judiciary and Railroads, shall consist of five members each, and all other committees of three members each.

- 1st.— On the Judiciary.
- 2d.— On Finance.
- 3d.— On Education, School, and University Lands.
- 4th.— On Incorporations.
- 5th.— Joint Committee on Claims.
- 6th.— On Internal Improvements.
- 7th.— On Roads, Bridges, and Ferries.
- 8th.— On Town and County Organizations.
- 9th.— On Militia.
- 10th.— On Privileges and Elections.
- 11th.— On Agriculture and Manufactures.
- 12th.— On Benevolent Institutions.
- 13th.— On Legislative Expenditures.
- 14th.— On State Affairs.
- 15th.— Joint Committee on Printing.
- 16th.— On Banks and Banking.
- 17th.— On Engrossed Bills.
- 18th.— On Contingent Expenditures.
- 19th.— On Public Lands.
- 20th.— On Enrolled Bills.
- 21st.— On State Prison.
- 22d.— On Railroads.
- 23d.— On Federal Relations.
- 24th.— Joint Committee on Local Laws.

15. Reporters for newspapers can have seats assigned them by the President, within the bar of the chamber, for the purpose of taking down the proceedings, but not so as to interfere with the convenience of the Senate. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, Senators, and ex-Senators, and Members of Congress, Judges of any Courts, Members and ex-Members of State Legislatures, and Members of the Assembly of this State, and all editors of newspapers in the State, may be admitted to seats within the bar of the Senate.

Reporters, persons privileged to floor of Senate.

16. After the journal shall have been read, and an opportunity given to correct it, the order of business shall be as follows:

Reading of Journal, order of business.

1. Letters, petitions, memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and referred.
2. Resolutions, may be offered and considered, notice of intention to introduce bills may be given, and bills may be introduced on leave granted.
3. Reports of committees may be made and considered; first from standing committees, and next from select committees.
4. Messages and other Executive communications.
5. Messages from the Assembly, and amendments proposed by the Assembly to bills from the Senate.
6. Bills and resolutions from the Assembly on their first and second reading.
7. Bills on their third reading.
8. Bills ready for a third reading.
9. Bills reported by a committee of the whole.
10. Bills in which a committee of the whole has made progress, and obtained leave to sit again.
11. Bills not yet considered in committee of the whole.

Call to order.

17. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and shall confine himself to the question under consideration, and avoid personalities.

18. When any member is called to order, he shall sit down until it shall be determined whether he is in order or not, except he be permitted to explain; and if a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the exceptionable words shall be taken down in writing, immediately.

19. When two or more members happen to rise at the same time, the President shall name the member who is first to speak.

20. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question during the same day, nor more than once on a motion for commitment without leave of the Senate.

21. While the President is putting any question or addressing the Senate, no member shall walk out of or across the room, nor entertain private discourse; nor whilst a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the chair. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the ayes and noes are being called, or the ballots counted.

22. No member shall vote on any question in any case where he was not in the chamber of the Senate when the question was put, unless by leave of the Senate; nor shall any member be counted, upon a division and count of the Senate, who shall be without the chamber at the time.

Every Senator to vote unless excused.

23. Every member who may be within the Senate chamber when the question is put, shall give his vote unless the Senate shall excuse him from voting. When a question is being taken, or about to be taken, it shall be competent for any member to call for the ayes and noes, which shall be entered on the journal. All motions to excuse a mem-

ber from voting shall be made before the call of ayes and noes is commenced; and any Senator wishing to be excused from voting, may briefly and pertinently explain his reasons therefor, before the call of ayes and noes is commenced; but when the ayes and noes are being taken, the call shall not be interrupted for any purpose whatever.

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the President, or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud before debate.

25. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President or any member desire it. Mot'n to be in writing.

26. After a motion is stated by the President, or read by the clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Senate, but may be withdrawn or altered at any time before a decision or amendment, on leave of the Senate. Motion made in possession of Senate.

27. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be in order, except to adjourn, to send for papers for reconsideration, to reconsider, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to amend, to strike out the enacting clause, or postpone indefinitely; and these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they herein stand arranged. But a motion to postpone to a day certain, to strike out the enacting clause, or postpone indefinitely, shall not again be in order on the same day, or at the same stage of the proposition. Motions, order of.

28. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, except as restricted by the "previous question." A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, to take a recess, shall be decided without debate.

29. The "previous question" shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when sustained by a majority of the members present, and shall preclude amendments and further debate, until the main question shall have been disposed of. The "main question" shall be the original proposition and pending amendments. When the Senate shall have determined that the main question shall not now be put, the pending subject shall be considered as remaining under debate. When the Senate shall have determined that the main question shall now be put, its effect shall be to bring the Senate to a direct vote—first on pending amendments in their order, and then on the main question, without debate or further amendment. But after the previous question has been sustained, and prior to the Senate having determined that the main question shall now be put, a motion to adjourn, and a call of the Senate, shall each be once in order; but no further motion or call shall be in order, except to receive the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms, or dispense with proceedings under the call; and all motions and proceedings authorized by this rule, shall

- be decided without debate, whether on appeal or otherwise.
- Reconsideration.** 30. It shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority on any question, for any member who voted in the negative, when the Senate was equally divided, to move a reconsideration of such vote, on the same or next succeeding day that the Senate shall be in session; and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn, and a motion to recall from the Assembly the proposition on which the vote is proposed to be reconsidered. But no motion to reconsider shall be in order, unless the paper on which the vote is proposed to be reconsidered is in possession of the Senate. A motion to reconsider having been put and lost, shall be deemed a finality on that question.
- Division of question.** 31. Any member may call for a division of the question, when the same shall admit of it. A motion to strike out being lost, shall not preclude an amendment, nor a motion to strike out and insert.
32. In presenting a petition, memorial, remonstrance, or other communication, addressed to the Senate or Assembly, the member shall only state the general purport of it.
- Papers to be read before presented.** 33. A member offering a resolution or an amendment to a bill, resolution or memorial, shall first read the same in his place, before presenting it to the President; and every petition, memorial, remonstrance, resolution, bill and report of committee, shall be endorsed with its appropriate title; and immediately under the endorsement, the name of the member presenting the same shall be written.
- Call of the Senate.** 34. Any three members may make a call of the Senate and require absent members to be sent for, but a call of the Senate cannot be made after the voting has commenced; and the call of the Senate being ordered, and the absentees noted, the doors shall be closed, and no member permitted to leave the room until the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings in the call be suspended, or the Senate adjourn. Previous to the reception of such report, further proceedings in the call shall not be suspended, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.
- Rules to govern in Committee of the Whole.** 35. The rules observed in the Senate shall govern, as far as practicable, the proceedings in committee of the whole, except that a member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, and that a call of the ayes and noes, or for the previous question, cannot be made in committee.
- Amendm'ts in Committee of the Whole.** 36. Amendments made in committee of the whole shall be entered on a separate piece of paper, and reported to the Senate by the Chairman, standing in his place, on the floor of the Senate. All amendments and other propositions reported by committee of the whole, shall be disposed of in the same manner as if proposed in the Senate.

37. All bills and resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, after one day's previous notice, or upon reports of committees. And all bills, when introduced, shall be endorsed with the name of the member or committee. Introduction of bills

38. Every bill, memorial, or joint resolution requiring the signature of the Governor shall receive three several readings previous to its passage. But no such bill or memorial, or joint resolution, shall receive a second and third reading on the same day. Bills to be read three times.

39. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it has been twice read. If objections are raised to the bill on its first reading, the question shall be "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objections be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading. Commitments.

40. All bills and joint resolutions, requiring the approval of the Governor, shall, on a second reading, be considered in committee of the whole, before they shall be acted upon by the Senate; and those originating in the Senate, except resolutions not requiring the approval of the Governor, and except appropriations or local bills, before being considered in committee of the whole, shall be printed, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. Committee of the whole to consider all bills.

41. Two hundred and forty copies of every bill, joint resolution or memorial of a general nature, shall be printed after the second reading, unless otherwise ordered; and no bill of a private or local nature shall be printed unless ordered; and all bills, resolutions and amendments, after being printed, shall remain at least one day on the files before being considered. Copies to be printed.

42. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or other paper, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "Shall it be engrossed and read the third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the Assembly, "Shall it be ordered to a third reading?" Engrossment of bills.

43. After a bill has been read a third time, no amendments shall be in order, except to fill blanks, without the unanimous consent of the Senate, unless, on commitment, such amendments shall have been reported by a committee, in which case, after amendments so reported shall have been disposed of, the question shall be the same as was pending before the reference, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. A bill, resolution, or memorial, may be committed at any time previous to its passage. Amendments on 3d reading.

44. Every bill, joint resolution or memorial, originating in the Senate, shall be carefully engrossed before being transmitted to the Assembly for concurrence. Bills to be engrossed.

45. Immediately after the passage of any bill or other paper, to which the concurrence of the Assembly is to be asked, it shall be the duty of the Clerk to transmit the bill to the Assembly. Clerk to transmit bills to Assembly.

same to the Assembly, unless some member of the Senate shall make a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed said bill, or other paper, in which case the Clerk shall not transmit said bill or other paper, until the motion to reconsider has been put; and on the concurrence in any bill or other paper of the Assembly by the Senate, or on the concurrence of disagreement in any vote of the Assembly by the Senate, it shall also be the duty of the Clerk to notify the Assembly thereof.

Memorials to Congress 46. Memorials to Congress, to the President of the United States, or the head of either of the departments, shall be considered in committee of the whole before being adopted.

Committee's not to be absent without leave. 47. Committees shall not absent themselves from the Senate by reason of their appointment, unless special leave for that purpose be first obtained.

Enrollment 48. It shall be in order for the committee on enrollment to report at any time.

Executive sessions. 49. The proceedings of the Senate on executive business shall be kept in a separate book of record, to be provided by the Chief Clerk of the Senate, and published with the proceedings of the Senate. When an amendment of the Constitution, or any bill requiring the concurrence of more than a majority of the members present, is under consideration, a mere majority may decide all questions arising thereon, except the final question.

Ayes and noes to be called and certified. 50. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and the orders of the Senate, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly. Upon the final passage of any bill or proposition in which the concurrence of more than a majority of Senators present is required by the constitution of this State, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered at large upon the journal, and it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk to certify on the back of every such bill or proposition, the number of Senators voting for and against the passage of the same.

President to administer oaths. 51. The President is authorized to administer all oaths prescribed in the foregoing rules.

Hour of meeting. 52. The standing hour for the daily meeting of the Senate, shall be 10 o'clock in the morning, until the Senate direct otherwise.

Rules not to be rescinded without notice. 53. No standing rule or order for the Senate shall be nor shall any rule be rescinded, changed or suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

Resolutions to lie over if objected to 54. All resolutions introduced shall, if objection be made to the consideration thereof, remain on the files one day before being considered, and all resolutions involving

the expenditure of money, shall, on their introduction be referred to an appropriate committee and reported upon before being considered.

55. All bills for repealing or amending an act, shall, in the title and body of the bill, designate the true title of the act proposed to be repealed or amended. Title of laws amended to be in bill.

56. No bill or resolution shall be amended by substitute, otherwise than by striking out all after the enacting or resolving clause, and inserting the substitute without an enacting or resolving clause. Amendm't by substitute, how made.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1865.

No. Seat.	NAME.	Age.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	X Seats in House.	Post Office Address.		Boarding Place.	Politics.
						Name of P. O.	County.		
...	Field, W. W., Speaker.	40	Farmer.	New Hampshire.	12	Boscobel.	Grant.	Mrs Randolph.	Union.
7	Abrams, W. J.	37	Forw'dg Mer.	New York.	4	Green Bay.	Brown.	Capital House.	Dem.
99	Babcock, Oscar.	30	Farmer.	New York.	19	Dakota.	Waushara.	Mr. Landers.	Union.
94	Barden, Levi W.	44	Lawyer.	New York.	12	Portage City.	Columbia.	Miss Bright.	Union.
71	Berry, James.	43	Farmer.	Ohio.	14	Springville.	Vernon.	Mrs. Wilcon.	Union.
68	Boniwell, Wm. T. Jr.	28	Farmer.	New York.	22	Cedarburg.	Ozaukee.	Capital House.	Dem.
90	Boyer, A. A.	43	Farmer.	New York.	22	Lodi.	Columbia.	Capital House.	Union.
69	Royd, Thomas.	30	Farmer.	England.	28	Calumet.	Fond du Lac.	J. McFarland.	Dem.
76	Brandon, William.	49	Farmer.	Ken'tucky.	28	Smelser's Grove.	Grant.	Capital House.	Union.
96	Brayton, Lorentus J.	28	Lumber Mer.	New York.	6	Marquette.	Green Lake.	Mrs. Randolph.	Union.
38	Brinkerhoff, J. H.	30	Printer.	Ohio.	11	Wauquan.	Fond du Lac.	Mrs. Lathrop.	Union.
9	Burgess, John.	38	Farmer.	Scotland.	11	Maxville.	Rufalo.	Mrs. Hough.	Union.
79	Cadby, J. N.	46	Farmer.	New York.	22	Merton.	Waukesha.	F. W. Newland.	Union.
43	Carr, Solomon C.	34	Farmer.	New York.	25	West Milton.	Rock.	Miss Bright.	Union.
85	Chesoday, John B.	34	Lawyer.	New York.	7	Janesville.	Dunn.	E. M. Carr.	Union.
54	Church, F. R.	34	Teacher.	New York.	7	Menomone.	Rock.	R. M. Carr.	Union.
6	Cobb, Nathan.	60	Gentleman.	Massachusetts.	11	Winneconne.	Winnebago.	Dr. Hubbards.	Union.
89	Colladay, Wm. M.	54	Farmer.	Pennsylvania.	19	Stoughton.	Dane.	Capital House.	Union.
21	Daggert, Charles B.	68	Liquor Deal'r.	Scotland.	19	Two Rivers.	Manitowoo.	Mrs. Burgess.	Union.
30	Davis, De Witt.	30	Lawyer.	Connecticut.	7	Milwaukee.	Milwaukee.	Timothy Kinney.	Dem.
86	Davis, Thomas.	47	Farmer.	Vermont.	10	Millard.	Walworth.	C. M. Foreman.	Union.
97	Delaney, M. L.	45	Millwright.	New York.	17	Barton.	Washington.	Mrs Bright.	Union.
28	Dowhurst, Richard.	38	Lead Agent.	England.	15	Naliville.	Clark.	Mrs. Roys.	Dem.
23	Doud, Reuben.	34	Steam B'Bus.	New York.	14	Weyauwega.	Wausacon.	American House.	Union.
92	Dunwiddle, David.	43	Farmer.	Ohio.	20	Brothead.	Wausacon.	Miss Griswold.	Union.
36	Eaton, H. L.	30	Farmer.	New York.	7	Lone Rock.	Richland.	Mr. Kitzridge.	Union.
29	Emmons, N. H.	36	Lumberman.	New York.	16	Stevens' Point.	Portage.	Mrs. Randolph.	Union.
25	Fay, R. K.	40	Teacher.	New York.	15	Roche's Cree.	Adams.	Mrs. Hough.	Union.
10	Ford, David.	41	Farmer.	Scotland.	16	Lefcoeter.	Dave.	W. T. Leitch.	Dem.
37	Fo'lyth, Wm. P.	37	Farmer.	New York.	14	Golden Lake.	Jefferson.	Mrs. Roys.	Union.
63	Lawler, Henry.	35	Farmer.	Maryland.	13	Milwaukee.	Milwaukee.	American.	Dem.
64	Frankenberg, Ernest.	37	Merchant.	Germany.	11	Newburg.	Washington.	Mrs. Roys.	Dem.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

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93	Fraser, J. S.	43	Farmer.	New Hampshire	21	Oregon.	Date.	Mrs. Burgess.	Union.
12	Fulton, M. A.	29	Merchant.	New York.	11	Hudson.	St. Croix.	C. M. Foreman.	Union.
55	Gilbert, Myron.	36	Farmer.	New York.	25	Prospect Hill.	Waukegan.	C. M. Foreman.	Union.
23	Glen, Robert.	51	Farmer.	Pennsylvania.	25	Yonkers.	Grant.	Mrs. P. Sedgwick.	Union.
6	Glewach, Ferdinand.	61	Farmer.	Pennsylvania.	19	Yonkers.	Dodge.	Frank Schmidt.	Dem.
51	Goodell, R. B.	57	Merchant.	Vermont.	30	Highland.	Iowa.	D. H. Tull.	Dem.
44	Gordon, B. F.	36	Farmer.	Vermont.	20	Highland.	Waukegan.	D. H. Tull.	Union.
18	Hadley, J. P.	49	Prod. Dealer.	New York.	19	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
41	Hand, J. P.	43	Farmer.	New York.	19	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
68	Harker, James.	33	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
65	Horton, T. N.	33	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
31	Johnson, Daniel.	43	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
15	Judd, Othmar F.	33	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
16	Judd, Othmar F.	33	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
89	Kings, David.	48	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
67	Kings, David.	48	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
26	Knapp, Wm. A.	44	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
78	Lange, Jonathan.	36	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
82	Lange, Jonathan.	36	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
17	Leahy, M. J.	40	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
69	McCarthy, James.	39	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
16	McCarthy, J. M.	39	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
91	McCarthy, J. M.	39	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
19	McCarthy, J. M.	39	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
45	McCarthy, J. M.	39	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
44	McCarthy, J. M.	39	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
78	McCarthy, J. M.	39	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
37	McCarthy, J. M.	39	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
74	McCarthy, J. M.	39	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
20	McCarthy, J. M.	39	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
63	McCarthy, J. M.	39	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
100	McCarthy, J. M.	39	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
95	McCarthy, J. M.	39	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
36	McCarthy, J. M.	39	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
57	McCarthy, J. M.	39	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
14	McCarthy, J. M.	39	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
32	McCarthy, J. M.	39	Farmer.	New York.	26	Highland.	Waukegan.	Dr. Newman.	Union.
8	Piper, Jonathan.	47	Merchant.	New Hampshire.	17	Iron Center.	Waukegan.	Mrs. Carmichael.	Dem.

*Died January 19, 1865. Stoddard Judd elected to fill vacancy Feb. 20, 1865.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1885—CONTINUED.

No. Seat.	NAME.	Age.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Post Office Address.		County.	Boarding Place.	Politics.
					Name of P. O.	State in Years			
86	Reed, D. A.	42	Attorney	Ohio	Sturgeon Bay	11	Door	Mrs. Seymour	Union.
83	Rogers, Chas.	43	Farmer	Maine	Hingham	8	Sheboygan	Mrs. Seymour	Union.
88	Ross, James	35	Editor	England	Madison	13	Dane	Home	Union.
83	Ryan, Sam, Jr.	40	Editor	New York	Outagamie	38	Outagamie	O. M. Foreman	Dem.
49	Salsbury, E. C.	54	Farmer	New York	Union Grove	20	Racine	Miss Bright	Union.
40	Sawyer, James	39	Farmer	Vermont	Fond du Lac	9	Winnebago	S. G. Benedict	Union.
27	Simmons, William	41	Farmer	New York	Nekimi	13	Kenosha	City Hotel	Union.
4	Slade, Edwin	36	Pres. Tel. Co.	New York	Glenbeulah	23	Sheboygan	Capital House	Union.
50	Spoor, Gardener	37	Mer. and Man.	Massachusetts	Astoria	8	Jefferson	B. U. Caswell	Union.
73	Starks, A. W.	33	Farmer	New York	Baraboo	18	La Pointe	Meridith House	Union.
84	Stantz, Albert O.	62	Farmer	Massachusetts	Bayfield	22	Sauk	Dr. Hubbard	Union.
87	Tarr, J. M.	45	Farmer	Pennsylvania	Tunnel City	17	Manroe	E. B. Dean	Union.
56	Taylor, Allen	39	Miner	Maine	Dickensville	12	Grant	Mrs. Wilson	Union.
24	Tilton, H. C.	54	Clergyman	Vermont	Aiken's Grove	26	Walworth	Mrs. Dohy	Union.
98	Thomas, O. B.	43	Lawyer	Vermont	Prairie du Chien	23	Crawford	Miss Bright	Union.
76	Thompson, Jared, Jr.	32	Lawyer	Vermont	Milwaukee	27	Milwaukee	Mrs. Randolph	Union.
60	Ute, Henry	23	Farmer	Ohio	Fond du Lac	24	Grant	S. G. Benedict	Dem.
48	Van Ostrand, D. O.	37	Miller	New York	Racine	15	Racine	Mrs. Bright	Union.
39	Vaughan, John	49	Merchant	Wales	Kewaunee	8	Kewaunee	Mrs. Hayes	Dem.
77	Walker, Lyman	49	Lawyer	New York	Waterford	27	Waukesha	Capital House	Dem.
62	Weage, F. A.	53	Merchant	Connecticut	Pewaukee	27	Waukesha	Dr. Chittenden	Union.
22	Weaver, Thomas	42	Farmer	England	Sheboygan	16	Sheboygan	Dr. Chittenden	Dem.
1	Wedge, Joseph	49	Farmer	Hanover, Gr.	Root Creek	22	Milwaukee	Rheinacher Hof	Dem.
13	Weller, John W.	40	Farmer	Germany	Sheboygan Falls	18	Sheboygan	Mrs. Seymour	Union.
42	Whipple, Cephas	58	Physician	Ireland	Laurelton	24	Milwaukee	Rheinacher Hof	Dem.
61	White, Richard	37	Farmer	Ohio	Elkhorn	19	Washington	Capital House	Dem.
70	Williams, George C.	42	Lawyer	Rhode Island	Rock	26	Rock	Dr. Hubbard	Dem.
81	Winsor, H. S.	49	Farmer	New York	Clinton	22	Clinton	E. M. Carr	Union.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

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STATISTICAL LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF 1885.

NAMES.	Office.	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Age.	Resi- dence.	Post Office Address.		Boarding Place.
						Name of P. O.	County.	
John S. Dean	Chf. Clerk	Life Insur'ce	Massachusetts	43	10	Madison	Dane	Home.
Ephraim W. Young	Assistant Clerk	Farmer.	Maine	38	8	Prairie du Sac	Sauk	J. B. Norton.
Wm. M. Newcomb	Book-keeper	Clerk.	New York	43	8	Darlington	Lafayette	Jno. S. Dean.
J. H. Balch	Enrolling Clerk	Clerk.	New York	31	18	Milton	Rock	American House
L. E. Davis	Transcribing Clerk	Merchant.	Massachusetts	31	16	Marquette	Green Lake	Mrs. Lathrop.
R. E. Biddgett	Engraving Clerk	Lawyer.	New York	25	3	Portage City	Columbia	Dr. Hubbard.
Alonso Wilcox	Sergeant at Arms.	Farmer.	New York	54	24	Spring Green	Sauk	Mr. Landers.
Lewis M. Hammond	1st Asst's Serg't at Arms.	Teacher.	New York	29	11	Clinton	Rock	H. Drew.
E. H. Bartholf	2d Asst's Serg't at Arms.	Merchant.	New York	36	15	Springville	Vernon	Mr. Wilson.
Hiram Morley	Postm' at Arms.	Printer.	New York	38	23	Oshkosh	Winneb'go	Mr. Landers.
Hiram Beckwith	1st Asst's Postmaster	Clergyman	New York	55	15	Hartford	Washington	Mr. Van Bergen
R. Law	2d Asst's Postmaster	Soldier.	New York	52	29	Appleton	Outagamie	Mrs. Carman.
S. Raymond	Door-keeper	Com'n Mer.	New York	42	12	Racine	Kaene	American.
M. Colby	Door-keeper	Farmer.	New York	42	29	Oregon	Dane	Meredith House
H. H. Helms	Asst's Door-keeper	Soldier.	New York	23	20	Fitchburg	Dane	Mrs. Wyman.
Geo. D. Phinney	Freeman	Soldier.	New York	23	8	Lodi	Dodge	City Hotel.
M. E. Brown	Freeman	Soldier.	Pennsylvania	27	16	Juneau	Juneau	Christiana H'se
John Grant	Freeman	Soldier.	England	23	15	Eroy	Green	City Hotel.
F. K. Melvin	Freeman	Soldier.	Canada	26	8	Brooklyn	Dane	City Hotel.
Nelson Bowerman	Freeman	Soldier.	Ireland	30	10	Madison	Dane	Home.
Wm. Fitzpatrick	Freeman	Soldier.	Vermont	30	11	Oconomowoc	Waukesha	Mrs. Wyman.
G. A. Foss	Freeman	Soldier.	Maine	35	18	Mount Hope	Grant	City Hotel.
S. Nye, Jr.	Gallery Attendant	Farmer.	New York	11	7	Pra. du Oshen	Crawford.	Mrs. Hough.
James E. Dean	Speaker's Messenger	Student.	Massachusetts	14	10	Madison	Dane	Home.
Louis Sholes	Chief Clerk's Messenger	Student.	Wisconsin	16	18	Madison	Rock	Mrs. Burgess.
George F. Williston	Serg't at Arms' Messenger	Student.	Wisconsin	15	15	Jacobsville	Winneb'go	Mr. Taft.
Frederic A. Frank	Messenger	Student.	Maine	15	1	Oshkosh	Rock	H. Rablee.
Howard W. Tilton	Messenger	Student.	Pennsylvania	14	11	Allen's Grove	Walworth	Miss Bright.
Linus S. Webb	Messenger	Student.	Wisconsin	14	14	Mineral Point	Waushara	C. M. Foreman.
Alfred F. Bishop	Messenger	Student.	Massachusetts	15	6	Madison	Iowa	Mr. Taylor.
Frank Mason	Messenger	Student.	Wisconsin	12	15	Waukesha	Dane	Home.
Harvey Olin	Messenger	Student.	Wisconsin	15	12	Boscobel	Grant	C. H. Purple.
Nicholas F. Weber	Messenger	Student.	Wisconsin	15	15	Baraboo	Sauk	Mrs. Randolph.
John S. Young	Messenger	Student.	Wisconsin	14	15	Golden Lake	Jefferson	Dr. Hubbard.
Richard C. Nothmann	Messenger	Student.	Wisconsin	15	15	Golden Lake	Jefferson	Thompn's H'l.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

On Judiciary.—Messrs. Thomas, Cassoday, Barden, Winsor and Jones.

On State Affairs.—Messrs. Ross, Fulton, Sawyer, Rogers and Hadley.

On Federal Relations.—Messrs. Winsor, Reed, Weage, Wedig and Williams.

On Militia.—Messrs. Osborn, Cobb, Thomas, Starks and Delaney.

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. Z. G. Simmons, Fay, Wooster, Doud and Fowler.

On Banks and Banking.—Messrs. De Witt Davis, Dewhurst, Cobb, King and Thompson.

On Incorporations.—Messrs. McLaughlin, Van Ostrand, Mowe, Emory and Goodsell.

On Railroads.—Messrs. Cassoday, De Witt Davis, Vaughan, Z. G. Simmons, Taylor, Church, Barden, Emmons and Abrams.

On Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Sawyer, Carr, Brayton, McLean and Mulholland.

On State Prison.—Messrs. Starks, Weage, Brandon, Brinkerhoff and Jones.

On Charitable and Benevolent Institutions.—Messrs. Tilton, Glenn, Officer, Ross and Abrams.

On Medical Societies and Medical Colleges.—Messrs. Whipple, Doud, Oberman, Pease and Daggett.

On Town and County Organization.—Messrs. Colladay, Berry, Boyce, Utt and Peters.

On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.—Messrs. Horton, Church, Babcock, T. Davis and Bonniwell.

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries.—Messrs. Eaton, Boyce, Palmer, Cadby and McRaith.

On Expiration and Re-Enactment of Laws.—Messrs. Reed, Pike, Salisbury, Piper and Walker.

On Education.—Messrs. Fay, Tilton, Dunwiddie, Gilbert and Hadley.

On School and University Lands.—Messrs. Dewhurst, Owen, Forsyth, Burgess and Boyd.

On Swamp and Overflowed Lands.—Messrs. Miner, Frary, Groesbeck, Delaney and Franckenberg.

On Agriculture and Manufactures.—Messrs. Wooster, Utt, McRaith, Stuntz and Lowth.

On Mining and Smelting.—Messrs. Taylor, Stuntz, McGuire, Goodsell and Harker.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Brayton, Miner, Knapp, Knab and Ford.

On Legislative Expenditures.—Messrs. Officer, Johnson, Tarr, Spoor and Piper.

On Contingent Expenses.—Messrs. Rogers, Hand, Mowe, Gnewuch and Weiler.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Gilbert, Wm. Simmons, Eaton, Large and Weaver.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Glenn, Monteith, Slade, Ryan and McGrath.

On Claims.—Messrs. Little, Brandon, Colladay, Horton and Murphy.

On Public Printing.—Messrs. Brinkerhoff, Fulton and Ryan.

On Local Legislation.—Messrs. Palmer, Salisbury and White.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

MEETING, QUORUM, PRIVILEGES, ETC.

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| Hour of meeting. | 1. The hour for the meeting of the Assembly shall be at ten o'clock, A. M., unless a different hour be prescribed by resolution. |
| Quorum. | 2. A majority of all the members elected to the Assembly must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; a smaller number, however, can adjourn from time to time, and shall have power to compel the attendance of absent members. |
| Leave of absence. | 3. No member or officer of the Assembly, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the sessions of the Assembly during an entire day, without first having obtained leave of absence; and no one shall be entitled to draw pay while absent more than one entire day, without leave, except he be confined by sickness at the seat of government. |
| Contest'ts for seats. | 4. Contestants for seats shall have the privileges of the House until their respective cases are disposed of; the privileges to extend only so far as access to the Assembly Chamber during the time occupied in settling the contest. |
| Who may be admitted to the floor. | 5. Persons of the following classes, and no others, shall be admitted to the floor of the House during the sessions thereof, viz.: The Governor and Lieutenant Governor; Members of the Senate; The State Officers; The Regents of the University; Members of Congress; Judges of the Supreme and other Courts; Ex-Members of the Wisconsin Legislature; All editors of newspapers within the State, and reporters for the Press; Such other persons as the Speaker may invite. |
| Disturbance in lobby. | 6. Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur in the lobby or gallery, the Speaker—or the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole—shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons, except members and officers of the Assembly. |
| Reading newspapers and smoking prohibited. | 7. No member or officer of the Assembly shall be permitted to read newspapers within the bar of the House while the Assembly is in session; nor shall any person be permitted to smoke in the Assembly room at any time. |

OF THE OFFICERS.

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| Duties of Speaker. | 8. The Assembly shall elect, <i>viva voce</i> , one of its members as presiding officer, who shall be styled SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY , and he shall hold his office during one session. |
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9. It shall be the general duty of the Speaker—

To open the session, at the time to which the Assembly is adjourned, by taking the chair and calling the members to order ;

To announce the business before the Assembly in the order in which it is to be acted upon ;

To receive and submit, in the proper manner, all motions and propositions presented by the members ;

To put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or which necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, and to announce the result ;

To restrain the members, when engaged in debate, within the rules of order ;

To enforce on all occasions the observance of order and decorum among the members ;

To inform the Assembly, when necessary, or when referred to for the purpose, in a point of order or practice ;

To authenticate, by his signature, when necessary, all the acts, orders, and proceedings of the Assembly ;

To name the members—when directed to do so in a particular case, or when it is a part of his general duty by these rules—who are to serve on committees ; and in general ;

To represent and stand for the Assembly, declaring its will, and in all things obeying its commands.

10. The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum ; may speak to points of order in preference to others, rising from his seat for that purpose ; and he shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Assembly by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the Assembly. On an appeal being taken, the question shall be : “ Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the Assembly ? ”—which question, and the action of the Assembly thereon, shall be entered on the journal.

Points of order decided by the Speaker subject to an appeal.

11. The Speaker may call a member to the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

A member may be called to the chair.

12. In the absence of the Speaker, the Assembly shall elect a Speaker *pro tempore*, whose office shall cease on the return of the Speaker.

Speaker pro tem.

13. The Speaker shall vote on a call of the yeas and nays, and his name shall be recorded with those of the other members.

When Speaker shall vote.

14. A CHIEF CLERK shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Assembly ; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the body, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him ; he shall superintend the recording of the journals of proceedings ; the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing and copying of bills, resolutions, etc. ; shall permit no records or papers belonging to the Assem-

Duties of Clerk.

bly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker; and generally shall perform, under the direction of the Speaker, all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk, and shall be responsible for the official acts of his assistants.

Appointees
of the Chief
Clerk.

15. The Chief Clerk shall appoint one assistant to aid in the performance of his duties at the desk, and he shall be styled the Journal Clerk. He shall also appoint the necessary corps of assistants to act as Bookkeeper, Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks.

Chief Clerk
may correct
certain er-
rors.

16. The Chief Clerk and his Engrossing Clerks, in all proper cases, shall correct any mere clerical error in any Assembly bill, memorial, or resolution, such as errors in orthography, or the use of one word for another, as *affect* for "*effect*," *previous* for "*previously*," *are* for "*is*," *banks* for "*bank*," and the like; and, also, all mistakes in numbering the sections and references thereto, whether such errors occur in the original bill, or are caused by amendments made thereto. It shall also be competent for the Chief Clerk, at any time before the final passage of any Assembly bill, to insert therein an "enacting clause," when such clause has evidently been omitted through mistake or inadvertence. But no corrections other than such as are authorized by this rule, shall be made at any time by the clerk or his assistants, unless upon the order of the Assembly. On questions of orthography, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary shall be taken as the standard.

Acts, etc.,
to be signed
by Speaker
and Clerk.

17. All acts, addresses and resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker, and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the Assembly, shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk.

Duties of
Sergeant-
at-Arms.

18. A SERGEANT-AT-ARMS shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Assembly. It shall be his duty to execute all orders of the Speaker or Assembly, and to perform all the duties they may assign to him, connected with the police and good order of the Assembly Chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the Chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed; that the requisite fires are kept up during the appropriate season; that the hall is properly ventilated, and is open for the use of the members of the Assembly from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., and to perform all other services pertaining to the post of Sergeant-at-Arms.

OF THE COMMITTEES.

Commit-
tees.

19. The Standing Committees of the Assembly shall consist of five members each, except the Committee on Railroads, which shall consist of nine members, and shall be as follows:

- 1st.—On Judiciary.
- 2d.—On State Affairs.
- 3d.—On Federal Relations.
- 4th.—On Militia.
- 5th.—On Ways and Means.
- 6th.—On Banks and Banking.
- 7th.—On Incorporations.
- 8th.—On Railroads.
- 9th.—On Internal Improvements.
- 10th.—On State Prison.
- 11th.—On Charitable and Benevolent Institutions.
- 12th.—On Medical Societies and Medical Colleges.
- 13th.—On Town and County Organisations.
- 14th.—On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.
- 15th.—On Roads, Bridges and Ferries.
- 16th.—On Expiration and Re-enactment of Laws.
- 17th.—On Education.
- 18th.—On School and University Lands.
- 19th.—On Swamp and Overflowed Lands.
- 20th.—On Agriculture and Manufactures.
- 21st.—On Mining and Smelting.
- 22d.—On Privileges and Elections.
- 23d.—On Legislative Expenditures.
- 24th.—On Contingent Expenditures.
- 25th.—On Engrossed Bills.
- 26th.—On Enrolled Bills.

20. The following Committees shall be Joint Committees, and shall be constituted as follows: Joint Committees.

1. *On Claims.**—Five from Assembly; two from Senate.
2. *On Public Printing.*†—Three from Assembly; two from Senate.
3. *On Local Legislation.*‡—Three from Assembly; two from Senate.

21. Select or Special Committees may be raised on motion or by resolution, designating the number and object, and, unless otherwise ordered, shall be appointed by the Speaker. Select Committee's

22. In case all the members of any committee required or entitled to report on any subject referred to them cannot agree upon a report, the majority and minority of such Committee may each make a separate report; and any member dissenting, in whole or in part, from the reasoning or conclusions of both the majority and minority, may also present to the Assembly a statement of his reasoning and conclusion; and all reports, if decorous in language and respectful to the Assembly, shall be entered at length on the journal. Majority and Minority Reports

23. In all cases where there shall be both majority and minority reports submitted to the Assembly, the bill, memorial, resolution or other matter reported upon shall lie upon the table until the reports thereon shall have been printed in the journal and laid upon the desks of members. Papers to lie on the table until reports are printed.

24. Every committee, in reporting upon any bill or memorial, shall recite at length, in their report, the title of such bill or memorial, as well as the number thereof. Title of bill to be recited.

* See Secs 18 to 22 inclusive, of Chap. 9, R. S., page 122.

† See Secs. 22 and 23, of Chap. 114, Laws of 1863, (R. S., page 97.)

‡ See Chap. 370, General Laws of 1860, page 381.

- Absence of Committee's** 25. No Committee shall absent themselves by reason of their appointment, during the sitting of the Assembly, without special leave, except a Committee of Conference.
- Engrossment of bills.** 26. Whenever an Assembly bill, which is fairly written, without interlineation or erasure, is ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without amendment, the Committee on Engrossed Bills may report such bill back to the Assembly as the Engrossed bill.
- Report on enrolled bills.** 27. The Committee on Enrolled Bills shall not report any bill as correctly enrolled that has any words interlined therein, or when any words have been erased therefrom.
- Committee on enrolled bills may report at any time.** 28. It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time, except when questions are being taken, or a call of the House is being had.
- No substitute requiring different title to be reported.** 29. No standing or Select Committee, nor any member thereof, shall report any "substitute" for any bill or bills referred to such committee, which substitute relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose than that of the original bill for which it is reported, or which if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different from the title of the original bill; and every substitute bill so reported, shall be rejected whenever the Assembly is advised that the same is in violation of this rule. And this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Assembly.

JOURNAL AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

- The journal of proceedings.** 30. The journal of each day's proceedings shall be printed in pamphlet form, and laid upon the desks of members the following morning. The journal need not be read unless the Assembly order otherwise. Any member discovering an error in the journal may call the attention of the House to such error, and have the same corrected by the clerk.
- Order of business.** 31. After an opportunity shall have been given to correct the journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Letters, petitions, memorials, accounts, remonstrances and accompanying documents, may be presented and referred.
2. Resolutions may be offered.
3. Resolutions may be considered.
4. Bills may be introduced, and notice of leave to introduce bills may be given.
5. Reports of committees may be made and considered: first from standing committees, and next from select committees.
6. Messages and other executive communications.
7. Messages from the Senate.
8. Bills and resolutions from the Senate on their first and second readings.
9. Senate bills on their third reading.
10. Assembly bills ready for a third reading.
11. Bills reported by a committee of the whole.
12. Bills in which a committee of the whole has made progress, and obtained leave to sit again.
13. Bills not yet considered in committee of the whole.

32 After one hour shall have been devoted to the consideration of business under the first, second and third heads, in the preceding rule, the Assembly shall proceed to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table, and the orders of the day. Morning hour.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, BILLS, ETC.

33. Petitions, memorials, communications, and other papers addressed to the Assembly, shall be presented by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally, and endorsed thereon, together with his name, by the member introducing the same. Petitions, etc., how presented.

34. Any member offering a resolution in the Assembly may read the same in his place before sending it to the Chair. It shall then be read by the clerk, and when so read shall be considered before the House; but it shall not be acted on by the House on the same day on which it is offered, without leave. Introduction of Resolutions.

35. All bills and resolutions offered in the Assembly by any member or committee, shall be endorsed by the member or committee offering the same. Bills, etc., to be endorsed.

36. The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if objections be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, bills, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading without further question. First and second reading of bills.

37. No bill or resolution that requires three readings shall be committed or amended until it shall be twice read; and all joint resolutions which will require the signature of the Governor, shall take the same course as to their reading, as in the case of bills, unless otherwise ordered by the Assembly. Bills not committed until twice read.

38. On the second reading, every bill or memorial requiring three readings, shall be referred to the appropriate standing committee, which shall be announced by the Speaker, unless the Assembly, on motion, make a different order in relation thereto. And this rule shall apply as well to bills and memorials originating in the Senate, as to those originating in the Assembly, except bills reported by a joint committee. Reference of bills, etc.

39. Two hundred copies of every bill shall be printed after a second reading, unless otherwise ordered. And all bills, resolutions and memorials that shall be printed, shall remain at least one day on the files after being printed, before being considered. Printing of bills.

40. If the House shall dispense with the printing of any bill or memorial, such bill or memorial shall be read at length at least once before its final passage; and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Assembly. Bills to be read when not printed

Second and third reading of certain bills to be at length. 41 The second and third reading of all bills appropriating money, shall be at length, and a suspension of this rule shall not be made without the unanimous consent of the Assembly.

Every bill to be read three times 42. Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its passage, but no bill shall receive its second and third readings on the same day.

General file 43. Bills committed to committees and reported back by them; bills originating with and reported by committees, and bills taking no other reference, shall constitute the "General File." Bills in the General File shall be arranged therein by the clerk in the order in which they are reported, or referred thereto, as aforesaid, and shall be considered in the same order unless the Assembly shall direct otherwise.

Bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole. 44. All bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., requiring the approval of the Governor, shall, after the second reading, be considered by the House in Committee of the Whole before they shall be taken up and considered by the Assembly.

HOW BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

Addressing the Speaker 45. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Assembly, he shall arise from his seat and respectfully address the Chair thus: "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

Speaker to decide who has the floor. 46. When any two or more members shall arise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the person who is first to speak.

Call to order while speaking. 47. When a member is called to order, he shall sit down, and shall not speak, except in explanation, until it shall have been determined whether he is in order or not; and if a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptional words shall be taken down in writing, that the Speaker and the Assembly may be better able to judge.

Speaking twice or out of place prohibited. 48. No member shall speak except in his place, nor more than twice on any question, except on leave of the Assembly.

Order while the Speaker or a member is speaking. 49. While the Speaker is addressing the Assembly, or putting a question, no member shall cross the floor, or leave the house; nor while a member is speaking, walk between him and the Chair.

Motions in order during debate. 50. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, except—

- 1.—To adjourn;
- 2.—To lay on the table;
- 3.—For the previous question;
- 4.—To postpone to a day certain;
- 5.—To commit to a standing committee;
- 6.—To commit to a select committee;
- 7.—To amend;
- 8.—To postpone indefinitely;

And these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged in this rule. Precedence of motions.

51. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of an Assembly bill shall be considered equivalent to a motion to indefinitely postpone. Effect of motion to strike out enacting clause.

52. If a question depending be lost by adjournment, and revived on the succeeding day, no member who shall have spoken twice on the preceding day shall be permitted again to speak without leave of the Assembly. No member to speak more than twice without leave.

53. A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and a call for the previous question, shall be decided without debate. And all incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for either of the questions named in this rule, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate. Motions decided without debate.

54. A motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall not be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. Motions not to be re-noved.

55. When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, previous to debate. If any member require it, all motions (except to adjourn, postpone or commit,) shall be reduced to writing. Any motion may be withdrawn, by consent of the Assembly, before division or amendment. Motions, how stated, etc.

56. All questions shall be put in this form: "Those who are of opinion (as the case may be,) say, *Aye*. Those of contrary opinion say, *No*." And in doubtful cases any member may call for a division. Questions how put.

57. It shall be competent for one-sixth of the members present, when a question is taken, to order the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded by the Clerk. Ayes and noes, when taken.

58. Every member present, when a question is put, or when his name is called, shall vote, unless the Assembly shall, for special cause, excuse him; but it shall not be in order for a member to be excused after the house has commenced voting. Members to vote unless excused.

59. Any member may call for the division of a question, which shall be divided, if it comprehend propositions, in substance so distinct, that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the Assembly. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment, nor a motion to strike out and insert. Division of a question.

60. Bills, reports and motions may be committed at the pleasure of the Assembly. Commitment of papers.

61. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall first be put. Filling blanks.

62. In all cases, when the Assembly is equally divided, the question shall be lost. Tie vote.

Reconsideration.

63. When a motion or question shall have been once determined, either in the affirmative or negative, it shall always be in order for any member of the majority, or where the Assembly is equally divided, for any member who voted in the negative, to move for a reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day. A motion to reconsider being put and lost, shall not be renewed.

No one to remain by the Clerk's table.

64. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Call of the House.

65. Any fifteen members may make a call of the house and require absent members to be sent for; but a call of the house cannot be made after the voting has commenced.

Manner of ordering a call of the House.

66. On a call of the house being moved, the Speaker shall say: "It requiring fifteen members to order a call of the house, those in favor of the call will rise;" and if fifteen or more shall rise, the call shall be thereby ordered.

Doors to be closed.

67. A call of the house being ordered, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall close the doors, and no member shall be allowed to leave the room.

Absentees to be brought in.

68. The Clerk shall immediately call the roll of members, and note the absentees, whose names shall be read, and entered upon the journal in such manner as to show who are absent *with* leave, and who are absent *without* leave. The Clerk shall furnish the Sergeant-at-Arms with a list of those who are absent without leave; and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall forthwith proceed to find and bring in such absentees.

No business to be transacted while under a call.

69. While the Assembly is under a call, no business shall be transacted, except to receive and act upon the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms; and no other motion shall be in order, except a motion to adjourn, and a motion to suspend further proceedings under the call—which motions shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the motion to suspend further proceedings under the call shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect vote in favor thereof.

When call is at an end.

70. Upon the Sergeant-at-Arms making a report showing that all who were absent without leave, (naming them,) are present, such report shall be entered on the journal, and the call shall be at an end; and thereupon the doors shall be opened, and the business or motion pending at the time the call was made shall be proceeded with.

Report of the Serg't-at-Arms.

71. The Sergeant-at-arms may make report of his proceedings at any time, which report may be accepted, and further proceedings under the call thereby dispensed with; but the motion to accept such report shall be determined

by yeas and nays, and it shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect shall vote in favor thereof. If such report be not accepted, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall proceed to a completion of his duties, as required by rule 68.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

72. When any bill, memorial or resolution is under consideration, any member being in order and having the floor, may move the "previous question;" but such motion shall not be deemed to be seconded unless fifteen members concur therein. Previous question.

73. The previous question being moved, the Speaker shall say, "It requiring fifteen members to second the motion for the previous question, those in favor of sustaining the motion will rise;" and if fifteen or more rise, the previous question shall be thereby seconded; and the question shall then be, "Shall the main question be now put?"—which question shall be determined by yeas and nays. The main question being ordered to be now put, its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the Assembly to a direct vote upon the pending amendments, and then upon the main question. Statement of the previous question, and ordering the main question.

74. When, on taking the previous question, the Assembly shall decide that the main question shall not now be put, the main question shall remain as the question before the House, in the same stage of proceedings as before the previous question was moved. Main question not ordered.

75. On motion for the previous question, and prior to the ordering of the main question, one call of the House shall be in order; but after proceedings under such call shall have been once dispensed with, or after a majority shall have ordered the main question, no call shall be in order prior to the decision of such question. Call of the House in order once.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

76. After the morning hour, any member may move that the Assembly resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole on the General File of Bills, or upon any particular bill or measure, or upon the Special Order. If the motion prevail, the Assembly may elect a chairman, or the Speaker may call some member to the chair. Committee of the Whole.

77. Every bill in Committee of the Whole shall be read and considered by sections, unless the committee shall otherwise order. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments agreed to by the committee shall be attached to the bill, noting the section line, and so reported to the Assembly. Mere clerical errors in the bill may be corrected by the chairman or clerk, without treating the same as amendments. Bill to be read by sections. Clerical errors may be corrected.

Amendm'ts
to memori-
als or re-
ports.

Rules in
Committee
of the
Whole.

Chairman
of Com. to
preserve
order.

Report of
Committee.

78. All amendments made to a memorial or report committed to the Committee of the Whole shall be noted and reported as in the case of bills.

79. The rules observed in the Assembly shall govern, as far as practicable, the proceedings in the Committee of the Whole; except that a member may speak more than twice on the same subject, and that a call of the yeas and nays, or for the previous question, cannot be made in committee.

80. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole shall have the same power to preserve order and decorum as the Speaker of the Assembly.

81. After the business upon which the Assembly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole shall be completed, the committee, without motion, (or at any time previous, upon motion,) shall rise and report.

PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Amendm'ts
made in
Com. need
not be read
by Speak'r.

Statement
of question
previous to
3d reading.

Engrossm't
of bills.

No amend'
ment on 3d
reading.

Recommit-
ment pre-
vious to
passage.

Quest'n on
passage of
bills.

Bills to be
transmitt'd
to the
Senate.

82. Amendments made in Committee of the Whole, shall not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by one or more of the members.

83. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or other paper originating in the Assembly, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "Shall it be engrossed and read the third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the Senate, "Shall it be read a third time?"

84. Every Assembly bill and resolution ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, shall be re-written in a plain hand, with all amendments, before being read a third time, excepted as is provided for in rule 26.

85. On the third reading of a bill or resolution, no amendment, except to fill blanks, shall be received, except by the unanimous consent of the members present.

86. A bill or a resolution may be re-committed at any time previous to its passage; if any amendment be reported upon such commitment, the question shall be upon concurring in the amendment, and the question for its engrossment and third reading may then be put.

87. Upon the third reading of an Assembly bill, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, *'Shall the bill pass?'*" Upon the third reading of Senate bills, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is *'Shall the bill be concurred in?'*"

88. Each bill which passes its third reading shall be certified by the Clerk, and by him transmitted to the Senate; the day of transmission shall be entered on the bill books of the Clerk.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS.

89.. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting ; but this rule shall not authorize any member to move an adjournment while another member has the floor. Motion to adjourn always in order.

90. Any motion or resolution relating to the organization of the Assembly, or to any of its officers, members, or committees, shall be privileged, and need not lie over for consideration under rule 84. Privileged motions.

SUSPENDING AND CHANGING RULES, ETC.

91. No standing rule or order of the Assembly shall be rescinded or changed, without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, which motion shall embrace the proposed amendment. Nor shall any rule be suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. Nor shall the order of business as established by the rules of the Assembly, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. Suspension and alteration of Rules.

92. The rules of Parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Assembly in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules, and the orders of the Assembly, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly. Jefferson's Manual the standard.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS.

OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

- Messages.** 1. When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the Assembly, it shall be announced at the door of the Assembly by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent.
2. The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the Assembly to the Senate.
- By whom sent.** 3. Messages shall be sent by the Chief Clerk or his assistant in each house.
- Rejected bills and resolutions** 4. When a bill or resolution which has passed in one House, shall be rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same originated.
5. When a bill or resolution, which has been passed in one House, is rejected in the other, it shall not be again brought in during the same session without a notice of five days, and leave of two-thirds of the House in which it shall be renewed.
- Papers to accompany bills.** 6. Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.
- Order requesting concurrence's** 7. When a bill, resolution or memorial, shall have passed either House, and requires the concurrence of the other, it shall be transmitted to said House without entering an order upon the journal of the House in which it passed, requesting the concurrence of the other House.

OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

- Joint Committees.** 8. The Joint Committees required by Statute are as follows:
1. *On Claims.**—Three from Senate; five from Assembly.
 2. *On Public Printing.*‡—Two from Senate; three from Assembly.
 3. *On Local Legislation.*‡—Two from Senate; three from Assembly.
- Visiting Committee's** 9. The Committees of the two Houses on State Prison, and on Charitable and Benevolent Institutions, shall act jointly in visiting the State institutions, and in reporting upon the condition of such institutions.
- Printing of Reports.** 10. Whenever any report of a Joint Committee, or other document, shall be presented to both Houses of the Legislature, the first House acting on the same, if it shall be thought necessary to have it printed, shall order a sufficient number of copies for both branches, and shall immediately inform the other House of its action upon the subject.

*See Secs. 18 to 22 inclusive, of Chap. 9, Revised Statutes, page 122.

‡See Secs. 22 and 28, of Chap. 114, Laws of 1858, (R. S., page 97.)

‡See Chap. 870, General Laws of 1860, page 381.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

11. In all cases of disagreement between the Senate and Assembly, if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, the other House shall appoint a similar committee. Such committees shall at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairman, meet in the conference chamber, and state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses, for or against the disagreement, and confer freely thereon; and they shall be authorized to report for their respective Houses such modifications or amendments as they may think advisable.

Committee's
of Confer-
ences.

12. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

Adherence
to disagree-
ment fatal.

ACTS OF A GENERAL NATURE.

13. The title of every bill of a general nature shall designate the object, purpose or subject of the bill, and when such bill proposes to amend any chapter or act, the title shall read thus:

Titles of
bills.

"A bill relating to — and amendatory of section —, of chapter —, of the —," filling the blanks with the proper subject, section and chapter of the Revised Statutes or General Laws, designating the same. And every bill shall recite at length every section which it proposes to amend as such section will read if amended as proposed: *Provided*, Such recitation shall not be required when the proposed amendment shall only *add* to such section, without changing the phraseology of the original.

14. The title of all bills for repealing any act, chapter, or section, and having no other object, shall be as follows: "A bill to repeal section —, of chapter —, of the —, relating to —," filling the blanks with the proper section and chapter of the Revised Statutes or General Laws, designating the same and also the subject, object or purpose of the section or chapter repealed. And in the body of every such bill, the full title of the act repealed shall be recited at length.

15. It shall be in the power of each House to amend any amendment made by the other, to any bill, memorial or resolution.

Each House
may amend.

OF BILLS PASSED.

16. After a bill has passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by or under the direction of the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same originated, before it shall be presented to the Governor for his approval.

Enrollment
of bills.

17. When a bill is duly enrolled, it shall be examined by the committees of the two Houses on Enrolled Bills, acting jointly, who shall carefully compare the enrolled bill with the engrossed bill as passed in the two Houses. Said committee shall correct any errors that may be discovered

Examint'n
of enrolled
bills.

- in the enrolled bill, and make their report forthwith to the House in which the bill originated.
- Signing of bills.** 18. After examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the Assembly, then by the President of the Senate.
- Presentat'n of bills to the Governor.** 19. After a bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be presented by the Committees on Enrolled Bills to the Governor for his approval, it being first endorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated, which certificate shall be signed by the Chief Clerk of such House. Said committees shall jointly report the day of presentation to the Governor, which report shall be entered on the journal of each House.
- Resoluti'ns to take the same course as bills.** 20. All orders, resolutions and votes which are to be presented to the Governor for his approval, shall, also, in the same manner, be previously enrolled, examined and signed, and then be presented in the same manner, and by the same committee, as is provided in case of bills.

OF CLAIMS, ETC.

- Accounts to be verified.** 21. No account presented shall be acted on, unless verified by affidavit of the person in whose favor the same may be.
- All papers claiming money to be preserved.** 22. All petitions, claims, bills, accounts or demands asking for an appropriation of money, shall be preserved by the committee to whom the same may be referred; and such committee shall endorse on every such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, whether they report in favor of allowing or disallowing the same; and if in favor of allowing a part thereof, only, then the sum so reported. After such committee shall have reported upon the same, such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, and every of them, shall be delivered to the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same was first presented, to be filed by such Clerk, and delivered, at the close of the session, to the Sec'y of State.
- Resoluti'ns appropriat'g money.** 23. Resolutions involving the appropriation of money, for printing the Governor's Message, or other public documents, shall receive the joint concurrence of the two Houses.

JOINT CONVENTION, ETC.

- Joint Convention.** 24. Whenever there shall be a joint convention of the two Houses, the proceedings shall be entered at length on the journal of each House. The Lieutenant Governor or President of the Senate shall preside over such joint convention, and the Chief Clerk of the Senate shall act as Clerk thereof, assisted by the Chief Clerk of the Assembly: *Provided*, That the Lieutenant Governor shall not act in said convention except as presiding officer, and in no case shall have the right to give the casting vote.
- Adj'urn'm't** 25. Neither House shall adjourn during any session thereof, without the consent of the other, for a longer period than three days.

MANUAL OF
CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

ORGANIZATION.

The Legislature convenes at 12 o'clock, M., on the second Wednesday in January in each year.

Custom, so prevalent and so ancient as to have the force of law, has made it the duty of the Chief Clerk of the previous Assembly to call to order, and to conduct the proceedings generally, until a Speaker is chosen.

The Secretary of State furnishes to the Clerk a certified statement of the names of the members elect, which is read. The members then advance to the Clerk's desk, generally the delegation of each county by itself, and subscribe the oath of office.

It often happens, that by neglect of the proper county officer, to return the proceedings of the county canvassers, some members find their election not to be on record in the Secretary's office. In such case, the certificate held by the member himself, should be produced to the Clerk. This answers every purpose, and should always be secured by members elect, from the Clerk of their county.

The oath of office is then administered to the members elect. It may be administered by the Speaker, the President of the Senate, the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court. It has been administered in this State, usually, by one of the Judges. Members coming in after the first day of the session are sworn in by the Speaker.

After all are sworn, the roll is called, when, if a quorum is found present, the Clerk declares the House to be qualified and competent to proceed to business.

If the parties in the Assembly have determined their choice of officers, the election proceeds forthwith; if not, an adjournment is had until the next day.

The election for Speaker, Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, is required to be *viva voce*, and these are the only offices which the Assembly can fill.

The roll is called, and each member announces audibly the name of the candidate of his choice.

The Clerk announces the result, and names a committee to conduct the Speaker elect to the chair; the other elections proceed in the same manner, except that when the result is announced by the Speaker, the officer elect advances to the Clerk's desk and is sworn in by the Speaker.

A committee is then appointed to wait on the Senate, and inform them that the Assembly is organized; or the Clerk is directed, by resolution to inform the Senate of the fact.

A Joint Committee of both Houses is then appointed to convey a like message to the Governor, and inform him that the Houses are in readiness to receive any communication from him.

The Senate and Assembly have usually assembled in Joint Convention, in the Assembly Chamber upon some day and hour suggested by the Governor, during the first week of the session, to hear his annual message.

The message has been read sometimes by his Private Secretary and sometimes by the Clerk of one of the Houses.

At the first opportunity after hearing the message read, the various recommendations therein contained, are referred, by resolution, to appropriate Standing Committees, or to Select Committees.

Standing Committees are appointed by the Speaker at as early a day in the session as is possible. They consist of five members to each committee, except that on Railroads, which consists of nine members, the Joint Committee on Printing, and the Joint Committee on Local Laws, which consist of three members each.

DRAWING OF SEATS.

The drawing of seats by lot has been observed since the Assembly first took possession of the new Assembly Chamber.

The method heretofore pursued is as follows:

The members leave their seats, and take places in the open area behind the seats.

The Clerk having placed in a box, slips of paper containing the names of members respectively, a page or messenger draws them therefrom.

The Clerk announces each name as it is drawn, and the member named selects his seat, and occupies it until the drawing is completed.

COMPENSATION.

"Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services, two dollars and fifty cents for each day's attendance during the session, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the Legislature, on the most usual route."—*Con.*, Art. 4, Sec. 21.

"The Speaker of the Assembly shall be entitled to receive for every day's attendance during the session of the Assembly, two dollars and fifty cents in addition to his *per diem* as a member of the Assembly.—*E. S.*, page 120, Sec. 10.

It is customary to pay the mileage of members both ways, at the commencement of the session, upon the certificate of the Speaker

and Clerk, as to the proper sum to which each member is entitled.

The members are entitled to the per diem due them, whenever demanded. Since 1862, members have received their per diem certificates from the Chief Clerk at regular intervals of twenty days; which course is preferable on many accounts to the former method of drawing certificates only when demanded by members.

PAY OF OFFICERS.

Chapter 186, General Laws, 1860.

Sec. 1. There is hereby annually appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to pay the per diem of officers of the Legislature, as follows: To the Chief Clerks, each, five dollars; to the Assistant Clerks, and Sergeant-at-Arms, each, four dollars; to all other Clerks, Postmaster and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, each, three dollars; to the Assistant Postmaster, Doorkeeper and Firémen, each two dollars and fifty cents; to all Messengers, each, one dollar and fifty cents.

Sec. 2. The per diem hereby established shall only be allowed from the commencement to the adjournment of the Legislature, and each of the officers mentioned in this act is hereby authorized to receive his per diem from the Treasury on the certificate of the presiding officers of their respective Houses, as to the number of days attendance.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SPEAKER.—The duties of this officer are generally as follows:

To open the session, at the time to which the Assembly is adjourned by taking the chair and calling the members to order.

To announce the business before the Assembly in the order in which it is to be acted upon;

To receive and submit, in the proper manner, all motions and propositions presented by the members;

To put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, and to announce the result;

To restrain the members when engaged in debate, within the rules of order;

To enforce on all occasions the observance of order and decorum among the members.;

To inform the Assembly, when necessary, or when referred to for the purpose, in a point of order or practice;

To authenticate, by his signature, when necessary, all the acts, orders and proceedings of the Assembly;

To name the members (when directed to do so in a particular

case, or when it is a part of his general duty by the rules) who are to serve on committees; and in general

To represent and stand for the Assembly, declaring its will, and in all things obeying its commands. Every officer of the House is subordinate to the Speaker, and, in all that relates to the prompt and correct discharge of official duty, is under his supervision.

CHIEF CLERK.—He has the care and custody of all the papers and records, and arranges in its proper order, from day to day, after its inception, all the business of the House. He must, in order to have a proper knowledge of the affairs of his department, apportion, systematize and personally supervise the labor of all his subordinates, and, when not called therefrom by more important duties, should officiate in person at the reading desk. The duties of his subordinates are properly his duties, as all are performed under his direction, and he is responsible for any deficiencies. It is his duty to prepare and furnish to the public printer, an accurate record of each day's proceedings, and a copy of every bill, report and other thing ordered to be printed, "on the same day such orders are made;" to keep the pay accounts of members and officers, and issue his certificates of per diem to them; to deliver the messages of the Assembly to the Senate; to sign subpoenas; he can "permit no records nor papers belonging to the Assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business;" and shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker.

It is his duty to prepare an index to the Journal, at the close of the session, and to be present at the opening of the next session, and attend to such preliminary business as may be necessary, and conduct the proceedings therein until a Speaker is elected, and perform the duties of Clerk thereof until his successor is chosen and qualified.

He is by law responsible for the safe keeping of all bills and other documents in possession of the Assembly, and for the proper registry of all proceedings; and is required at the close of the session, to deposit all papers in his possession as Chief Clerk, properly classified and labelled, with the Secretary of State.

A more detailed description of the labors connected with the clerkship will be found under the next head.

REGULATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK.

To ensure a systematic and correct performance of the duties of their department, the Chief Clerks of the two Houses have established the following regulations:

DUTIES OF DEPUTIES.

THE ASSISTANT CLERK—It is his special duty:

1. To keep a record of each day's proceedings; and to correct the proof of the same while being printed.
2. To officiate at the reading desk when required by the Clerk; and in case of his absence, to perform his duties generally.
3. To label and file in their appropriate places all papers presented, with proper dates and references.
4. To select each day all papers ordered to be printed, make a list thereof in the book provided for that purpose, and send them to the State Printer, taking his receipt therefor.
5. To keep a list of all absentees on leave, etc.

THE BOOK-KEEPER—It is his special duty:

1. To keep the registers of Bills, Resolutions, Memorials, etc., showing therein and opposite to each title, all action taken, and proceedings had, with regard to such paper.
2. To distribute to the proper committee, or officers, all bills, petitions and other papers referred.
3. To make out all certificates for per diem and mileage, ready for the signature of the Speaker and Clerk.
4. To prepare the Messages to be delivered to the other House, and when not otherwise occupied, to help the Assistant Clerk in the performance of his duties.

THE ENGROSSING CLERK—It is his special duty:

1. To engross all bills ordered to a third reading which the rules require to be engrossed, properly placing all amendments adopted prior to the order for their engrossment.
2. By direction of the Chief or Assistant Clerk, to perform any necessary service appertaining to the duties of the other deputies.

THE ENROLLING CLERK—It is his special duty:

To make clear, legible copies of all bills which have been concurred in, without erasures or interlineations.

THE TRANSCRIBING CLERK—It is his special duty:

To copy the record of the proceedings of the Assembly into a book prepared for that purpose.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Each Deputy, when not occupied in the performance of his own special duties, is to render such assistance to the Clerk and to his associate deputies as may be in his power, or as the pressure of duties in a particular department may render necessary.
2. The Deputies are expected to notify the Chief Clerk of any interference by members or others with their duties, and of all improper approaches or requests made to them by any person. They are not to exhibit to any person any bill or other document in their official possession without leave of the Chief Clerk.
3. Perfect courtesy must at all times be maintained towards members, reporters, associate deputies, and all who have business to

transact with the department; and interference with legislation cannot be allowed under any circumstances.

TO MEMBERS, OFFICERS AND REPORTERS.

It is especially requested that no member, officer or reporter will interrupt the Assistant Clerk while engaged in keeping the journal.

"No journal, record, account or paper" of any kind, must be taken from the desk, unless by express permission of the Clerk.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—This officer is the executive officer of the House. He has charge of the post office, and other appurtenant conveniences of the Assembly. He controls the police regulations, attends to the warming of the chamber, serves the subpoenas and warrants of the Assembly, announces messages from the Governor and from the Senate, provides rooms for committees, receives from the Superintendent of Public Property all public documents ordered, or coming in due course, and distributes the same through the post office, or otherwise, to members and officers entitled thereto. He is to organize his department with such system that each of his subordinates shall know his precise duties, and he is to see that each performs his duty promptly, thoroughly and courteously. He is required to keep the Chamber open from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 10 o'clock, P. M.

He should have the printed bills and other documents in his possession so classified and arranged that he can at once answer any call upon him for them. His assistant assists him generally in the discharge of his duties, and takes his place when he is absent.

THE POSTMASTER attends to the receipt and delivery of all mail matter coming to members and officers of the Assembly. Each member has a box in the Assembly post office, in which his mail matter is deposited; and the Postmaster must, by himself or assistant, be at his post from 8 o'clock, A. M., until 10 o'clock, P. M., and until the adjournment of the Assembly for the day. He receives and forwards all mail matter deposited in his office by members or officers, in time to be mailed from the Madison post office. He is to prominently post in the cloak and hat room (which is the members side of the post office) a notice of the hours of closing the Assembly mails. He is entitled to the exclusive use of the post office, and no one ought to be admitted thereto except the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Speaker.

THE ASSISTANT POSTMASTER brings the mail to and from the Madison post office, and assists the Postmaster generally in his duties.

THE DOORKEEPER attends to the principal door; opens and closes it for the entry and exit of all persons; maintains order in the lobby and vestibule; sees that visitors are seated, and that the regulations of the House, in his department, are strictly enforced. For the proper discharge of this office, both patience, courtesy, and firmness are required.

THE ASSISTANT DOORKEEPERS—Each at their respective stations, are to discharge the same duties as the principal Doorkeeper.

They must be in attendance as well during the recess as the sessions of the Assembly, to keep out intruders, and maintain order.

THE FIREMEN attend to the warming and ventilation of the Assembly Chamber, and, under direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, make themselves generally useful.

The Postmasters, Doorkeepers and Firemen are appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and are responsible to him. He is to see that they perform their duties faithfully.

THE MESSENGERS are appointed by the Speaker, except those in particular attendance upon the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, who are appointed by said officers respectively.

DUTIES OF MESSENGERS.

1st. To be in attendance from 8 o'clock, A.M., until 10 o'clock, P.M., every day, (Sunday's excepted,) whether the Assembly is in session or not.

2d. To receive the Journals and printed bills from the Sergeant-at-Arms, and arrange them in order on the file of each member.

3d. Not to leave the Assembly Chamber during the *morning hour*, or absent themselves from the sessions of the Assembly during an entire day, except upon leave of the Speaker or Clerk.

4th. During the morning hour to take the positions assigned to them by the Clerk; and, standing up, so as to see, and be seen, hold themselves in readiness to bring all bills, resolutions, etc., from the several members to the Clerk, when presented.

5th. After the expiration of the morning hour, and when not engaged in filing bills, etc., for the members they have in charge, to answer promptly any call, and render assistance to any member requiring it.

6th. To refrain from throwing any paper balls, darts, or other missile, to move lightly across the Assembly Chamber, and demean themselves respectfully towards every member and officer of the Assembly.

STATIONERY.

The Superintendent of Public Property furnishes to each member of the Assembly, and to the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, a uniform outfit of stationery, comprising foolscap, letter and note paper, envelopes, a gold pen and case, a pocket pencil, a good penholder, and several common penholders, a box of steel pens, an inkstand, a mucilage bottle, an eraser, a pocket knife, a ruler, etc., etc., for which a receipt must be given.

Whatever else a member or officer desires, must be ordered, in writing, of the Superintendent, who charges the order to the person making it, and reports the same, when required, either to the Governor or Legislature. But under the law of 1859, as amended in 1865, no member can order more stationery than will amount to \$30.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Secretary of State, at the commencement of each session of the Legislature, furnishes each member with a blank order, upon which the member designates the names of the newspapers, and the number of each, which he wishes to take, as provided for by Chapter 16, General Laws, 1861, which is as follows:

Sec. 1. Members of the Legislature, the Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly, are hereby authorized, during each session of the Legislature, to take such newspapers as each may choose, at the expense of the State, at a cost not to exceed twenty dollars to each member and officer named, for the session.

Sec. 2. Members of the Legislature, and the officers named in the preceding section, shall each leave with the Secretary of State a list of such papers as he may desire to have ordered in his behalf; and it is made the duty of the Secretary of State to order the papers named in such lists, to be sent to the members or officers desiring the same, to the amount named in the first section.

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Assembly post office is in charge of a Postmaster appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Each member has a separate box; and all mail matter deposited with the Postmaster is sent to the Madison post office by the Post Office Messenger, at regular hours, corresponding with the hours of closing the mails at the Madison office.

It is the custom for members to prepay all their mail matter, with postage stamps, which the Assembly orders, from time to time, by resolution, from the Superintendent.

PROCESS OF PASSING BILLS.

Some diversity of practice exists herein, but the ordinary method in the Assembly is as follows:

A member having prepared a bill and endorsed the title thereof, together with his name, upon the back of it, rises to his feet, at such time as the introduction of bills is in order, and says:

"Mr. Speaker:"

If recognized, the Speaker responds:

"The gentleman from ____."

The member announces:

"I ask leave to introduce a bill."

The bill is then sent to the Chief Clerk by a messenger. The Clerk then reads the title of the bill, and the Speaker announces:

"First reading of the bill."

If no objection is made, the Clerk reads the bill at length, if it is a bill appropriating money; if not, by its title only; when the Speaker announces:

"Second reading of the bill."

And refers the same to some standing committee, suggested by the member, or, if desired, to a select committee; or to the General File, or, as is usual, the Speaker of his own motion, makes the reference to such committee as seems to him appropriate.

The bill is, in due course, reported back to the Assembly, by the committee, when it is placed in what is called the General File.

Bills in the General File are considered in Committee of the Whole in the exact order in which they are placed upon the file. Proceedings in Committee of the Whole will be elsewhere considered.

After the Committee of the Whole has completed its action upon any bill, and reported the same back to the Assembly, and any recommendations made by the committee passed upon, it is taken up in its order, when the Speaker puts the following question:

"Shall this bill be engrossed, and read a third time?"

If decided affirmatively, the bill is sent by the Chief Clerk to the Engrossing Clerk for engrossment. Upon its return engrossed, the original and engrossed bills are placed in the hands of the *committees on engrossed bills*, who compare them and correct any errors which they may find. When found correct, or made so, the committee report them to the House, as correctly engrossed, when the original is filed by the Chief Clerk, and the engrossed bill goes into the order of "Bills ready for a third reading."

When, under the order of business, the bill is reached, the bill, (unless it appropriates money) is read by its title, when the Speaker says as follows:

"This bill having been read three several times, the question is, shall the bill pass?"

If the bill passes, it is taken to the Senate, with a message announcing its passage by the Assembly, and desiring the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Going through with a similar process in the Senate, it is returned with a message announcing their action upon it.

If the Senate concurs, the bill is sent to the Enrolling Clerk, who makes a fair copy thereof, as is elsewhere described. When enrolled, it goes to the *Committees on Enrolled Bills*, who compare it with the engrossed bill; when found or made correct, they report the bill to the Assembly as correctly enrolled; the engrossed bill is filed by the Chief Clerk; the enrolled bill is then endorsed by the Chief Clerk as having originated in the Assembly, (for the information of the Governor, in case he vetoes it), then it is signed by the Speaker, and taken with a message to the Senate, desiring the signature of the President of the Senate thereto. The Committees on Enrolled Bills of the two Houses, acting jointly, then present the bill, duly signed, to the Governor, for his approval, and report that fact to the House. The Governor, if he approves the bill, informs the House in which it originated, of that fact; and that he has deposited it with the Secretary of State.

This is the ordinary process of a bill through all its stages, until it becomes a law. A bill of great interest or importance, or one which is warmly contested, may, by reason of majority and minority reports, special orders, re-commitment, amendments, substitutes, committees of conference, and various other Parliamentary appliances, pass through a vast variety of stages not before enumerated.

Senate bills coming into the Assembly, after passing the Senate, are read twice by title, (unless they appropriate money, when they must be read at length), and then referred to the appropriate committee.

After consideration in Committee of the Whole, the recommendation of the committee is acted upon in the Assembly—the question being, after recommendations are disposed of,

"Shall this bill be ordered to a third reading?"

If this is decided affirmatively, the bill passes into the order of "Bills on third reading;" and when reached in that order, the question is,

"Shall this bill be concurred in?"

If concurred in, the bill is returned to the Senate, with the message informing it of that fact.

If it is desired to hasten the passage of the bill, it is done by motion, as follows:

"I move to suspend all rules which will interfere with the immediate passage of Bill No. —, Assembly, entitled 'A bill to —.'"

If this motion prevails, which requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present, the member who desires the immediate passage of the bill may at once move that the bill do pass; and if passed, it may go at once to the Senate.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The Committee of the Whole is an expedient to simplify the business of Legislative bodies. No record is made of its proceedings, and it has no officers, except of its own creation, for temporary purposes. It is liable to instant dissolution in case of disorder, when the Speaker takes the chair to suppress it—in case of lack of a quorum—when the Speaker takes the chair for a call of the House, or an adjournment—and in case of a message from the Senate or Governor, when the Speaker takes the chair to receive it.

The House may resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, upon some particular bill, resolution or subject, or it may go into Committee of the Whole upon the General File of Bills. In the first case, the motion is,

"That the Assembly do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon [Bill No. —, A, a bill —] or [Joint Resolution No. —, A., providing, etc.,] or [upon all bills relating to —] *as the case may be.*"

In the second case it is,

"That the Assembly do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the General File of bills."

Bills, resolutions and general matters which have been once considered in Committee of the Whole, and in which progress has been made and leave granted for further consideration, have the preference. The motion for the Committee of the Whole, for their further consideration must be made under the head of "Bills in which the Committee of the Whole have made progress and obtained leave to sit again;" and in which case the member who presided when the same matter was previously considered in Committee of the Whole, resumes the chair.

The motion for the Committee of the Whole upon the General File, must be made under the order of "Bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole."

When the Assembly resolves itself into Committee of the Whole, the Speaker selects a Chairman as follows:

"The gentleman from —, Mr. —, will take the Chair."

The appointed Chairman advances to the Speaker's desk, and having taken the chair, receives from the clerk the papers indicated by the motion for the committee, when the Chairman announces:

GENTLEMEN:—The committee have under consideration, Bill No. —, A., entitled —, (*reading the title from the back of the bill*). Or in case of consideration of the General File, (The committee have under consideration the General File of Bills; the first in order is Bill No. —, A., entitled —).

"The first section is as follows:—"

The Chairman then reads the first section, and asks—

"Are there any amendments proposed to the first section?"

If none are offered, the Chairman says:

"No amendments being offered to the first section, the second section will be read."

This process is continued through the whole bill, when, at the close of the reading the Chairman says:

"The —th section and the whole bill have now been read, and are open to amendment."

At this point, after the friends of the bill have perfected it, it is customary for the opponents of the bill to open their attack.

After the discussion of the bill to such an extent as may be desired, if no amendments are made, the final vote is generally upon a motion.

"That the bill be reported back to the House, without amendment."

If any other bills are before the committee, they are proceeded with in the same manner. If it is desired to have further consideration of any matter before the committee, or if the General File has not been gone through with, the motion is,

"That the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again."

If the committee has completed its duties, the motion is,

"That the committee rise and report."

Which being analogous to a motion to adjourn, is not debatable. The Chairman states the matter as follows:

"It is moved that the committee do now rise and report [*or otherwise, as the case may be.*"]

"Is the committee ready for the question?"

"GENTLEMEN:—Those who are of opinion that this committee do now [*rise and report,*] say Aye; those of a contrary opinion, say No."

In case of doubt a division must be had, as the ayes and noes cannot be called in Committee of the Whole.

When the committee rises, the Speaker resumes his seat, and the Chairman, in his place on the floor, reports as follows:

"Mr. Speaker."

The Speaker answers,

"Mr. Chairman."

Who reports—

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration Bill No. —, A., entitled —, and have instructed me to report the same to the House with amendment," [*or as the case may be.*]

When the General File has been under consideration, the report is as follows:

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration the General File of bills, and gone through the same, and have directed me to report to the House the bills contained therein, with sundry amendments and recommendations, as follows, to wit: [*Here follows the titles of bills considered, with the action taken upon them.*]

In case the file has been left unfinished, the report is—

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration the General File of bills, and have made some progress therein. I am directed to report back the following bills, with the amendments and recommendations hereinafter specified, and ask leave for the committee to sit again." [*Here follows the report of amendments, etc., as above.*]

On the latter report the question is—

"Shall leave be granted?"

When, upon a count, it is ascertained that a quorum is not present, the report is—

"The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration —, and after some progress therein, find that there is no quorum present; that fact I herewith report to you."

In case of confusion or disorder, the Speaker, of his own accord, resumes the chair temporarily, and without any formality, for the purpose of suppressing it. When order is restored, the Chairman resumes the chair, and the business proceeds.

Upon the coming in of a report, the recommendations are at once acted on by the Assembly.

When, in Committee of the Whole, any member desires to offer an amendment, it must be reduced to writing and sent to the Chairman, who reads it, and asks—

"Is the committee ready for the question upon the amendment?"

And if no further amendment or debate offer, he puts the question in the usual manner.

After a section is once passed, with an unsuccessful effort to amend it, no further amendments are in order. The strictness of this rule is, however, not always adhered to—an amendment once made, may, however, be reconsidered. Such motion is—

"That the amendment offered by the gentleman from —, to the —th section, be reconsidered."

And is stated as follows:

"The gentleman from — moves that the amendment of the gentleman from —, to the —th section, be reconsidered."

"Is the committee ready for the question?"

"Those who are of the opinion that said amendment be reconsidered, say Aye; those of a contrary opinion, say No."

In case the amendment is reconsidered, the Speaker says:

"The motion is carried. The amendment is reconsidered. The question now recurs upon the adoption of the amendment. Is the committee ready for the question?" etc.

FORMS.

OF TITLES :

No. —, A., a bill to —

Repealing Bill :

"To repeal chapter — of the Revised Statutes, entitled 'of —.'"

Appropriation Bill :

"To appropriate to —, the sum of — dollars."

Titles should be written inside the bill, and endorsed upon the outside, as follows :

No. —, A.

A BILL to change the name of Andrew Jackson to James Madison.

MR. GORDON.

RESOLUTIONS should not be entitled, but should have the name of the mover endorsed upon them. The same rule applies to amendments.

Resolutions are of no special form ; the following may serve as a general guide in such matters :

Res. No. —, A.,
"Resolved, That three thousand copies of the Governor's Message be furnished by the Public Printer, to the Sergeant-at-Arms, for the use of the Assembly.

MR. TUCKER."

FOR REPORTS the following form is used :

"The Committee on —, to which was referred Bill No. —, A., a bill to —;
 "Respectfully report the same back to the House with an amendment, and recommend its passage when amended," or,
 "and recommend that it do pass;" or,
 "and recommend that it be indefinitely postponed;" or,
 "and recommend that it be referred to delegation from —;" or,
 "to a select committee."

Or, if a Committee report by bill :

"The committee on —, to which was referred —, respectfully report by
 "Bill No. —, a bill to —;
 "And recommend its passage."

AN ENACTING CLAUSE must precede the body of the bill—
 It must invariably be in the following form :

The People of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :—Const., Art. IV., Sec. 17.

INVESTIGATIONS.

When an investigation is required into any matter, the person most interested in having the inquiry made, should move the appointment of a committee to take the subject in charge. This is done by resolution. The resolution should be so drawn as to state the precise subject to be investigated, and to give the committee all the power which the mover may deem necessary to a thorough examination into the subject matter to be laid before them; this should be done to prevent any misapprehension as to the intention and extent of the inquiry to be made. In case of the adoption of the resolution, the mover, together with other members, will be appointed a committee. They have power to send for persons and papers. The form of a subpoena is as follows :

"THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

To _____,

"You are hereby commanded, that, laying aside all business and excuse, you personally appear and attend before Messrs. _____ on the part of the Senate, and _____ on the part of the Assembly, a joint committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly, to investigate _____ at the room of said committee _____ in the city of Madison, the capital of the State, on the _____ day of _____ A. D. one thousand eight hundred and _____, at the hour of _____ in the _____ noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matters of inquiry before said committee.

"Hereof fail not, under the penalty in such case made and provided.

"Given at the Assembly Chamber, in the city of Madison aforesaid, this _____ day of _____ A. D. 18—.

"Speaker of the Assembly.

"Attest :

"Chief Clerk of the Assembly."

In case of a refusal to appear, or a refusal to testify, the following form of certificate has been used :

"To Hon. _____,

"Speaker of the Assembly :

"I, _____, chairman of the joint committee appointed to investigate _____ do hereby certify that _____ has been duly subpoenaed to appear before said committee, as will fully appear by the writ served, and affidavit of service accompanying the same on file with the Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

"I further certify that said _____ has failed to appear before said committee according to the exigency or mandate of said writ or subpoena.

"Dated Madison, _____, 18—, at — o'clock P. M.

_____."

Upon which a warrant in the following form may be used :

"The State of Wisconsin to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly :

"It appearing that a writ of subpoena directed to _____ commanding him to personally appear and attend before Messrs. _____ on the part of the Senate and _____ on the part of the Assembly, a joint committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly, to investigate _____ at the

room of said committee, in the city of Madison, the capital of the State, the — day of — A. D. 18—, at the hour of — in the — noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matter of inquiry before said committee, has been issued, and that the said writ of subpoena was duly, personally served upon the said —, on the — day of — A. D. 18—, and returned as provided in section 1 of an act entitled 'An act concerning evidences and witnesses,' approved February 3d, 1858; and it further appearing by the certificate of the chairman of the said joint committee, that the said — has failed or neglected to appear before the said committee, in obedience to the mandate of said subpoena: *Therefore*, You are hereby commanded, in the name of the State of Wisconsin, to take the body of him, the said —, and bring him before the Assembly, so that he may testify and give evidence before the said committee, and answer for his contempt of the Assembly, in not obeying the mandate of said subpoena. Hereof fail not.

"Given at the Assembly Chamber, in the city of Madison aforesaid, this — day of — A. D. 18—.

"Speaker of the Assembly."

"Chief Clerk of the Assembly."

To which the return, in ordinary cases, would be:

"By virtue of the within process, I did, on the — day of —, 18—, arrest the body of —, and took him before the committee within named, and the said — having refused to answer interrogatories propounded by said committee, I have him, by direction of said committee, now before the Assembly.

"Assembly Chamber, —, 18—.

"Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly."

A resolution declaring the defaulter to be in contempt, is the next proceeding.

The following form for such resolution was used at the session of 1858:

"*Resolved*, That the neglect or failure of — to appear before the joint investigating committee, composed of Messrs. — of the Senate, and — of the Assembly, in compliance with the mandate of the writ of subpoena of this Assembly, served upon him on the — instant, as fully appears by the said writ, and the affidavit of the service thereof endorsed thereon, now on file with the Chief Clerk of this House, be, and the said neglect and failure is hereby declared, a contempt of this House."

This is followed by an interrogatory as follows:

Interrogatory 1.—Why did you not appear before the joint investigating committee, as required by the mandate of the subpoena served upon you on the — inst.?

To which the defaulter pleads before punishment is inflicted.

Another form is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the refusal of — to answer the questions put to him by a member of the joint investigating committee on the — inst., and which questions were certified to the House by —, chairman of said committee; and are now in writing on file with the Chief Clerk of this House, be, and the refusal is hereby declared a contempt of this House."

Followed by the corresponding interrogatory:

"Why did you not answer the question put or propounded to you on the — inst., by a member of the joint investigating committee, of which — is chairman?"

In case the answer is satisfactory, the offender is discharged; if otherwise, he is punished by reprimand, fine or imprisonment, or both; but such imprisonment cannot extend beyond the session of the Legislature.

The report of a committee of investigation should consist of three parts:

- 1st—The testimony taken;
- 2d—A statement of the facts, proven thereby, or conclusions derived therefrom;
- 3d—Resolutions, or a bill providing for the action which the committee deem proper to be taken in the premises.

QUORUMS.

Whole number electable.

"Not less than 54 nor more than 100.—*Const., Art. IV., Sec. 2.*

"One from each Assembly District."—*Chap. 216 Gen. Laws, 1861*—which provides for 100 Assembly Districts.)

To expel a member—67.

"Two-thirds of all the members elected."—*Const., Art. IV., Sec. 8.*

To do any business except to adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members—51.

"A majority."—*Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.*

To cause the ayes and nays on any question to be entered upon the journal—

"One-sixth of those present."—*Const., Art. IV., Sec. 20.*
(See table on page 127.)

To pass any bill which imposes, continues or renews a tax or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews any appropriation of public trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand from the State—

"A majority of three-fifths."—(31,) three-fifths (60) being present.—*Const., Art. VIII., Sec. 8.*

To adjourn from day to day—

"A smaller number" [than a majority].—*Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.*

To compel the attendance of absent members—

"A smaller number" [than a majority].—*Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.*

To agree to an amendment of the constitution—51.

"A majority of the members elected."—*Const., Art. XII., Sec. 1.*

**SENATE DISTRICTS,
WITH THE NAMES OF SENATORS SINCE THE APPOINTMENT OF 1861.**

No.	DISTRICTS.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
1	Sheboygan County.....	Luther H. Cary	John E. Thomas	John E. Thomas	John A. Bentley.
2	Brown and Kewaunee.....	Edward Hicks...	Edward Hicks...	Frederick S. Ellis...	Frederick S. Ellis.
3	Oauntee County.....	Hugh Gunning...	J. R. Robas...	J. R. Robas...	L. Morgan.
4	Washington County.....	F. O. Thorp.....	F. O. Thorp.....	F. O. Thorp.....	F. O. Thorp.
5	The 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th and 8th wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Milwaukee and Granville, in the County of Milwaukee.....	Chas. Quentin...	Wm. K. Wilson.	Wm. K. Wilson.	Wm. K. Wilson.
6	The 3d, 4th, 5th and 8th wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Wauwatosa, Greenfield, Lake, Oak Creek and Franklin, in the County of Milwaukee.....	Edward Keogh...	Edward Keogh...	Hugh P. Reynolds	H. P. Reynolds.
7	Racine County.....	Wm. L. Utley...	T. D. Morris...	T. D. Morris...	J. L. Oser.
8	Kenosha County.....	H. S. Thorp.....	H. S. Thorp.....	Asa Van Wyck...	A. Van Wyck.
9	Kenosha County.....	J. S. Kingston...	A. M. Kimball...	A. M. Kimball...	Henry G. Webb.
10	Waukesha County.....	Geo. C. Pratt...	Geo. C. Pratt...	William Blair...	William Blair.
11	The Towns of Albion, Dunkirk, Rutland, Dunn, Pleasant Spring, Deerpfield, Cottage Grove, Bloomington, Erie, Burke, Winnsor, Vienna and Westport, in the County of Dane.....	Samuel O. Bean.	W. H. Chandler.	W. H. Chandler.	W. H. Chandler.
12	Walworth County.....	Wyman Spooner.	Wyman Spooner.	N. M. Littlejohn	N. M. Littlejohn.
13	Sauk County.....	Samuel Cole...	Samuel Cole...	Jas. H. Earnest.	Samuel Cole.
14	LaSalle County.....	S. S. Wilkinson...	S. S. Wilkinson...	S. S. Wilkinson.	S. S. Wilkinson.
15	Jowa County.....	L. W. Jolner...	Geo. L. Frost...	Geo. L. Frost...	W. L. Lincoln.
16	Grant County.....	Milas K. Young...	Milas K. Young...	Milas K. Young.	Milas K. Young.
17	Rock County.....	Ezra A. Foot....	W. A. Lawrence.	W. A. Lawrence.	W. A. Lawrence.
18	The towns of Fox Lake, Chester, Westford, Beaver Dam, Burnett, Columbus, Oak Grove, Elba, Clyman, Downer, Friesland, Emerald, the city of Beaver Dam, the 1st and 2nd wards of the city of Watertown, and the south ward of the village of Wausau	Joel Rich.	Joel Rich.	W. E. Smith	Wm. E. Smith.

19	The Counties of Manitowoc and Calumet.....	Geo. A. Jenkins..	Joseph Vilas, Jr.	Joseph Vilas, Jr.	George Reed.
20	Fond du Lac County	G. W. Mitchell..	G. W. Mitchell..	Geo. F. Wheeler.	Geo. F. Wheeler.
21	Winnebago County	S. M. Hay	J. B. Hamilton..	J. B. Hamilton..	Geo. S. Barnum.
22	The Counties of Outagamie, Shawanaw, Oconto and Door	Thos. R. Hudd..	Thos. R. Hudd..	Joseph Harris..	Joseph Harris..
23	Jefferson County	E. Montgomery..	J. D. Clapp.....	J. D. Clapp.....	S. W. Budlong.
24	Green County	E. A. West.....	E. A. West.....	W. S. Wescott..	W. S. Wescott.
25	Columbia County	G. W. Hazelton..	J. Bowman.....	J. Bowman.....	J. Bowman.
26	The towns of Dane, Roxbury, Mazomanie, Black Earth, Berry, Blue Mounds, Springdale, Verona, Fitchburg, Oregon, Montrose, Primrose, Perry, Madison, and the city of Madison, in the County of Dane	B. F. Hopkins...	B. F. Hopkins...	Thos. Hood.....	Thomas Hood.
27	The Counties of Waupesa, Portage, Wood and Marathon.....	E. L. Browne...	A. S. McDill.....	A. S. McDill.....	M. H. Sessions.
28	The Counties of Pierce, St. Croix, Polk, Dallas, Burnett, Douglas, La Pointe and Ashland.....	H. L. Humphrey.	H. L. Humphrey	Austin H. Young	A. H. Young.
29	The Counties of Marquette and Green Lake.....	Chas. S. Kelsey..	Chas. S. Kelsey..	Chas. S. Kelsey..	G. DeW. Elwood.
30	The Counties of Richland, Crawford and Bad Ax.....	N. S. Cate	W. S. Purdy....	Wm. Ketchum..	Wm. Ketchum.
31	The Counties of La Crosse and Monroe.....	Edwin Flint.....	Angus Cameron..	Angus Cameron..	John A. Chandler
32	The Counties of Jackson, Clark, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Eau Claire, Dunn and Chippewa.....	M. D. Bartlett...	M. D. Bartlett..	Carl O. Pope....	Carl O. Pope.
33	The towns of Leroy, Lomira, Williamstown, Theresa, Hubbard, Herman, Hustisford, Rubicon, Lebanon, Ashippun, and the village of Horicon.....	Sat. Clark.....	Sat. Clark.....	Sat. Clark.....	Satterlee Clark.

**ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS,
WITH NAMES OF MEMBERS SINCE THE APPOINTMENT OF 1861.**

DISTRICTS.	1862.				1863.				1864.				1865.			
<i>Adams County</i>	George H. Hall.....				Otis B. Lapham.....				Anson Reed.....				R. K. Fay.....			
<i>Brown County</i>	Fred S. Kile.....				Fred S. Ellis.....				W. J. Abrams.....				W. J. Abrams.....			
<i>Calumet County</i>	Wm. F. Watrous.....				J. Robinson.....				Thos. McLean.....				Rector McLean.....			
<i>Columbia County</i> —																
1st..Towns of Newport, Lewiston, Caledonia, Pacific, De-	Jona. Bowman.....				A. J. Turner.....				A. J. Turner.....				Levi W. Barden.....			
2d..Kora, Lodi, West Point, and city of Fortage.....																
2d..Towns of Fountain Prairie, Otsego, Lowville, At-	Wm. Dutcher.....				John Q. Adams.....				M. W. McNitt.....				Jesse F. Hand.....			
ington, Leeds, Hampden and Columbus.....																
3d..Towns of Randolph, South, Marcellus, Fort Winne-	R. B. Sanderson.....				Yates Ashley.....				Yates Ashley.....				William Owen.....			
bagos, Wyocena, Springvale and Courtauld.....	O. B. Thomas.....				James Fisher.....				Horace Beach.....				O. B. Thomas.....			
<i>Grant County</i>																
<i>Dane County</i> —																
1st..Towns of Albion, Dunkirk, Rutland, Dunn, Pleasant	B. F. Adams.....				C. B. Head.....				W. W. Blackman.....				W. M. Colladay.....			
Spring, Christians, Cottage Grove and Boomtown Grove																
2d..Towns of Deerfield, Medina, York Island, Sun Prai-	W. H. Chandler.....				W. H. Miller.....				W. H. Miller.....				A. A. Boyce.....			
rie, Burke, Windsor, Vesper and Westport.....																
3d..Towns of Barre, Barry, Massena, Black Earth,																
Berry, Springfield, Middleston, Cross Plains and Ver-	A. S. Sanborn.....				A. S. Sanborn.....				A. S. Sanborn.....				David Ford.....			
mont.....																
4th..Towns of Blue Mounds, Springdale, Verona, Fitch-	N. M. Mattis.....				George Wright.....				George Wright.....				John S. Frary.....			
burg, Oregon, Montrose, Princeton and Perry.....	Edward Jussena.....				George Hyer.....				Geo. B. Smith.....				James Ross.....			
<i>Dodge County</i>																
1st..Towns of Fox Lake, Westford, Calamus, Elba and	Q. H. Barron.....				Oliver Ashley.....				G. H. Adams.....				*Stoddard Judd.....			
Pottland.....																
2d..Towns of Shiocton, Lodi, Beaver Dam, Trenton, and	J. F. McCullom.....				J. F. McCullom.....				W. H. Green.....				M. F. Lowth.....			
the city of Beaver Dam.....																
3d..Towns of Clark, Elm, Oak Grove, Burnett, Chere-	H. C. Griffin.....				O. F. Jones.....				O. F. Jones.....				O. F. Jones.....			
now and the 5th and 6th wards of city of Watertown.																
4th..Towns of Leroy, Lomira, Theresa, Williamstown	Jacob G. Mayer.....				Albert Burch.....				Max. Bachhuber.....				Peter Peters.....			
and Herman.....																

* Elected February 20, 1866, to fill vacancy occasioned by death of J. M. McGuire.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

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6th. Towns of Hubbard, Hustisford, Rubicon, Ashippun and Lebonon.....	D. D. Hoppock..	Fred Wagner....	John G. Dally...	Ferd. Gnewuch.
<i>Eau Claire, Dunn and Chippewa Counties—</i>	H. W. Barnes ..	W. H. Smith....	Thadens O. Pound	F. R. Church.
<i>Fond du Lac County—</i>				
1st. The city of Ripon, the towns of Ripon, Rosendale, Elorado and McOmnen.....	O. F. Hammond.	Wm. Starr.....	Wm. Starr.....	D. C. VanOstrand
2d. Towns of Lamartine, Springvale, Alto and Waupun, and the north ward of the village of Waupun.....	W. W. Hatcher ..	F. M. Wheeler ..	James McElroy.	J. H. Brinkerhoff
3d. The city of Fond du Lac and the towns of Fond du Lac and Frendshipp.....	C. McLean	E. H. Galloway ..	E. H. Galloway ..	James Sawyer.
4th. Towns of Oshkosh, Marshfield, Tychedah, Empire and Forest.....	John Boyd.....	Samuel O'Hara..	Charles Geisse...	Thomas Boyd.
5th. Towns of Oshkosh, Eden, Byron, Oakfield, Ashland and Auburn.....	H. C. Hamilton.	Egbert Foster...	Edgar Wilcox...	Jonathan Large.
<i>Grant County—</i>				
1st. Towns of Hazel Green, Smeitzer and Plattville.....	Wm. Brandon...	J. H. Rountree..	Hammer Robins.	Wm. Brandon.
2d. Towns of Jamestown, Park, Harrison, Potosi and Waterloo.....	Allen Taylor...	J. F. Chapman..	Allen Taylor...	Allen Taylor.
3d. Towns of Lancaster, Elmhurst, Lima, Clifton, Liberty and Wingville.....	Joseph T. Mills.	J. Allen Barber.	J. Allen Barber.	Henry Utt.
4th. Towns of Blue River, Muscoda, Watertown, Hickory Grove, Boscobel, Marion, Fennimore and Milwaukee.....	Wm. W. Field ..	Wm. W. Field...	Wm. W. Field ..	Wm. W. Field.
5th. Towns of Caswell, Beetown, Glen Haven, Tafton, Little Grant, Wyalusing and Patch Grove.....	Samuel Newick..	Robert Glenn...	Wood. E. Besch.	Robert Glenn.
<i>Green County—</i>				
1st. Towns of Decatur, Mt. Pleasant, Washington, Adams, York, New Glarus, Dexter, Brooklyn and Albany.....	C. D. W. Leonard	W. S. Wescott..	W. W. McLaughlin	W. W. McLaughlin
2d. Towns of Spring Grove, Jefferson, Sylvester, Monroe, Clarso, Oudis and Jordan.....	H. T. Moore	Erza Wescott ...	F. B. Rolph.....	David Dunwiddle
<i>Green Lake County—</i>	Arch. Nichols ..	S. W. Smith.....	James Field.....	L. J. Brayton.
<i>Iowa County—</i>				
1st. Towns of Highland, Dodgeville, Ridgeway, Arena, Wyoming and Clyde.....	Robert Wilson ..	D. McFarland...	W. S. Lincoln...	E. B. Goodsell.
2d. The city of Mineral Point, and the towns of Mineral Point, Mifflin, Madison, Warwick and Moscow.....	John H. Vivian..	John H. Vivian ..	Francis Little...	Francis Little.
<i>Jackson and Clark Counties—</i>	Carl C. Pope....	Carl C. Pope	C. R. Johnson..	Rich. Dewhurst.
<i>Jefferson County—</i>				
1st. Towns of Ixonia and Watertown, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 7th wards of the city of Watertown.....	Peter Rogan	Emil Rothe.....	Robert Hass	Jonathan Piper.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
<i>Jefferson County—continued.</i>				
24.. Towns of Milford, Waterloo, Lake Mills, Oakland and Aztalan.....	Walter S. Green.	N. S. Green.....	A. B. Smith.....	Gardner Spoor.
34.. Towns of Hebron, Jefferson, Sumner, Koshkonong and Cold Spring.....	W. W. Reed	L. B. Caswell ...	Joseph Powers ..	Alanson Pike.
4th.. Towns of Farmington, Concord, Sullivan and Fallmyre.....	J. B. Crosby.....	J. M. Bingham...	J. M. Bingham...	Wm. P. Forryth.
<i>Janeau County.....</i>	D. W. Williams...	J. B. Frasel.....	Lyman Clark....	E. S. Miner.
<i>Kewaunee County.....</i>	G. W. Elliot.....	Mathias Simon...	Nelson Boutin...	Lyman Walker.
<i>Kenosha County.....</i>	Ruben L. Basset ..	Benj. T. Hatch...	A. C. Barry	Z. G. Simmons.
<i>La Crosse County.....</i>	T. B. Stoddard...	Enos M. Phillips	Sam'l S. Barton.	T. N. Horton.
<i>La Fayette County—</i>				
1st.. Towns of White Oak Springs, Shullsburg, New Digings, Benton, Elk Grove, Belmont and Kendall....	O. B. Jennings..	Joseph White....	Tarleton Dunn..	James Harker.
2d.. Towns of Waunese, Gratiot, Monticello, Centre, Wiotata, Argyle, Fayette and Willow Springs.....	Jas. Wadsworth..	L. T. Pullen	Samuel Cole....	S. W. Osborn.
<i>La Pointe, Ashland, Douglas, Polk, Burnet, and Dallas Counties.....</i>	Geo. B. Stuntz ..	Henry D. Barron	Henry D. Barron	A. C. Stuntz.
<i>Manitowoc County.....</i>				
1st.. Towns of Centerville, Mome, Schleserlig, Eaton, Buchanan, Newton and Rockland.....	S. Rounseville..	Dan'l Shanahan.	P. P. Fuesenloch.	H. Mulholland.
2d.. Towns of Manitowoc Rapids, Cato, Maple Grove, Franklin, Kosuth and Cooperstown.....	Jas. Cahill.....	James Cahill....	Thos. Thornton.	Michael Murphy.
3d.. The city of Manitowoc, and the towns of Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Mishicot, Gibson and Rowley.....	E. K. Rand.....	E. K. Rand.....	David Smoke....	Chas. B. Daggett.
<i>Marathon and Wood Counties.....</i>	Chas. Heffinger.	H. S. Thomas...	Barl. Ringle....	M. J. McKeith.
<i>Marquette County.....</i>	H. S. Thomas...	H. S. Thomas...	Robert Cochran.	S. A. Pease.
<i>Menominee County—</i>				
1st.. The 1st and 7th wards of the city of Milwaukee....	H. L. Palmer ...	J. B. Sharpstein	Levi Hubbell....	Jackson Hadley.
2d.. The 2d ward of the city of Milwaukee.....	George Abert....	Geo. Abert.....	David Knab.....	David Knab.
3d.. The 3d ward of the city of Milwaukee.....	John W. Gregory	John W. Gregory	John W. Evison	James McGrath.
4th.. The 4th ward of the city of Milwaukee.....	J. F. Platto....	M. Larkin, Jr....	N. B. Caswell...	DeWitt Davis.
5th.. The 5th ward of the city of Milwaukee.....	J. M. Stowell....	P. V. Denester...	J. C. U. Niederman	J. Thompson, Jr.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

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6th.. The 6th and 9th wards of the city of Milwaukee...	Adam Finger...	Adam Pertner...	F. T. Zettler...	Jacob Obermayer...
7th.. The towns of Milwaukee and Granville...	Henry Kriebhoff...	John Hanrahan...	James Watts...	Henry Fowler...
8th.. Wauwatosa and Greendale...	P. J. Shuman...	Edward Collins...	Edward McGarry...	John W. Weiler...
9th.. Towns of Lake, Oak Creek and Franklin...	L. Semman...	John Bentley...	Anthony Frey...	Richard White...
Monroe County...	Jos. M. Morrow...	W. W. Jackson...	C. E. Rice...	Josiah M. Tarr...
Oconto, Shawano and Door Counties...	E. B. Stevens...	Geo. C. Ginty...	Hermann Naber...	D. A. Reed...
Ooutagamie County...	Milo Coles...	Evron Douglas...	George Kreiss...	Sam. Ryan, Jr...
Oauke County...	J. A. Schlets...	Robert Power...	W. T. Bonniwell, Jr...	W. T. Bonniwell, Jr...
Portage County...	A. S. McMill...	Enoch Webster...	John Phillips...	N. H. Emmons...
Racine County...	Calvin H. Upham...	Horatio T. Taylor...	Geo. C. Northrop...	John Vaughan...
1st.. The city of Racine...	Thomas Butler...	O. C. Munroe...	Henry Stevens...	E. O. Salisbury...
2d.. Towns of Caledonia, Mt. Pleasant and Yorkville...	James Otton...	H. L. Gilmore...	Philo Belden...	F. A. Weage...
3d.. Towns of Burlington, Dover, Rochester, Watford, Norway and Raymond...	L. D. Gage...	Jno. Walworth...	Jno. Walworth...	Henry L. Eaton...
Richland County...	N. B. Howard...	Jonathan Cory...	Thos. Earle...	Daniel Johnson...
Rock County...	E. Palmer...	J. Spaulding...	T. H. Goodhue...	Solomon C. Carr...
1st.. Towns of Center, Janesville, Magnolia, Porter, and Union...	Samuel Miller...	Jacob Fowle...	Gay Wheeler...	H. S. Wooster...
21.. Towns of Fulton, Harmony, Lima and Milton...	John Bannister...	C. M. Treat...	Perry Bostwick...	E. P. King...
3d.. Towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnston and La Prairie...	A. C. Bates...	A. C. Bates...	H. Richardson...	J. B. Cassaday...
4th.. The city of Beloit and the towns of Turtle and Beloit...	Orren Guernsey...	Denison Alcott...	Jerome Burbank...	Daniel Mow...
5th.. The city of Janesville...	J. W. Beardsley...	Chas. B. Cox...	J. S. Ewell...	Marcus A. Fulton...
6th.. Towns of Avon, Newark, Plymouth, Rock and Spring Valley...	J. S. Tripp...	Alonso Wilcox...	Alonso Wilcox...	Wm. Palmer...
St. Croix and Pierce Counties...	A. W. Starks...	A. W. Starks...	A. W. Starks...	A. W. Starks...
Sauk County...	Godfrey Stamm...	Carl Zillner...	Carl Zillner...	Joseph Wedg...
1st.. Towns of Westfield, Washington, Bear Creek, Franklin, Honey Creek, Sumpter, Merrimac, Prairie du Sac, Troy and Spring Green...	J. E. Thomas...	Charles Ostling...	Louis Wolf...	Cephas Whipple...
2d.. Towns of Buffalo, Delona, Winfield, Marston, Woodland, Ironton, Reedburgh, Excelsior, Barabon, Fairfield, Greenvfield and Freedom...	S. D. Hubbard...	Henry Hayes...	Michael Winter...	Charles Rogers...
Shoebogyan County...				
1st.. The city of Sheboygan, and the towns of Sheboygan, Moselle and Wilson...				
21.. Towns of Herman, Sheboygan Falls and Lima...				
3d.. Towns of Holland, Abbott, Scott and Mitchell...				

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
<i>Shelburne County—continued.</i>				
4th..Towns of Greenbush, Plymouth, Rhine, Linden and Karsell.....				Edwin Slade. John Burgess.
<i>Trempealeau County</i>				
1st..Towns of Hamburg, Bergen, Wheatland, Sterling, Franklin, Harmony, Jefferson, Orono and Christiana..	B. Dockstader.. Orlando Brown..	B. Dockstader.. A. W. Newman..	Mark Martin Fayette Allen....	
2d..Towns of Hillsborough, Greenwood, Forest, Union, Whitesboro, Stark, Clinton, Webster, Liberty, Kickapoo and Viroqua.....	Ole Johnson....	Jas. H. Layne....	Wm. H. O'Mear..	Wm. H. O'Mear.
<i>Waushara County</i>				
1st..Towns of Sharon, Walworth, Dargen and Delavan...	J. M. Rusk.....	D. B. Priest.....	Albert Bliss....	James Berry.
2d..Towns of Richmond, Sugar Creek, La Grange and Whitewater.....	F. P. Arnold....	C. H. Sturtevant	John Jeffers....	H. C. Tilton.
3d..Towns of Ash, Bloomfield, Hudson and Geneva....	Sylvester Hanson	Geo. H. Foster..	Daniel Smith....	Thos. Davis.
4th..Towns of Elkhorst, Lafayette, Spring Prairie, Troy and East Troy.....	H. W. Boyce....	Thos. W. Hill....	D. C. Roundy....	E. F. Groesbeck.
<i>Washington County</i>				
1st..Towns of Mayno, Hartford, Addison and Erin....	Hollis Latham .	Samuel Pratt....	Ludus Allen....	H. B. Winsor
2d..Towns of Kewaskum, Barton, West Bend, Polk and Richfeld.....	Thomas Barry..	Adam Bohants..	Nicholas Marx..	G. C. Williams.
3d..Towns of Farmington, Trenton, Jackson and Germantown.....	Michael Maloy..	M. Hildebrandt.	H. Hildebrandt..	M. L. Delaney.
<i>Waupaca County</i>				
1st..Towns of Menominee, Lisbon, Pewaukee and Brookfield.....	Robert Salter..	Martin Schottler	Martin Schottler	B. Franchenburg
2d..Towns of Merton, Oconomowoc, Summit, and Delafield.....	G. W. Brown....	Slas Richardson.	Wm. Costigan ..	Thos. Weaver.
3d..Towns of Genesee, Ottawa, Eagle, and Mukwonago.....	Sam'l Thompson	E. W. Edgerton.	J. B. Carpenter.	J. N. Oadby.
4th..Towns of New Berlin, Waubesa, Vernon and Muskego.....	Peter D. Gifford.	D. G. Snover....	Norman Shultis..	J. B. Montath.
<i>Waupaca County</i>				
	W. A. Vanderpool	N. Sarranuchs....	John Smith.....	Myron Gilbert.
	G. D. Gamba.....	A. K. Osborn....	A. K. Osborn....	Reuben Doad.

Waukegan County.....	Wm. C. Webb...	Wm. C. Webb...	Wm. C. Webb ..	Oscar Babcock.
Winnebago County—				
1st..The city of Oshkosh, and towns of Vinland, Osh-				
kosh and Algoma.....	W. E. Hansen...	W. E. Hansen...	Rich. C. Russell.	Wm. A. Knepp.
2d..Towns of Neenah, Menasha, Clayton, Winchester,	Michael Hogan..	Michael Hogan..	Jeremiah Hunt..	Nathan Cobb.
Wolf River, Poygan and Winneconne.....	D. R. Bean.....	E. F. Davis.....	Geo. S. Barnum.	Wm. Simmons.
3d..Towns of Black Wolf, Nekimi, Ulica, Nepeuskun,				
Rushfield and Omro.....				

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS,

APPORTIONED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1861, WITH NAMES OF THE
PRESENT MEMBERS.

NO.	DISTRICT.	MEMBERS.
1	The Counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth, Racine and Kenosha.....	Halbert E. Paine.
2	The Counties of Rock, Jefferson, Dane and Columbia...	I. C. Sloan.
3	The Counties of Green, La Fayette, Iowa, Grant, Crawford, Richland and Sauk.....	Amasa Cobb.
4	The Counties of Ozaukee, Washington, Dodge, Fond du Lac and Sheboygan.....	C. A. Eldridge.
5	The Counties of Manitowoc, Calumet, Winnebago, Green Lake, Marquette, Waushara, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Oconto and Shawanaw.....	Philetus Sawyer.
6	The Counties of Bad Ax, La Crosse, Monroe, Juneau, Adams, Portage, Wood, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Dunn, Eau Claire, Clark, Marathon, Chippewa, Dallas, Polk, Burnett, Douglas, La Pointe and Ashland.....	W. D. McIndoe.

GOVERNORS OF TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

BY WHOM AND WHEN APPOINTED.

HENRY DODGE.....appointed by Andrew Jackson.....April 30th, 1836
JAMES DUANE DOTY.....appointed by John Tyler.....Sept. 30th, 1841
N. P. TALMADGE.....appointed by John Tyler.....June 21st, 1844
HENRY DODGE.....appointed by James K. Polk.....April 8th, 1845

STATE OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN,

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION UNTIL JANUARY 1st, 1864.

GOVERNORS.

NELSON DEWEY.....*Lancaster*....from August .. 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849
NELSON DEWEY.....*Lancaster* ...from January 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851
LEONARD J. FARWELL, *Madison*from January 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853
WM. A. BARSTOW.....*Waukesha*....from January 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855
COLES BASHFORD.....*Oshkosh*.....from January 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857
ALEX. W. RANDALL....*Waukesha*....from January 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859
ALEX. W. RANDALL....*Waukesha*....from January 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861
LOUIS P. HARVEY.....*Shopiere*from January 1, 1862, to April 19, 1862
EDWARD SALOMON....*Milwaukee*....from April .. 20, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

JOHN E. HOLMES.....*Jefferson*....from August .. 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849
 SAMUEL W. BRAL.....*Taycheedah*...from January 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851
 TIMOTHY BURNS.....*La Crosse*....from January 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853
 JAMES T. LEWIS.....*Columbus*....from January 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855
 ARTHUR MCARTHUR.....*Milwaukee*...from January 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857
 E. D. CAMPBELL.....*La Crosse*....from January 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859
 BUTLER G. NOBLE.....*Whitewater*...from January 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861
 EDWARD SALOMON.....*Milwaukee*...from January 1, 1862, to Apr. 19, 1862

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

THOMAS MCHUGH.....*Delavan*....from August .. 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849
 WM. A. BARTSTOW.....*Waukesha*...from January 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851
 CHAS. D. ROBINSON.....*Green Bay*...from January 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853
 ALEPANDER T. GRAY.....*Janesville*...from January 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855
 DAVID W. JONES.....*Belmont*....from January 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857
 DAVID W. JONES.....*Belmont*....from January 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859
 LOUIS P. HARVEY.....*Shopton*....from January 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861
 JAMES T. LEWIS.....*Columbus*....from January 1, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863

STATE TREASURERS.

J. O. FAIRCHILD.....*Madison*....from August .. 1848, to Dec. 31, 1851
 ED. H. JANSEN.....*Cedarburg*...from January 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853
 CHARLES KUEHN.....*Manitowoc*...from January 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855
 SAM'L D. HASTINGS.....*Trempeleau*...from January 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859
 SAM'L D. HASTINGS.....*Trempeleau*...from January 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861
 SAM'L D. HASTINGS.....*Trempeleau*...from January 1, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

JAMES S. BROWN.....*Milwaukee*...from August .. 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849
 S. PARK COON.....*Milwaukee*...from January 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851
 EXFER. ESTABROOK.....*Genoa*.....from January 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853
 GEORGE B. SMITH.....*Madison*....from January 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855
 WILLIAM R. SMITH.....*Mineral Point*...from January 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857
 GABRIEL BOUCK.....*Oshkosh*....from January 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859
 JAMES H. HOWE.....*Green Bay*...from January 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861
 JAMES H. HOWE.....*Green Bay*...from January 1, 1862, to Oct. 7, 1862
 WINFIELD SMITH.....*Milwaukee*...from October 8, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

BLEAZER ROOT.....*Waukesha*...from August .. 1848, to Dec. 31, 1851
 AZEL P. LADD.....*Shullsburg*...from January 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853
 HIRAM A. WRIGHT.....*P. du Chien*...from January 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855
 A. C. BARRY.....*Racine*.....from January 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857
 LYMAN C. DRAPER.....*Madison*....from January 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859
 JOSIAH L. PICKARD.....*Platteville*...from January 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861
 JOSIAH L. PICKARD.....*Platteville*...from January 1, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863
 JOSIAH L. PICKARD.....*Platteville*...from January 1, 1864, to Sep. 30, 1864

BANK COMPTROLLERS.

JAMES S. BAKER.... *Green Bay*.... from Nov. 20, 1852, to December 31, 1853
 WM. M. DENNIS..... *Watertown*.... from Jan'y 1, 1854, to December 31, 1855
 WM. M. DENNIS..... *Watertown*.... from Jan'y 1, 1856, to December 31, 1857
 JOEL C. SQUIRES..... *Mineral Point*.. from Jan'y 1, 1858, to December 31, 1859
 G. VAN STKENWYK. *Kilbourn City*.. from Jan'y 1, 1860, to December 31, 1861
 WM. H. RAMSEY.... *Osaukee*..... from Jan'y 1, 1862, to December 31, 1863

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN TAYLOR..... *Waupun*..... from March 28, 1853, to April 2,..... 1853
 HENRY BROWN..... *Fond du Lac*.. from April 2, 1853, to December 31, 1853
 A. W. STAKES..... *Baraboo*..... from Jan'y 1, 1854, to December 31, 1855
 ED. MCGARRY..... *Milwaukee*.... from Jan'y 1, 1856, to December 31, 1857
 E. M. MCGRAW..... *Sheboygan*.... from Jan'y 1, 1858, to December 31, 1859
 H. C. HEG..... *Racine*..... from Jan'y 1, 1860, to December 31, 1861
 ALEX. P. HODGES.. *Oshkosh*..... from Jan'y 1, 1862, to December 31, 1863

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS,

FROM ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY.

PRESIDENTS OF THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>
Henry S. Baird.....	Oct. 27, 1836	Moses M. Strong.....	Dec. 7, 1842
Arthur B. Ingraham..	Nov. 7, 1837	Morgan L. Martin.....	March 20, 1843
Arthur B. Ingraham..	June 11, 1838	Marshall M. Strong....	Dec. 8, 1843
William Bullen.....	Nov. 28, 1838	Moses M. Strong.....	Jan. 7, 1845
James Collins.....	Jan. 22, 1839	Nelson Dewey.....	Jan. 5, 1846
William A. Prentiss..	Aug. 4, 1840	Mason C. Darling.....	Jan. 5, 1847
James Maxwell.....	Dec. 8, 1840	H. N. Wells.....	Oct. 18, 1847
James Collins.....	Dec. 16, 1841	H. N. Wells.....	Feb. 8, 1848

SECRETARIES OF THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>
Edward McSherry....	Oct. 27, 1836	John P. Sheldon.....	March 31, 1843
George Beatty.....	Nov. 7, 1837	Ben. O. Eastman.....	Dec. 5, 1843
George Beatty.....	June 11, 1838	Ben. O. Eastman.....	Jan. 7, 1845
George Beatty.....	Nov. 28, 1838	Ben. O. Eastman.....	Jan. 5, 1846
George Beatty.....	Jan. 22, 1839	Thos. McHugh.....	Jan. 5, 1847
George Beatty.....	Dec. 8, 1840	Thos. McHugh.....	Oct. 19, 1847
George Beatty.....	Dec. 10, 1841	Thos. McHugh.....	Feb. 8, 1848
John V. Ingersol....	Dec. 7, 1842		

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>
William Henry.....	Oct. 27, 1886	Charles E. Brown.....	Dec. 7, 1842
Levi Sterling.....	Nov. 7, 1887	G. C. S. Vail.....	Dec. 6, 1843
George W. Harris.....	June 11, 1888	Charles H. Larkin.....	Jan. 7, 1846
Stephen N. Ives.....	Nov. 28, 1888	Joseph Brisbois.....	Jan. 6, 1846
Stephen N. Ives.....	Jan. 28, 1889	John Bevans.....	Jan. 6, 1847
Mil-s M. Vineyard.....	Dec. 8, 1840	Edward P. Lockhart.....	Oct. 19, 1847
Ebenezer Childs.....	Dec. 11, 1841	Edward P. Lockhart.....	Feb. 7, 1848

CHIEF CLERKS OF THE SENATE.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>
William R. Smith.....	Jan. 10, 1849	Hiram Bowen.....	Jan. 13, 1859
William R. Smith.....	Jan. 9, 1850	J. H. Warren.....	Jan. 11, 1860
William Hull.....	Jan. 8, 1861	J. H. Warren.....	Jan. 9, 1862
John K. Williams.....	Jan. 14, 1862	J. H. Warren.....	May 16, 1861
John K. Williams.....	Jan. 12, 1863	J. H. Warren.....	Jan. 8, 1862
Samuel G. Bugh.....	Jan. 11, 1864	J. H. Warren.....	Sept. 10, 1862
Samuel G. Bugh.....	Jan. 10, 1865	F. M. Stewart.....	Jan. 14, 1863
Byron Payne.....	Jan. 10, 1866	F. M. Stewart.....	Jan. 18, 1864
Wm. H. Brisbane.....	Jan. 16, 1867	F. M. Stewart.....	Jan. 11, 1866
J. L. V. Thomas.....	Jan. 14, 1868		

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE SENATE.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>
F. W. Shollner.....	Jan. 9, 1849	Asa Kinney.....	Jan. 13, 1859
James Haurahan.....	Jan. 10, 1850	Asa Kinney.....	Jan. 21, 1860
E. D. Masters.....	Jan. 8, 1861	J. A. Hadley.....	Jan. 9, 1861
Patrick Cosgrove.....	Jan. 14, 1862	J. A. Hadley.....	May 16, 1861
Thomas Hood.....	Jan. 12, 1863	B. U. Caswell.....	Jan. 8, 1862
J. M. Sherwood.....	Jan. 11, 1864	B. U. Caswell.....	Sept. 10, 1862
W. H. Gleason.....	Jan. 11, 1865	Luther Bashford.....	Jan. 14, 1863
Joseph Baker.....	Jan. 11, 1866	Nelson Williams.....	Jan. 18, 1864
Alanson Filer.....	Jan. 16, 1867	Nelson Williams.....	Jan. 11, 1866
N. L. Stout.....	Jan. 14, 1868		

SPEAKERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

TERRITORY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
Peter H. Angle.....	Oct. 26, 1836	David Newland.....	Dec. 11, 1841
Isaac Liffert.....	Nov. 10, 1837	Albert G. Ellis.....	Dec. 7, 1842
John W. Blackstone.....	Nov. 29, 1838	George H. Walker.....	Dec. 6, 1843
Lucius I. Barber.....	Jan. 23, 1839	George H. Walker.....	Jan. 7, 1845
E. V. Whiton.....	Dec. 6, 1839	Mason O. Darling.....	Jan. 5, 1846
Nelson Dewey.....	Aug. 4, 1840	William Shew.....	Jan. 5, 1847
David Newland.....	Dec. 8, 1840	Timothy Burns.....	Feb. 7, 1848

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

STATE.

N. E. Whitesides.....	June 6, 1848	Fred S. Lovell.....	Jan. 13, 1858
Harrison C. Hobart.....	Jan. 11, 1849	Wm. P. Lyon.....	Jan. 12, 1859
Moses M. Strong.....	Jan. 9, 1850	Wm. P. Lyon.....	Jan. 11, 1860
Frederick W. Horn.....	Jan. 9, 1851	Amasa Cobb.....	Jan. 9, 1861
J. McShafter.....	Jan. 15, 1852	Amasa Cobb.....	May 16, 1861
Henry L. Palmer.....	Jan. 13, 1853	J. W. Beardsley.....	Jan. 9, 1862
Frederick W. Horn.....	Jan. 12, 1854	Henry L. Palmer.....	Sept. 10, 1862
Charles C. Sholes.....	Jan. 10, 1855	J. Allen Barber.....	Jan. 14, 1863
William Hull.....	Jan. 10, 1856	Wm. W. Field.....	Jan. 14, 1864
Wyman Spooner.....	Jan. 15, 1857	Wm. W. Field.....	Jan. 11, 1865

CHIEF CLERKS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

TERRITORY.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
Warren Lewis.....	Oct. 26, 1836	John Catlin.....	Dec. 11, 1841
John Catlin.....	Nov. 8, 1837	John Catlin.....	Dec. 7, 1842
John Catlin.....	Nov. 29, 1838	John Catlin.....	Dec. 5, 1843
John Catlin.....	Jan. 22, 1839	La Fayette Kellogg.....	Jan. 8, 1845
John Catlin.....	Dec. 3, 1839	La Fayette Kellogg.....	Jan. 6, 1846
John Catlin.....	Aug. 4, 1840	La Fayette Kellogg.....	Jan. 5, 1847
John Catlin.....	Dec. 8, 1840	La Fayette Kellogg.....	Feb. 8, 1848

STATE.

Daniel Noble Johnson.....	June 6, 1848	L. H. D. Crane.....	Jan. 14, 1858
Robert L. Ream.....	Jan. 11, 1849	L. H. D. Crane.....	Jan. 12, 1859
Alexander T. Gray.....	Jan. 9, 1850	L. H. D. Crane.....	Jan. 11, 1860
Alexander T. Gray.....	Jan. 9, 1851	L. H. D. Crane.....	Jan. 9, 1861
Alexander T. Gray.....	Jan. 15, 1852	L. H. D. Crane.....	May 15, 1861
Thomas McHugh.....	Jan. 13, 1853	John S. Dean.....	Jan. 9, 1862
Thomas McHugh.....	Jan. 12, 1854	John S. Dean.....	Sept. 10, 1862
David Atwood.....	Jan. 10, 1855	John S. Dean.....	Jan. 14, 1863
James Armstrong.....	Jan. 10, 1856	John S. Dean.....	Jan. 14, 1864
William C. Webb.....	Jan. 15, 1857	John S. Dean.....	Jan. 11, 1865

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

TERRITORY.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
Jesse M. Harrison.....	Oct. 26, 1836	Thomas J. Moorman.....	Dec. 11, 1841
William Morgan.....	Nov. 8, 1837	Wm. S. Anderson.....	Dec. 7, 1842
Thomas Morgan.....	Nov. 29, 1838	J. W. Trowbridge.....	Dec. 5, 1843
Thomas J. Moorman.....	Jan. 23, 1839	Chauncey Davis.....	Jan. 8, 1845
James Hurley.....	Dec. 3, 1839	David Bonham.....	Jan. 6, 1846
D. M. Whitney.....	Aug. 4, 1840	K. R. Hugunin.....	Jan. 6, 1847
Francis M. Rublee.....	Dec. 8, 1840	John Mullanphy.....	Feb. 8, 1848

STATE.

John Mullanphy.....	June 6, 1848	Frank Massing.....	Jan. 14, 1858
Felix McLinden.....	Jan. 11, 1849	Emanuel Munk.....	Jan. 12, 1859
E. R. Hugunin.....	Jan. 9, 1850	Joseph Gates.....	Jan. 11, 1860
Chas. M. Kingsbury.....	Jan. 9, 1851	Craig B. Beebe.....	Jan. 9, 1861
Elisha Starr.....	Jan. 15, 1852	Craig B. Beebe.....	May 15, 1861
Richard F. Wilson.....	Jan. 13, 1853	A. A. Huntington.....	Jan. 9, 1862
William H. Gleason.....	Jan. 12, 1854	Fred Mohr.....	Sept. 10, 1862
William Blake.....	Jan. 10, 1855	A. M. Thompson.....	Jan. 14, 1863
Egbert Mosely.....	Jan. 10, 1856	A. M. Thompson.....	Jan. 14, 1864
William C. Rogers.....	Jan. 15, 1857	Alonso Wilcox.....	Jan. 11, 1865

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>
George W. Jones.....	Oct. 10, 1836	Henry Dodge.....	Sept. 1843
James D. Doty.....	Sept. 10, 1838	Morgan L. Martin.....	Sept. 22, 1845
James D. Doty.....	Sept. 1839	John H. Tweedy.....	Sept. 1847
Henry Dodge.....	Sept. 1841		

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM WISCONSIN.

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>
Isaac P. Walker.....	June 8, 1843	Charles Durkee.....	Feb. 1, 1855
Henry Dodge.....	June 8, 1849	James B. Doolittle..	Jan. 23, 1857
Isaac P. Walker.....	Jan. 17, 1849	Timothy O. Howe...	Jan. 23, 1861
Henry Dodge.....	Jan. 20, 1851	James B. Doolittle..	Jan. 22, 1863

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>
Wm. P. Lynde.....	1st	May 8, 1843	O. U. Washburne..	21	Nov. 2, 1858
Mason C. Darling..	2d	May 8, 1843	Chas. H. Larrabee..	3d	Nov. 2, 1858
Charles Durkee....	1st	Nov. 7, 1848	John F. Potter.....	1st	Nov. 6, 1860
Orsamus Cole.....	2d	Nov. 7, 1848	Luther Hancock....	2d	Nov. 6, 1860
James D. Doty.....	3d	Nov. 7, 1843	A. Scott Sloan.....	8d	Nov. 6, 1860
Charles Durkee....	1st	Nov. 6, 1850	James S. Brown.....	1st	Nov. 4, 1862
Ben. C. Eastman..	2d	Nov. 6, 1850	Ithamar U. Sloan..	2d	Nov. 4, 1862
James D. Doty.....	3d	Nov. 6, 1850	Amasa Cobb.....	3d	Nov. 4, 1862
Daniel Wells, Jr..	1st	Nov. 2, 1852	Chas. A. Eldridge..	4th	Nov. 4, 1862
Ben. C. Eastman..	2d	Nov. 2, 1852	Ezra Wheeler.....	5th	Nov. 4, 1862
John B. Macy.....	8d	Nov. 2, 1852	Walter D. McIndoe..	6th	Nov. 4, 1862
Daniel Wells, Jr..	1st	Nov. 7, 1854	Halbert E. Paine...	1st	Nov. 8, 1864
O. U. Washburne..	2d	Nov. 7, 1854	Ithamar U. Sloan..	2d	Nov. 8, 1864
Chas. Billingshurst	3d	Nov. 7, 1854	Amasa Cobb.....	3d	Nov. 8, 1864
John F. Potter.....	1st	Nov. 4, 1856	Chas. A. Eldridge..	4th	Nov. 8, 1864
O. U. Washburne..	2d	Nov. 4, 1856	Philetus Sawyer...	5th	Nov. 8, 1864
Chas. Billingshurst	3d	Nov. 4, 1856	Walter D. McIndoe..	6th	Nov. 8, 1864
John F. Potter.....	1st	Nov. 2, 1858			

TABLE

SHOWING THE LENGTH OF THE SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE AND
THE NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES IN EACH YEAR SINCE 1836.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Time of Meeting.</i>	<i>Adjournment.</i>	<i>Length Sessions.</i>	<i>No. Reps.</i>
1836.....	October 25th.....	December 9th.....	46 days.....	39
1837.....	November 6th.....	January 20th, 1838.....	76 days.....	39
1838.....	June 11th.....	June 25th.....	15 days.....	38
1838.....	November 26th.....	December 22d.....	27 days.....	37
1839.....	January 21st.....	March 11th.....	50 days.....	39
1839.....	December 2d.....	January 13th, 1840.....	43 days.....	39
1840.....	August 3d.....	August 14th.....	12 days.....	39
1840.....	December 7th.....	February 19th, 1841.....	75 days.....	39
1841.....	December 6th.....	February 19th, 1842.....	76 days.....	39
1843.....	March 6th.....	March 25th, 1843.....	20 days.....	39
1843.....	March 27th.....	April 17th, 1843.....	22 days.....	39
1843.....	December 4th.....	January 31, 1844.....	59 days.....	39
1845.....	January 6th.....	February 24th.....	50 days.....	39
1846.....	January 5th.....	February 3d.....	30 days.....	39
1847.....	January 4th.....	February 11th.....	39 days.....	39
1847.....	October 18th.....	October 27th.....	10 days.....	39
1848.....	February 7th.....	March 13th.....	36 days.....	39

STATE ORGANIZATION.

1848.....	June 5th.....	August 21st.....	78 days.....	85
1849.....	January 10th.....	April 2d.....	83 days.....	85
1850.....	January 9th.....	February 11th.....	34 days.....	85
1851.....	January 8th.....	March 18th.....	70 days.....	85
1852.....	January 14th.....	April 19th.....	95 days.....	85
1853.....	January 12th.....	April 4th.....	83 days.....	107
1853.....	June 6th.....	July 13th.....	38 days.....	107
1854.....	January 11th.....	April 3d.....	83 days.....	107
1855.....	January 10th.....	April 2d.....	83 days.....	107
1856.....	January 9th.....	March 31st.....	83 days.....	107
1856.....	September 3d.....	October 14th.....	42 days.....	107
1857.....	January 14th.....	March 9th.....	54 days.....	107
1858.....	January 13th.....	May 17th.....	125 days.....	127
1859.....	January 12th.....	March 21st.....	69 days.....	127
1860.....	January 9th.....	April 2d.....	82 days.....	127
1861.....	January 8th.....	April 17th.....	99 days.....	127
1861.....	May 15th.....	May 27th.....	13 days.....	127
1862.....	January 8th.....	April 7th.....	} 105 days.....	133
1862.....	June 3d.....	June 17th.....		
1862.....	September 10th.....	September 26th.....	17 days.....	133
1863.....	January 14th.....	April 2d.....	79 days.....	133
1864.....	January 13th.....	April 4th.....	83 days.....	133

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

FIRST CONVENTION.

1846.....October 5th.....December 16th.....73 days.....124

SECOND CONVENTION.

1847.....December 15th.....February 1st.....49 days..... 69

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

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COMPRISING THE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,

AND

WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT,

THE JUDICIARY AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS;

ALSO,

LISTS AND TABLES FOR REFERENCE.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, President of the United States.....	Salary. \$25,000
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, Vice President.....	6,000

THE CABINET.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York, Secretary of State.....	Salary. \$8,000
HUGH McCULLOCH, of Indiana, Secretary of the Treasury.....	8,000
EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War.....	8,000
GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy.....	8,000
JAMES H. HARKLAW, of Iowa, Secretary of the Interior.....	8,000
JAMES S. SPEED, of Kentucky, Attorney General.....	8,000
WILLIAM DENNISON, of Ohio, Postmaster General.....	8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, Chief Justice, Salary, \$5,500.

Nathan Clifford, Me., Associate Justice	David Davis, Ill., Associate Justice.
Samuel Nelson, N. Y., " "	John Catron, Tenn., " "
Robert C. Grier, Penn., " "	Noah H. Swayne, Ohio, " "
James W. Wayne, Ga., " "	Samuel F. Miller, Ia., " "
	Stephen J. Field, Cal., " "

Salary of Associate Justices, \$5,000. Court meets first Monday in December, at Washington.

MINISTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	Capital.	Ministers.	Salary.	App'd
Austria.....	Vieuna.....	J. Lothrop Motley, Mass.....	\$12,000..	1861
Brazil.....	Rio Janeiro.....	James Watson Webb, N. Y.....	12,000..	1861
Chili.....	Santiago.....	Thomas H. Nelson, Ind.....	10,000..	1861
China.....	Pekin.....	Anson Burlingame, Mass.....	12,000..	1861
France.....	Paris.....		17,500..	—
Great Britain.....	London.....	Charles F. Adams, Mass.....	17,500..	1861
Italy.....	Turin.....	George P. Marsh, Vt.....	12,000..	1861
Mexico.....	Mexico.....	Wm. H. Corwin, (ex ch. Leg.).....	12,000..	1861
Peru.....	Lima.....	Christopher Robinson, B. I.....	10,000..	1861
Prussia.....	Berlin.....	Norman B. Judd, Ill.....	12,000..	1861
Russia.....	St. Petersburg.....	Cassius M. Clay, Ky.....	12,000..	1862
Spain.....	Madrid.....	Gustav Kerner, Ill.....	12,000..	1862

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

Argentine Confed'n.....	Parana.....	Robert C. Kirk, Ohio.....	\$7,500..	1863
Belgium.....	Brussels.....	Henry S. Sanford, Conn.....	7,500..	1861
Bolivia.....	La Paz.....	Allen A. Hall, Tenn.....	7,500..	1863
Costa Rica.....	San Jose.....	Charles N. Riotte, Texas.....	7,500..	1861
Denmark.....	Copenhagen.....	Bradford B. Wood, N. Y.....	7,500..	1861
Ecuador.....	Quito.....		7,500..	—
Guatemala.....	Guatemala.....	Elisha O. Crosby, N. Y.....	7,500..	1861
Hawaiian Islands.....	Honolulu.....	James McBride, Oregon.....	7,500..	1863

Honduras.....	Comayagua.....	Thomas H. Clay, Ky.....	\$7,500..1863
Japan.....	Yedo.....	Robert H. Pruyn, N. Y.....	7,500..1861
Netherlands.....	Hague.....	James S. Pike, Me.....	7,500..1861
New Granada.....	Bogota.....	Allan A. Burton, Ky.....	7,500..1861
Nicaragua.....	Nicaragua.....	Andrew B. Dickinson, N. Y.....	7,500..1863
Paraguay.....	Asuncion.....	Charles A. Washburne, Cal.....	7,500..1861
Portugal.....	Lisbon.....	James E. Harvey, Penn.....	7,500..1861
Rome.....	Rome.....	Rufus King, Wis.....	7,500..1863
Sweden and Norway.....	Stockholm.....	Jacob S. Haldeman, Penn.....	7,500..1861
Switzerland.....	Berne.....	George G. Foggy, N. H.....	7,500..1861
Turkey.....	Constantinople.....	Edward Joy Morris, Penn.....	7,500..1861
Venezuela.....	Caracas.....	Erastus D. Culver, N. Y.....	7,500..1863

COMMISSIONERS.

Hayti.....	Port au Prince.....	Benj. F. Whidden, N. H.....	7,500..1862
Liberia.....	Monrovia.....	Abraham Hansen, Wis.....	4,000..1863

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS.

FIRST REGULAR SESSION; CONVENED MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1863.

SENATE.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Bangor, Maine, *President ex officio*.

[Republicans and Unconditional Unionists (in Roman,) 36; Conditional Unionists, (in SMALL CAPS,) 5; Democrats, (in *Italics*,) 9; Total, 60. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term expires.]

CALIFORNIA.

1869 John Conness.....Placerville
1867 *Jas. A. McDougall*, San Francisco.

CONNECTICUT.

1869 James Dixon.....Hartford.
1867 LaF. S. Kellogg...Norwich.

DELAWARE.

1869 *Jas. A. Bayard*...Wilmington.
1865 *Willard Saulsbury*, Georgetown.

ILLINOIS.

1869 *Wm. A. Richardson* Quincy.
1867 Lyman Trumbull..Alton.

INDIANA.

1869 *Thos A. Hendricks*, Indianapolis.
1867 Henry S. Lane.....Crawfordsville.

IOWA.

1867 James Harlan.....Mt. Pleasant.
1865 James W. Grimes..Burlington.

KANSAS.

1867 Sam. C. Pomeroy...Atchinson.
1865 James H. Lane.....Lawrence.

KENTUCKY.

1867 GARRETT DAVIS...Paris.
1865 *Lasarus W. Powell*, Henderson.

MAINE.

1869 Lot M. Merrill.....Augusta.
1865 Wm. P. Fessenden, Portland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1869 Charles Sumner...Boston.
1865 Henry Wilson.....Natick.

MARYLAND.

1869 REVERDY JOHNSON, Baltimore.
1867 THOMAS H. HICKS...Cambridge.

MICHIGAN.

1869 Zacha'h Chandler, Detroit.
1865 Jacob M. Howard...Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

1869 Alexander Ramsey, St. Paul.
1865 M. S. Wilkinson...St. Paul.

MISSOURI.

1869 John B. Henderson, Louisiana.
1865 B. Gratz Brown...St. Louis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1867 Daniel Clark.....Manchester.
1865 John P. Hale.....Dover.

NEW JERSEY.

1869 *William Wright*...Newark.
1865 John C. Ten Eyck, Mt. Holly.

NEW YORK.

1869 Edwin D. Morgan, New York.
1867 Ira Harris.....Albany.

OHIO.

1869 Benj. F. Wade.....Jefferson.
1867 John Sherman.....Mansfield.

OREGON.

- 1869 Benj. F. Harding...Salem.
1867 Jas. W. Nesmith...Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1869 Chas. R. Buckalew...Bloomsburg.
1867 Edgar Cowan....Greensburg.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 1869 William Sprague...Providence.
1865 Henry B. Anthony...Providence.

VERMONT.

- 1869 Solomon Foot....Rutland.
1867 Jacob Collamer...Woodstock.

VIRGINIA.

- 1867 LEMUEL J. BOWDEN Norfolk.
1865 JOHN S. CARLILE...Clarksburg.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 1869 P. G. Van Winkle...Parkersburg.
1865 W. T. Willey.....Morgantown.

WISCONSIN.

- 1869 Jas. B. Doolittle...Racine.
1867 Timothy O. Howe...Green Bay.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, of South Bend, Indiana, Speaker.

EDWARD McPHERSON, of Gettysburg, Penn., Clerk.

[Republicans and Unconditional Unionists (in Roman,) 102; Border State Men (in small caps,) 9; Democrats (in *Italics*), 75; Total, 186. Those marked * were in last House.]

CALIFORNIA.

- 1 Thomas B. Shaanon...Pumas.
2 William Hixby.....Calaveras.
3 Cornelius Cole.....Santa Cruz.

CONNECTICUT.

- 1 Henry C. Deming....Hartford.
2 *James E. English....New Haven.
3 Augustus Brandages...New London
4 John H. Hubbard....Litchfield.

DELAWARE.

- 1 Nath'l B. Smithers...Dover.

ILLINOIS.

- 1 *Isaac N. Arnold....Chicago.
2 Jno. F. Farnesworth...St. Charles.
3 *Elihu B. Washburne...Galena.
4 Chas. M. Harris.....Oquawka.
5 *Owen Lovejoy.....Princeton.
6 Jesse O. Norton.....Joliet.
7 John R. Eden.....Sullivan.
8 John T. Stuart.....Springfield.
9 Lewis W. Ross.....Canton.
10 *Anthony L. Knapp...Jerseyville.
11 *Jas. C. Robinson....Marshal.
12 Wm. E. Morrison....Waterloo.
13 *Wm. J. Allen.....Marion.
J. O. Allen, (at large) Palestine.

INDIANA.

- 1 John Law.....Evansville.
2 *Jas. A. Cravens.....Hardins'b'g.
3 H. W. Harrington...Madison.
4 *Wm. S. Holman.....Aurora.
5 George W. Julian....Centerville.
6 Ebenezer Dumont....Indianap'lis
7 Dan'l W. Voorhees...Terre Haute
8 Godlove S. Orth.....Lafayette.

- 9 *Schuyler Colfax.....South Bend.
10 Jos. K. Edgerton....Fort Wayne.
11 Jas. F. McDowell....Marion.

IOWA.

- 1 *James F. Wilson....Fairfield.
2 Hiram Price.....Davenport.
3 Wm. B. Allison.....Dubuque.
4 J. B. Grinnell.....Grinnell.
5 John A. Carson.....Des Moines.
6 A. W. Hubbard.....Sioux City.

KANSAS.

- 1 A. Carter Wilder....Leavenw'th.

KENTUCKY.

- 1 Lucien Anderson....Meyfield.
2 *Geo. H. YEAMAN.....Owensboro.
3 *HENRY GRIDER.....Bowling G.
4 *AARON HARDING.....Greensburg.
5 *ROBERT MALLORY....La Grange.
6 Green Clay Smith...Covington.
7 Brutus J. Clay.....Lexington.
8 William H. Roudall..
9 *WM. H. WADSWORTH...Maysville.

MAINE.

- 1 L. D. M. Sweat.....P rtland.
2 Sidney Perham.....Paris.
3 James G. Blaine.....Augusta.
4 *John H. Rice.....Foxcroft.
5 *Frederick A. Pike....Calais.

MARYLAND.

- 1 J. A. J. Cresswell....Elkton.
2 Edwin H. Webater....Belair.
3 Henry Winter Davis...Baltimore.
4 *Francis Thomas.....Frankville.
5 Benj. G. Harris.....Leonardt'n.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1 *Thomas D. Elliot...New Bedford.
- 2 Oakes Ames.....North Easton.
- 3 *Alexander H. Rice..Boston.
- 4 *Samuel Hooper.....Boston.
- 5 *John B. Alley.....Lynn.
- 6 *Daniel W. Gooch....Melrose.
- 7 George S. Boutwell..Groton.
- 8 John D. Baldwin....Worcester.
- 9 Wm. B. Washburn..Greenfield.
- 10 *Henry L. Dawes....North Adams.

MICHIGAN.

- 1 *F. O. Beaman.....Adrian.
- 2 Charles Upson.....Coldwater.
- 3 John W. Longyear..Lansing.
- 4 *Francis W. Kellogg..Grand Rapids
- 5 August C. Baldwin..Pontiac.
- 6 John F. Driggs.....East Signaw.

MINNESOTA.

- 1 *William Windom...Winona.
- 2 Ignatius Donnelly...Mininger.

MISSOURI.

- 1 *FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr..St. Louis.
- 2 Henry T. Blow.....Carondelet.
- 3 John G. Scott.....Irondale.
- 4 Joseph W. McClurg..Linn Creek.
- 5 Samuel H. Boyd....Springfield.
- 6 Austin A. King....Richmond.
- 7 Benj. F. Loan.....St. Joseph.
- 8 *Wm. A. Hall.....Hunterville.
- 9 *James S. Rollins...Columbia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1 David Marcy.....Portsmouth.
- 2 *Edward H. Rollins..Concord.
- 3 Jas. W. Patterson..Hanover.

NEW JERSEY.

- 1 John F. Starr.....Camden.
- 2 George Middleton...Allentown.
- 3 *William G. Steel...Somerville.
- 4 Andrew J. Rodgers..Newton.
- 5 *Nehemiah Perry....Newark.

NEW YORK.

- 1 Henry G. Stebbins..New York.
- 2 Martin Kalbfleisch..Brooklyn.
- 3 *Moses F. Odell....Brooklyn.
- 4 *Benjamin F. Wood..New York.
- 5 Fernando Wood....New York.
- 6 *Elijah Ward.....New York.
- 7 John W. Chandler..New York.
- 8 James Brooks.....New York.
- 9 Anson Herrick.....New York.
- 10 William Radford...Yonkers.
- 11 Ohas. H. Winfield..Goshen.
- 12 Homer A. Nelson....Poughkeepsie
- 13 *John B. Steele....Kingston.
- 14 J. V. L. Pruyn....Albany.
- 15 John A. Griswold...Troy.
- 16 Oriando Kellogg...Hills'town.
- 17 Calvin T. Hulburd..Bra. Falls.
- 18 James M. Marvin....Sar. Springs.
- 19 Samuel F. Miller....Franklin.
- 20 *Ambrose W. Clark..Watertown.
- 21 Francis Kernan....Utica.

- 22 DeWitt O'Littlejohn..Oswego.
- 23 Thomas T. Davis...Syracuse.
- 24 *Theo. M. Pomeroy..Auburn.
- 25 Daniel Morris.....Penn Yan.
- 26 Giles W. Hotchkiss..Binghampton
- 27 *RBVan Valkenberg..Bath.
- 28 Freeman Clark.....Rochester.
- 29 *Augustus Frank....Warsaw.
- 30 John B. Ganson....Buffalo.
- 31 *Reuben E. Fenton..Frewsburg.

OHIO.

- 1 *Geo. H. Pendleton..Cincinnati.
- 2 Alexander Long....Cincinnati.
- 3 Robert Schenck....Dayton.
- 4 J. F. McKinney....Piqua.
- 5 Frank C. LeBlond...Celina.
- 6 *Chilton A. White...Georgetown.
- 7 *Samuel S. Cox.....Columbus.
- 8 William Johnson...Mansfield.
- 9 *Warren P. Noble....Tiffin.
- 10 *James M. Ashley...Toledo.
- 11 Wells A. Hutchins..Portsmouth.
- 12 William E. Finck..Somerset.
- 13 John O'Neil.....Zanesville.
- 14 George Bliss.....Wooster.
- 15 *James E. Morris...Woodstock.
- 16 Joseph W. White...Cambridge.
- 17 Ephraim R. Moxley..Carleton.
- 18 Rufus P. Spaulding..Cleveland.
- 19 James A. Garfield..Hiram.

OREGON.

- John R. McBride...La Fayette.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1 Samuel J. Randall..Philadelphia.
- 2 Charles O'Neill....Philadelphia.
- 3 Leonard Myers.....Philadelphia.
- 4 *William D. Kelley..Philadelphia.
- 5 M. Russell Thayer..Ches. H. P.
- 6 *John D. Shies....Allentown.
- 7 John M. Broomall...Chester.
- 8 *S. E. Ancona.....Reading.
- 9 *Thaddeus Stevens..Lancaster.
- 10 Myer Strouse.....Pottsville.
- 11 *Philip Johnson...Easton.
- 12 Charles Denton....Wilkes'ro.
- 13 Henry M. Tracy....St'k Stone.
- 14 William H. Miller..Harrisburg.
- 15 *Joseph Batley....Newport.
- 16 Alex. H. Coffroth...Somerset.
- 17 Arch. McAllister...Sp'g Farn.
- 18 *James T. Hale....Bellefonte.
- 19 Glenn W. Scofield..Warren.
- 20 Amos Myers.....Clarion.
- 21 John L. Dawson....Brownsville.
- 22 *Jas. K. Moorhead..Pittsburg.
- 23 Thomas Williams..Pittsburg.
- 24 *Jesse Lasear.....Waynesburg.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 1 Thomas A. Jenckes..Providence.
- 2 Nathan F. Dixon....Westerly.

VERMONT.

- 1 F. E. Woodbridge..Vergennes.
- 2 *Justin S. Morrill..Strafford.
- 3 *Portus Baxter....Derby Line.

VIRGINIA.

- 1 *Jos. H. SSGAR.....Ft. Monroe.
- 2 L. H. CHANDLER.....Norfolk.
- 3 BENJAMIN KITCHEN.....Martinsburg.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 1 *Jacob B. Blair.....Parkersburg.
- 2 *Wm. G. Brown.....Kingwood.
- 3 *Killian V. Whaley...Pt. Pleasant.

WISCONSIN.

- 1 James S. Brown.....Milwaukee.
- 2 Ithamar C. Sloan.....Janesville.
- 3 Amasa Cobb.....Mineral Point.
- 4 Chas. A. Eldridge...Fond du Lac.
- 5 Ezra Wheeler.....Berlin.
- 6 *Walter D. McIndoe. Wausaw.

DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA—Chas. D. Poston. Prescott.

COLORADO—H. P. Bennett. Den. City.

DAKOTA—William Jayne...Ft. Randall

IDAHO—Wm. H. Wallace...Lewiston.

NEBRASKA—*Sam. G. Daily. Pera.

NEVADA—Gordon N. Mott. Carson Ct.

NEW MEXICO—F. Perea....Sante Fe.

UTAH—John F. Kinney....S. L. City.

WASHINGTON—G. E. Cole. Wallavalla.

XXXIXth CONGRESS.

AS FAR AS CHOSEN.

THE SENATE.

[Unionists (in Roman), 32 ; Democrats (in *Italics*), 8. Should the States below named send all their Senators, there would be 45 Unionists to 11 Democrats.]

CALIFORNIA.

	<i>Term. Ex.</i>
James A. McDougall.....	1867
John Conness.....	1869

CONNECTICUT.

La Fayette S. Foster.....	1867
James Dixon.....	1869

DELAWARE.

George Read Riddle.....	1869
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ILLINOIS.

Lyman Trumbull.....	1867
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INDIANA.

Henry S. Lane.....	1867
Thomas A. Hendricks.....	1869

IOWA.

James Harlan.....	1867
James W. Grimes.....	1871

KANSAS.

Samuel C. Pomeroy.....	1867
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KENTUCKY.

Garrett Davis.....	1867
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LOUISIANA.

R. King Cutler.....	
Charles Smith.....	

MAINE.

	<i>Term. Ex.</i>
Lot M. Morrill.....	1869

MASSACHUSETTS.

Charles Sumner.....	1869
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MARYLAND.

Thomas H. Hicks.....	1867
Reverdy Johnson.....	1869

MICHIGAN.

Zachariah Chandler.....	1869
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MINNESOTA.

Alexander Ramsey.....	1869
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MISSOURI.

John B. Henderson.....	1869
B. Gratz Brown.....	1867

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Daniel Clark.....	1867
Aaron H. Cragin.....	1871

NEVADA.

NEW JERSEY.

William Wright.....	1869
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NEW YORK.		RHODE ISLAND.	
	<i>Trm. Ex.</i>		<i>Trm. Ex.</i>
Ira Harris.....	1867	William Sprague.....	1869
Edwin D. Morgan.....	1869	Henry B. Anthony.....	1871
OHIO.		VERMONT.	
John Sherman.....	1867	Jacob Collamer.....	1867
Benjamin F. Wade.....	1869	Selomon Foot.....	1869
OREGON.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
James W. Nesmith.....	1867	Peter G. VanWinkle.....	1869
George H. Williams.....	1871		
PENNSYLVANIA.		WISCONSIN.	
Edgar Cowan.....	1867	Tim O. Howe.....	1867
Charles R. Buckalew.....	1869	James E. Doolittle.....	1869

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Unionists (in Roman), 183; Democrats (in *Italics*), 86. Whole number elected, 169. Those marked with a dagger (†), in all, 87, were members of the XXXVIIIth Congress. The seats of those marked with a (C), are contested. There will be 16 more elected; and, should Tennessee send a full delegation, and Louisiana fill her vacancies, there would be 197 members.]

CALIFORNIA.		DIST.		MAINE.	
1 D. C. McRuer.		3 Ralph Hill.		1 John Lynch.	
2 †William Higby.		4 J. H. Farquhar.		2 †Sidney Perham.	
3 John Bidwell.		5 †George W. Jullian.		3 †James G. Blaine.	
CONNECTICUT.		6 †Ebenzer Dumont.		4 †John H. Rice.	
[Four members to be		7 †D. W. Voorhees (C).		5 †Frederick A. Pike.	
elected in April.]		8 †Godlove S. Orth.		MARYLAND.	
DELAWARE.		9 †Schuyler Colfax.		1 Hiram McCullough.	
1 John A. Nicholson.		10 Joseph D. Defrees.		2 †Edwin H. Webster.	
ILLINOIS.		11 T. N. Stillwell.		3 Charles M. Phelps.	
1 John Wentworth.		IOWA.		4 †Francis Thomas.	
2 †John F. Farnsworth.		1 †James F. Wilson.		5 †Benj. G. Harris.	
3 †E. B. Washburne.		2 †Hiram Price.		MASSACHUSETTS.	
4 A. C. Harding.		3 †William B. Allison.		1 †Thos. D. Eliot.	
5 †Ebon C. Ingersol.		4 †Josiah B. Grinnell.		2 †Oakes Ames.	
6 Burton C. Cook.		5 †John A. Kasson.		3 †Alex. H. Rice.	
7 H. P. H. Bromwell.		6 †A. W. Hubbard.		4 †Samuel Hooper.	
8 Shelby M. Cullom.		KANSAS.		5 †John B. Alley.	
9 †Lewis W. Ross.		1 Sidney Clarke.		6 †Daniel W. Cogoch.	
10 Anthony Thornton.		KENTUCKY.		7 †Geo. S. Boutwell.	
11 Sam'l S. Marshall.		[Nine members to be		8 †John D. Baldwin.	
12 John Baker.		elected in August.		9 †Wm. B. Washburne.	
13 A. J. Kuykendall.		LOUISIANA.		10 †Henry L. Dawes.	
At large—S. W. Moulton.		1 M. F. Bonzano.		MICHIGAN.	
INDIANA.		2 A. P. Field.		1 †Fer'do C. Beaman.	
1 Wm. E. Niblack.		3 W. D. Mann.		2 †Charles Upson.	
2 M. C. Kerr.		4 [Vacancy.]		3 †John W. Longyear.	
		5 [Vacancy.]		4 Thomas W. Ferry.	

WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT.

STATE OFFICERS.

James T. Lewis, of Columbus.....Governor.
 Wyman Spooner, of Elkhorn.....Lieutenant Governor.
 Lucius Fairchild, of Madison.....Secretary of State.....
 Samuel D. Hastings, of Trempealeau.....State Treasurer.
 Winfield Smith, of Milwaukee.....Attorney General.
 John G. McMyrn, of Racine.....Sup't of Public Instruction.
 Wm. H. Ramsey, of Osauee.....Bank Comptroller.
 Henry Cordier, of Waupun.....State Prison Commissioner.

ORGANIZATION OF STATE OFFICES.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

	<i>Salary.</i>
JAMES T. LEWIS, Governor.....	\$1,250
Frank H. Firmin, Private and Military Secretary.....	1,600
William Nelson, Clerk.....	1,000
Charles J. Martin.....	900

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

LUICIUS FAIRCCHILD, Secretary of State.....\$1,200
 E. A. Spencer, Assistant Secretary of State.....1,600

BOOK-KEEPERS.

D. H. Tullis.....W. H. Thompson.....Geo. W. Stoner.
 J. C. McCormac.....M. J. Lewis.....G. E. T. Kyber.

CLERKS.

J. A. Hadley.....George Capron.....S. G. Benedict.
 W. L. Lewis.....John Gibbon.....C. F. Legate.
 Henry Sanford.....Chas. H. Ford.....P. W. White.
 Willie Benedict, Messenger.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, State Treasurer.....\$1,400
 O. H. Purple, Assistant State Treasurer.....1,600

CHIEF CLERKS.

O. G. Scofield, General Business.....F. W. Newland, Allotment Fund.
 Dexter Rowe, Book-keeper.

CLERKS.

A. Menges.....W. C. Bradley.....H. S. Marsh.
 K. J. Fleischer.....E. E. Pratt.....James E. Brett.
 O. W. Fox.....J. B. Crosby.....W. C. Lord.
 W. S. Noland, Messenger.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WINFIELD SMITH, Attorney General.....\$2,000
 Emil Walber, Assistant Attorney General..... 1,000

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION'S OFFICE.

JOHN G. McMYNN, Superintendent.....\$1,200
 A. J. Craig, Assistant Superintendent..... 1,000
 Thos. St. George, Clerk.

BANK COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. RAMSEY, Bank Comptroller.....\$2,000
 S. A. White, Deputy Comptroller..... 1,200
 David B. Ramsey, Clerk.

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER.

HENRY CORDIER, State Prison Commissioner..... \$1,200 00
 N. H. Palmer, Deputy Warden, per diem..... 2 50
 John Wingender, Clerk..... 600 00
 D. A. Wagner, Chaplain..... 500 00
 Marcus Swain, Physician..... 400 00
 Miss Harrington, Matron, per week..... 5 00

STATE LIBRARIAN.

O. M. CONOVER, Librarian.....\$1,000

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

NATHANIEL SAWYER, Superintendent.....\$1,000
 Henry Drew, Assistant Superintendent..... 1,000

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

LYMAN C. DRAPER, Corresponding Secretary.....\$1,000
 D. S. Durrle, Librarian.....

WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT.

STATE OFFICERS.

James T. Lewis, of Columbus.....Governor.
 Wyman Spooner, of Elkhorn.....Lieutenant Governor.
 Lucius Fairchild, of Madison.....Secretary of State....
 Samuel D. Hastings, of Trempeleau.....State Treasurer.
 Winfield Smith, of Milwaukee.....Attorney General.
 John G. McMynn, of Racine.....Sup't of Public Instruction.
 Wm. H. Ramsey, of Osaukee.....Bank Comptroller.
 Henry Cordier, of Waupun.....State Prison Commissioner.

ORGANIZATION OF STATE OFFICES.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

JAMES T. LEWIS, Governor.....	Salary.
Frank H. Firmin, Private and Military Secretary.....	\$1,250
William Nelson, Clerk.....	1,600
Charles J. Martin.....	1,000
	900

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Secretary of State.....\$1,200
 E. A. Spencer, Assistant Secretary of State.....1,500

BOOK-KEEPERS.

D. H. Tullis.....W. H. Thompson.....Geo. W. Stoner.
 J. C. McCormac.....M. J. Lewis.....G. E. T. Kyber.

CLERKS.

J. A. Hadley.....George Capron.....S. G. Benedict.
 W. L. Lewis.....John Gibbon.....C. F. Legate.
 Henry Sanford.....Chas. H. Ford.....P. W. White.
 Willie Benedict, Messenger.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, State Treasurer.....\$1,400
 O. H. Purple, Assistant State Treasurer.....1,500

CHIEF CLERKS.

O. G. Scofield, General Business.....F. W. Newland, Allotment Fund.
 Dexter Rowe, Book-keeper.

CLERKS.

A. Menges.....W. C. Bradley.....H. S. Marsh.
 K. J. Fleischner.....E. E. Pratt.....James E. Brett.
 O. W. Fox.....J. B. Crosby.....W. C. Lord.
 W. S. Noland, Messenger.

WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT.

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ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WINFIELD SMITH, Attorney General.....\$2,000
Emil Walber, Assistant Attorney General..... 1,000

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION'S OFFICE.

JOHN G. McMYNN, Superintendent.....\$1,200
A. J. Craig, Assistant Superintendent..... 1,000
Thos. St. George, Clerk.

BANK COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. RAMSEY, Bank Comptroller.....\$2,000
S. A. White, Deputy Comptroller..... 1,200
David B. Ramsey, Clerk.

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER.

HENRY CORDIER, State Prison Commissioner..... \$1,200 00
N. H. Palmer, Deputy Warden, per diem..... 2 50
John Wingender, Clerk..... 600 00
D. A. Wagner, Chaplain..... 500 00
Marcus Swain, Physician..... 400 00
Miss Harrington, Matron, per week..... 5 00

STATE LIBRARIAN.

O. M. CONOVER, Librarian.....\$1,000

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

NATHANIEL SAWYER, Superintendent.....\$1,000
Henry Drew, Assistant Superintendent..... 1,000

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

LYMAN C. DRAPER, Corresponding Secretary.....\$1,000
D. S. Durrle, Librarian.....

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY
LANDS.

Lucius Fairbaird, Secretary of State; }
 Samuel D. Hastings, State Treasurer; } Commissioners.
 Winfield Smith, Attorney General; }

JAMES A. BATE, Chief Clerk.

CLERKS.

T. W. Gibbs,.....M. S. McBride,.....F. W. Bird,
 O. M. Foresman,.....H. Borchanius,.....J. J. Hawley,
 W. H. Davenport.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

AUGUSTUS GAYLORD, Adjutant General.....\$1,000
 S. Nye Gibbs, Assistant Adjutant General.....1,100
 J. M. Lynch, Chief Clerk.

CLERKS.

J. F. Hauser, G. F. Rowell, Walter P. Mills, D. M. Sturgiss.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

JAMES M. LYNCH, Quartermaster General.....\$1,100
 J. H. McFarland, Armorer.....

JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Title.	Salary.	Term expires.
Luther S. Dixon.....	Chief Justice.....	\$2,500 00.....	May 31, 1868
Orsamus Cole.....	Associate Justice.....	2,500 00.....	May 31, 1867
*Jason Downer.....	Associate Justice.....	2,500 00.....	May 31, 1866

CIRCUIT COURTS.

No. Circuit.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.	Term expires.
1st.....	David Noggle.....	Janesville.....	\$2,500 00.....	December 31, 1865
2d.....	Arthur McArthur.....	Milwaukee.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1869
3d.....	John E. Mann.....	West Bend.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1866
4th.....	David Taylor.....	Sheboygan.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1868
5th.....	M. M. Cothren.....	Mineral Point.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1864
6th.....	Edwin Flint.....	La Crosse.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1869
7th.....	George W. Cate.....	Stevens' Point.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1866
8th.....	L. P. Wetherby.....	Hudson.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1866
9th.....	Alvah Stewart†.....	Portage.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1866
10th.....	Geo. W. Washburn‡.....	Oshkosh.....	2,500 00.....	December 31, 1867
11th.....	Solon H. Clough.....	Osceola.....	2,500 00.....	June 30, 1870

*Appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of Byron Paine.

†Appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of H. S. Orton.

‡Appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Edwin Wheeler.

NAMES OF COUNTIES COMPOSING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

- 1st Circuit—Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock and Green.
 2d Circuit—Milwaukee and Waukesha.
 3d Circuit—Marquette, Green Lake, Dodge, Washington and Osaukee.
 4th Circuit—Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Calumet and Kewaunee.
 5th Circuit—Iowa, Grant, La Fayette, Crawford and Richland.
 6th Circuit—Clark, Jackson, La Crosse, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Monroe and Vernon.
 7th Circuit—Marathon, Portage, Waupaca, Waushara, Adams, Juneau and Wood.
 8th Circuit—Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix.
 9th Circuit—Columbia, Sauk, Dane and Jefferson.
 10th Circuit—Brown, Outagamie, Oconto, Winnebago, Shawanaw and Door.
 11th Circuit—Ashland, Burnett, Dallas, Polk, Douglas and La Pointe.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

Lucius Fairchild, Secretary of State, <i>ex-officio</i>	Madison.
John G. McMyrn, Superintendent of Public Instruction, <i>ex-officio</i>	Madison.
O. M. Conover.....	Madison.....
G. W. Hasleton.....	Columbus.....
H. S. Magoon.....	Darlington.....
D. H. Muller.....	Milwaukee.....
M. Frank.....	Kenosha.....
John W. Stewart.....	Monroe.....
Theodore Prentiss.....	Watertown.....
Edward Salomon.....	Milwaukee.....
George B. Eastman.....	Fond du Lac.....
Demison Worthington.....	Madison.....
Henry D. Barron.....	Falls of St. Croix.....
Levi B. Vilas.....	Madison.....
D. H. Tullis.....	Madison.....
Timothy Brown.....	Madison.....

Appointed to fill vacancy.
 Term expires January, 1867.
 Term expires January, 1869.

FACULTY.

JOHN W. STERLING, A. M.,
 Dean of the Faculty, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

DANIEL READ, L. L. D.,
 Professor of Mental, Ethical, and Political Science, Rhetoric, and English Literature.

EZRA S. CARR, M. D.,
 Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

JAMES D. BUTLER, A. M.,
 Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

JOHN P. FUCHS, M. D.,
 Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

CHARLES H. ALLEN,
 Professor of Normal Instruction.

ORSON V. TOUSLEY,
 Principal of Preparatory School.

Miss M. S. MERRILL,
 Preceptress in Normal Department.

Miss CLARISSA L. WARE,
 Assistant Teacher in Normal Department.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

W. E. Taylor.....Cottage Grove, Dane county.....	} Terms expire April 5, 1886.
A. S. McDill.....Plover, Portage county.....	
Wyman Spooner..Elkhorn, Walworth county.....	
Edward Pier.....Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac Co..	
E. W. Young.....Prairie du Sac, Sauk county....	

H. H. Giles.....Stoughton, Dane County.....	} Terms expire April 5, 1886.
E. B. Wolcott.....Milwaukee, Milwaukee county.	
E. A. Foot.....Footville, Rock county.....	
Simeon Mills.....Madison, Dane county.....	
J. P. Fuchs.....Madison, Dane county.....	

Thomas Hood...Madison, Dane county.....	} Terms expire April 5, 1887.
J. O. Sherwood..Dartford, Green Lake county...	
C. D. Robinson..Green Bay, Brown county.....	
F. S. Lawrence...Janesville, Rock county.....	
W. D. Bacon.....Waukesha, Waukesha county...	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

H. H. Giles.....	President.
E. W. Young.....	Vice President.
F. S. Lawrence.....	Secretary.
Simeon Mills.....	Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Simeon Mills.	Chas. D. Robinson.	Wm. E. Taylor.
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VISITING COMMITTEE.

E. W. Young.	W. W. Blackman, M. D.	L. J. Barrows.
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MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT—Dr. A. H. Van Nostrand.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN—Dr. J. W. Sawyer.

MATRON—Mrs. Mary C. Halliday.

REGENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

His Excellency, James T. Lewis, <i>ex-officio</i>	Madison.
Hon. John G. McMynn, <i>ex-officio</i>	Madison.

Hanmer Robbins..Platteville, Grant county.....	} Terms expire Jan. 1, 1886.
George Griswold..Columbus, Columbia county...	
William Starr.....Elron, Fond du Lac county...	

Wm. E. Smith.....Fox Lake, Dodge county.....	} Terms expire Jan. 1, 1887.
John E. Thomas..Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan Co	
Silas Chapman.....Milwaukee, Milwaukee county.	

C. O. Sholes.....Kenosha, Kenosha county.....	} Terms expire Jan. 1, 1888.
Julius T. Clark,..Madison, Dane county.....	
S. A. White.....Walworth, Walworth county...	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

C. O. Sholes.....	President.
Hanmer Robbins.....	Vice President.
Silas Chapman.....	Secretary.
J. G. McMynn.....	Agent.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

MANAGERS.

Charles R. Gibbs...Janesville..... } Terms expire first Tuesday in March, 1868.
 A. E. Elmore.....Green Bay..... }
 John Hodgson.....Pewaukee..... } Term expires first Tuesday in March, 1866.
 Edward O'Neill.....Milwaukee..... } Terms expire first Tuesday in March, 1867.
 William Blair.....Waukesha..... }

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Edward O'Neill.....President.
 John Hodgson.....Vice President.
 Andrew E. Elmore.....Treasurer.
 C. C. Sholes.....Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT—Moses Barrett, M. D.

MATRON—Fanny A. Barrett.

INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Orrin Guernsey..... } Terms expire February 1, 1866
 Henry Harpke..... }
 B. B. Eldridge..... } Terms expire February 1, 1867.
 Shubael W. Smith..... }
 R. B. Treat } Terms expire February 1, 1868.
 H. W. Collins

OFFICERS.

R. B. Treat, M. D.....President.
 B. B. Eldridge.....Treasurer.
 H. W. Collins.....Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT—Thomas H. Little, M. A.

TEACHERS.

Frances A. Lord, B. A. Sabra A. Scofield. Helen A. Daggett.

TEACHER OF MUSIC—Jesse H. Temple.

FOREMAN OF SHOP—Joseph Horton.

MATRON—Mrs. M. H. Whiting.

INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Chester D. Long.....	} Terms expire January 1, 1867.
A. H. Barnes.....	
H. Latham.....	
Salmon Thomas.....	} Terms expire January 1, 1868.
Chauncey Betts.....	
Thomas M. Martin.....	
Willard Isham.....	} Terms expire January 1, 1866.
N. M. Harrington.....	
Wm. C. Allen.....	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Hon. Salmon Thomas.....	President.
N. M. Harrington.....	Secretary.
W. Aug. Ray.....	Treasurer.

INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT.

(Vacancy).....	Principal.
H. Phillips.....	} Instructors.
Z. G. McCoy.....	
J. A. McWhorter, A. M.....	
L. Eddy, A. M.....	
Miss E. Eddy.....	

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

G. H. Briggs.....	Physician.
(Vacancy).....	Steward.
S. M. Parish.....	Assistant Steward.
Miss M. J. Adams.....	Matron and Housekeeper.
Mrs. W. A. Mills.....	Assistant Matron and Housekeeper.
Emanuel Young.....	Foreman of Cabinet Shop.
J. A. Mills.....	Gardener and Laborer.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN FOR 1865.

COUNTIES.	Sheriff.	Register Deeds.	Treasurer.	District Atty.	Clk's B'd Sup's.	Clk's Cir. Court.	Surveyor.	County Judge.
Adams.....	Israel C. Rouse	G. W. Wat'm'n	W. H. Crooby	O. B. Lapham	N. C. Palmer	And. Jackson	Levi Torrey	S. F. Webster.
Ashtland.....	J. W. McFatt	John W. Bell	Bernard Smith	Bernard Smith	Edward Smith	E. Smith	A. C. Stuntz	J. W. Bell.
Barraboo.....	G. N. Langton	Xavier Martin	Harvey Klaus	G. B. Graves	M. P. Lindquist	J. B. A. Masse	Jos. Haysman	D. Agry.
Burlington.....	M. H. Gage	O. F. Warren	Anton Klaus	Edw. Wirth	C. Moser Jr.	R. Kumpster	E. Hansen	Fred. Kaller.
Burnett.....	M. B. Johnson	P. Anderson	L. Thompson	Jacob Larsen	Mar. us Nelson	K. Kumpster	M. Jensen	N. H. Hickerson
Calumet.....	Moore Kennedy	Edward Guck	Wm. Paulsen	Geo. Halstein	Harvey H. Ross	John P. Hume	John Albers	C. Greening
Chippewa.....	Phidias Pool	W. H. Smead	L. Breese	G. W. Halstein	Harvey H. Ross	H. M. Haskell	A. Topliff	John T. Clark
Clark.....	J. P. Mitchell	H. J. Cornell	H. R. Whipple	A. K. Gregg Jr.	W. Richard	F. H. Bussey	L. C. Stanley	W. Richardson
Clarendon.....	Wm. Palmer	C. W. Carpenter	Jas. O'Neill	E. F. French	James Hewitt	G. Stearns	S. C. Boardman	L. C. Stanley
Clay.....	Hiram Palmer	J. Rafan	Horace Beach	Benj. Bull	Barab. Drupe	N. McCartney	J. R. Hurlbert	Ira B. Brennan
Clayton.....	T. H. Kelo	A. Picketts	L. W. Hoyt	Sidney Foote	J. A. Johnson	H. A. Lewis	H. M. Warner	Thomas Hood.
Dallas.....	No returns.	Richard Mittz	L. Conner	A. J. Rising	Charles End	James B. Hays	W. M. Morris	Leonard Morris
Dodge.....	W. L. Parker	J. P. Olsen	Joseph Harris	G. W. Allen	John Garland	W. K. Dreiser	W. H. Warren	Vacancy
Douglas.....	J. P. Simon	Alex. A. Hood	D. G. Morrison	J. S. Ritchie	T. Ritchie	W. Asheton	Richard Relf	Irwin W. Gates
Dunn.....	James Nelson	W. S. Grover	L. A. Newton	Wm. D. Webb	Wm. Win'ton	A. D. H. Martin	T. A. Butterfield	E. B. Rensby.
East Troy.....	J. Hathway	H. C. Putnam	Levi Slingtuff	N. B. Boyden	Wm. D. Webb	Martin Daniels	H. Seel	J. W. Sullivan.
Fond du Lac.....	H. A. Farley	D. C. Lamb	J. A. Smith	Geo. Perkins	C. W. Prescott	M. W. Simmons	Jos. Ellis	Robert Elliot.
Grant.....	Wm. H. Oles	Joseph Beck	Sam'l Moore	G. C. Harrison	S. F. Oles	W. W. Wright	A. L. Cleveland	W. McGonigle.
Green Lake.....	H. G. Cleveland	Wm. H. Allen	Henry Thomas	Geo. F. Silver	J. L. Sargent	Albert Long	Henry Meriton	B. B. Hawes.
Iowa.....	Thos. Thomas	C. A. Millard	Levi Warren	J. A. Johnson	Geo. H. Oles	John Whitman	Jos. W. Adams	F. O. Bralard
Jackson.....	E. E. Johnson	R. C. Bryan	W. S. Green	M. B. Williams	W. H. Avery	John C. Kelley	Henry Steger	Is. W. Bird.
Jefferson.....	C. K. Zimmerman	And. J. Rankin	Philis Rankel	H. H. Hatch	C. F. Cutler	I. G. Parker	I. H. Dangle	F. Winget.
Kewaunee.....	David Platt	David Truel	Peter Schaefer	Edw. Decker	Edw. Decker	P. McConville	Constant Thury	Almer Gray.
Koshong.....	Jos. Andrews	Charles Dea	Peter Schaefer	Edw. Decker	Edw. Decker	P. McConville	Constant Thury	Almer Gray.
La Crosse.....	Wm. Baker	H. H. Tabell	Peter Schaefer	Edw. Decker	Edw. Decker	P. McConville	Constant Thury	Almer Gray.
La Fayette.....	H. Selvig	V. M. Adams	Peter Schaefer	Edw. Decker	Edw. Decker	P. McConville	Constant Thury	Almer Gray.
La Poudre.....	S. Seldon	J. C. Chapman	And. J. Rankin	H. H. Hatch	C. F. Cutler	I. G. Parker	I. H. Dangle	F. Winget.
Manitowoc.....	S. Seldon	J. C. Chapman	And. J. Rankin	H. H. Hatch	C. F. Cutler	I. G. Parker	I. H. Dangle	F. Winget.
Marathon.....	E. M. Most	Herman Miller	C. Hoedinger	W. C. Silvith	B. B. Hawes.	J. W. Chubbuck	L. L. Plumer	B. B. Kingie.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN FOR 1885—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Sheriff.	Register Deeds.	Treasurer.	District Att'y.	Cl'k B'd Sup'a.	Cl'k Chr. Court.	Surveyor.	County Judge.
Marquette.	J. J. Shibly.	E. B. Chapman	J. Maxwell.	Wm. R. Reed.	Rich'd Drew.	G W Robinson	C. Tazart.	W. H. Peters.
Milwaukee.	C. M. Hoyt.	F. Baggeier.	Jas. Reynolds.	J. P. Oortrell	Henry Giesch.	James Hickox	G. K. Gregory.	A. Smith.
Monroe.	C. W. McMillan	M. A. Thayer.	H. H. Ledyard.	R. Bunn.	D. Steele.	W. Kenyon.	G. E. Pratt.	G. E. Pratt.
Oconto.	B. Bronheve.	F. F. Coleman.	R. L. Hall.	B. J. Brown.	W. Bradley	H. M. Royce.	David H. Rice.	David H. Rice.
Ottawa.	Jas. McGillivray.	P. H. O'Brien.	E. H. Stone.	J. H. Wignam	W. H. Lannhan	John Stephens.	G. H. Myers.	G. H. Myers.
Ozaukee.	Michael Dreis.	A. Ahlhauser.	Adam Jochem.	J. H. Wignam	H. E. Houghton.	Milo Cole.	J. W. Plummer.	J. W. Plummer.
Pepin.	A. Vantrol.	Henry Barber.	J. H. Rounds.	Ben. Allen.	H. E. Houghton.	Seth Scott.	S. L. Plummer.	S. L. Plummer.
Pierce.	J. B. Churchill.	L. L. Lewis.	W. H. Winchell.	A. H. Cuing.	John W. Winn	L. L. Lewis.	J. D. Trumbull	Wm. Howes.
Polk.	J. B. Churchill.	L. L. Lewis.	W. A. Tabor.	H. D. Barron.	C. H. Stanes.	A. S. Gray.	H. H. Newbur.	Wm. Blanding.
Portage.	David Fitch.	W. H. Packard.	John Stumpf.	E. Brett.	R. B. Guzman	J. B. Carpenter	N. T. Moore.	W. B. Adams.
Racine.	F. Schneider.	W. J. Shepherd.	W. V. Moore.	C. W. Bennett.	P. G. Cheves.	F. L. Graham.	E. Burchard.	J. B. Adams.
Richland.	L. M. Thorp.	M. Satterlee.	C. H. Smith.	H. A. Eastland	G. L. Laws.	D. R. Hamilton	D. Hardenburg	A. B. Slaughter.
Rock.	Thos. Earle.	C. C. Keefer.	S. Holdridge, Jr.	J. A. Bennett.	S. L. James.	Levi Alden.	S. D. Locke.	A. P. Prichard.
St. Croix.	A. G. Peabody.	E. J. Matteson	Alfred Day.	H. C. Baker.	D. M. White.	J. J. Hitz.	Joel Bartlett.	C. L. Hall.
Sauk.	S. M. Burdick.	J. G. Train.	T. D. Lang.	S. S. Barlow.	J. J. Gattiker.	W. J. Carver.	D. B. Hurber.	J. B. Quimby.
Shawano.	F. Budie.	T. Prickett.	John Wiley.	W. B. Felker.	A. G. Rockwell	C. Goldtucker.	E. F. Sawyer.	Elias Gunaser.
Sheboygan.	M. Winter.	A. Mahlendorf.	A. B. Hogan.	J. H. Jones.	F. Zimmerman	A. H. Edwards.	H. G. II. Reed.	G. W. Veedon.
Trempealeau.	J. W. Marsh.	C. R. Perkins.	N. D. Comstock	G. G. Freeman	John Nichols.	John Nichols.	A. P. Ford.	A. W. Newman.
Vernon.	C. E. Rogers.	W. S. B. White	J. F. Brett.	D. B. Priest.	J. M. Bennett.	W. S. Purdy.	C. Joseph.	C. Graham.
Walworth.	G. W. Wylie.	O. B. Houghton.	N. Thelissen.	A. O. Babcock.	M. E. Dewing.	Jas. Simmons.	W. Beckwith.	Peter Golden.
Washington.	Wm. Reiner.	John Dilling.	J. F. Brett.	Paul A. Well.	Michael Bolian	W. H. Cracken.	J. H. Toland.	John Shelly.
Waushara.	Albert Alden.	S. H. Barstow.	H. H. Hunkins.	Alex. Cook.	W. S. Green.	John Forbes.	W. R. Williams.	A. A. Randies.
Winnebago.	Selah Cornwell.	W. B. Mumtue.	E. Coolidge.	T. W. Carter.	M. T. Sorensen	Winfield Scott.	Edgar Sears.	C. S. Oarden.
Winnebago.	B. S. Whittle.	S. R. Clark.	G. H. Gill.	T. H. Walker.	C. H. Sowers.	A. Strang.	N. S. Gill.	N. S. Gill.
Wood.	Eusebe Laig.	H. H. Hecox.	E. Distreit.	A. A. Austin.	H. Harshaw.	E. Palmer.	J. H. Lang.	J. B. Hamilton.
				L. H. Tibbets.	Chas. M. Webb.	H. B. Phillee.	L. P. Powers.	L. P. Powers.

LIST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
J. O. Yocum.....	Point Bluff.....	Adams.
James A. Wilson.....	Odaunah.....	Ashland.
E. Hicks.....	Green Bay.....	Brown.
Robert Lees.....	Fountain City.....	Buffalo.
Ole Aslakson.....	Wood River.....	Burnett.
George A. Jenkins.....	Chilton.....	Calumet.
John S. Dore.....	Neilsville.....	Clark.
R. Palmer.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.
D. W. Rosenkrans.....	Columbus.....	Columbia.
Orson Jackson.....	Prairie du Chien.....	Crawford.
A. B. Prentice.....	Utica.....	1st District, Dane.
S. L. Hooker.....	Black Earth.....	2d " Dane.
E. D. Steele.....	Mayville.....	1st " Dodge.
Rev. H. M. Parmelee.....	Oak Grove.....	2d " Dodge.
W. H. Warren.....	Sturgeon Bay.....	Door.
Thomas Clark.....	Superior.....	Douglas.
A. J. Messenger.....	Menomonie.....	Dunn.
Rev. A. Kidder.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
Rev. J. N. Cundall.....	Rosendale.....	Fond du Lac.
D. G. Purman.....	Lancaster.....	Grant.
W. O. Green.....	Monroe.....	Green.
N. C. Holt.....	Green Lake.....	Green Lake.
Alexander Wilson.....	Mineral Point.....	Iowa.
Rev. J. O. Wells.....	Black River Falls.....	Jackson.
J. K. Purdy.....	Fort Atkinson.....	Jefferson.
George P. Kenyon.....	New Lisbon.....	Juneau.
M. Graham.....	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.
D. D. Garland.....	Kewaunee.....	Kewaunee.
F. A. Moore.....	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
G. W. Lee.....	Shullsburg.....	La Fayette.
V. Smith.....	Bayfield.....	La Pointe.
Jeremiah Crowley.....	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.
Mat. De Courcey.....	Wausau.....	Marathon.
B. F. Hood.....	Montello.....	Marquette.
W. Lawler.....	Oak Creek.....	1st District Milwaukee.
Edward Tobin.....	Granville.....	2d " Milwaukee.
C. W. Kellogg.....	Tomah.....	Monroe.
W. H. Seward.....	Oconto.....	Oconto.
C. Driscoll.....	Appleton.....	Outagamie.
Fred. Horn.....	Cedarburg.....	Ozaukee.
J. B. Hannan.....	Durand.....	Pepin.
Rev. Charles Thayer.....	Prescott.....	Pierce.
B. H. Clark.....	Falls St. Croix.....	Polk.
W. R. Alban.....	Plover.....	Portage.
O. W. Levens.....	Waterford.....	Racine.
Rev. W. C. Wright.....	Lone Rock.....	Richland.
H. A. Richards.....	Footville.....	1st District Rock.
A. C. Whitford.....	Milton.....	2d " Rock.
A. H. Weid.....	River Falls, (Pierce Co.).....	Saint Croix.
I. W. Morley.....	Reedsburg.....	Sauk.
A. P. Knapp.....	Shawano.....	Shawano.
Herrick Forbes.....	Oascade.....	Sheboygan.
D. W. Giffittan.....	Trempealeau.....	Trempealeau.
Hartwell Allen.....	Viroqua.....	Vernon.
O. R. Smith.....	Genoa.....	Walworth.
F. Regenfuss.....	West Bend.....	Washington.
Rev. A. D. Hendrickson.....	Waukesha.....	Waukesha.
J. K. McGregor.....	Iola.....	Waupaca.
C. B. Skinner.....	Pine River.....	Waushara.
J. M. Munger.....	Oakosh.....	Winnebago.
G. F. Witter.....	Grand Rapids.....	Wood.

(BY COUNTIES, TOWNS, WARDS, AND PRECINCTS.)

ADAMS COUNTY.		Lin. McClcl.		BURNETT CO.		Lin. McClcl.	
Adams.....	36	12		No Returns.			
Big Flats.....	11						
Dell Prairie.....	58	13					
Easton.....	22	17		BUFFALO CO.			
Jackson.....	41	16		Alma.....	68	19	
Lincoln.....	44	10		Belvidere.....	49	9	
Leola.....	5	6		Buffalo.....	77	55	
Monroe.....	31	2		City of Buffalo—			
New Haven.....	76	86		1st ward.....	13	7	
New Chester.....	32	12		2d ward.....	18	2	
Newark Valley.....	5	7		Cross.....	27	33	
Preston.....	40	8		Eagle Mills.....	19	20	
Quincy.....	9	19		Glencoe.....	35	36	
Richfield.....	33	10		Gilmanston.....	49	4	
Rome.....	8	6		Maxville.....	47	22	
Strong's Prairie.....	55	39		Modena.....	19	14	
Springfield.....	50	9		Naples.....	70	21	
White Creek.....	25	6		Nelson.....	31	17	
				Waumandee.....	75	25	
Total.....	580	222		Total.....	597	284	
ASHLAND CO.				CALUMET CO.			
Bayport.....	11	..		Brothertown.....	72	89	
La Pointe.....	3	29		Brillion.....	18	15	
				Chilton.....	78	112	
Total.....	14	29		Charlestown.....	69	88	
BROWN CO.				Harrison.....	31	101	
Bellevue.....	24	53		New Holstein.....	61	140	
Depere, town.....	17	29		Rantoul.....	6	45	
Depere, village.....	45	58		Stockbridge.....	100	58	
Eaton.....		33		Woodville.....	9	70	
Ft. Howard, 1st ward.....	50	61		Total.....	444	718	
2d ward.....	30	22		COLUMBIA CO.			
Glenmore.....	5	32		Arlington.....	89	42	
Green Bay, town.....	79	64		Caledonia.....	79	43	
City N. ward.....	132	128		Courtland.....	212	34	
S. ward.....	61	43		Columbus.....	107	143	
Holland.....		131		Dekorra.....	310	69	
Howard.....	30	61		Fort Winnebago.....	39	62	
Humboldt.....	44	68		Fountain Prairie.....	130	59	
Lawrence.....	62	57		Hampden.....	93	71	
Morrison.....		33		Leeds.....	105	70	
New Denmark.....	28	42		Lowville.....	69	76	
Pittsfield.....	8	16		Lodi.....	194	53	
Preble.....	17	98		Lewiston.....	49	45	
Rockland.....	12	56		Marcellon.....	37	41	
Scott.....	32	113		Newport.....	145	81	
Swamloo.....	29	19		Otsago.....	120	65	
Wrightstown.....	25	60					
Total.....	730	1286					

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE

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COLUMBIA CO.—continued.

	Lin.	McOlel.
Pacific.....	27	15
Portage City, 1st ward..	18	83
2d ward..	59	57
3d ward..	35	28
4th ward..	97	114
Randolph.....	136	61
Scott.....	101	82
Springvale.....	123	20
West Point.....	99	63
Wycocena.....	129	43
Total.....	2652	1483

CHIPPEWA CO.

Anson.....	7	2
Chippewa Falls.....	55	84
Bloomer.....	64	23
Eagle Point.....	19	108
La Fayette.....	42	38
Higel.....	12	17
Wheaton.....	10	31
Total.....	205	293

CLARK CO.

Levis.....	23	2
Lynn.....	22	21
Pine Valley.....	70	14
Weston.....	56	11
Total.....	171	48

GRAWFORD CO.

Prairie du Chien.....	226	335
Eastman.....	30	59
Seneca.....	52	69
Freeman.....	88	38
Lynxville.....	41	9
Haney.....	33	15
Scott.....	31	49
Clayton.....	47	80
Utica.....	55	53
Marietta.....	32	26
Union.....	27	5
Wauzeka.....	54	51
Total.....	711	789

DANE CO.

Albion.....	160	26
Berry.....	27	162
Black Earth.....	94	25
Blooming Grove.....	47	99
Blue Mounds.....	41	54
Bristol.....	120	76
Burke.....	72	75
Christiana.....	140	75
Cottage Grove.....	87	126
Cross Plains.....	40	206
Dane.....	123	59
Deerfield.....	77	64
Dunkirk.....	156	149

DANE CO.—continued.

	Lin.	McOlel.
Dunn.....	73	76
Fitchburg.....	79	125
Madison, town.....	55	76
city, 1st ward..	236	276
2d ward..	191	136
3d ward..	137	240
4th ward..	141	154
Masomanie.....	150	62
Medina.....	132	86
Middleton.....	96	187
Montrose.....	103	86
Oregon.....	160	63
Perry.....	46	52
Primrose.....	115	20
Pleasant Springs.....	115	33
Roxbury.....	42	192
Rutland.....	185	14
Springdale.....	36	80
Springfield.....	53	296
Sun Prairie.....	139	72
Vienna.....	117	34
Verona.....	69	86
Vermont.....	95	63
Westport.....	49	151
Windsor.....	121	26
York.....	109	80
Total.....	4013	3809

DODGE CO.

Ashippun.....	87	140
Burnett.....	134	52
Beaver Dam.....	135	120
do City, 1st ward..	14	80
2d ward..	54	76
3d ward..	143	34
4th ward..	118	52
Calamus.....	181	47
Chester.....	101	51
Olyman.....	51	174
Elba.....	144	130
Emmett.....	23	168
Fox Lake.....	207	176
Hubbard.....	168	382
Hustisford.....	107	130
Herman.....	22	313
Lebanon.....	33	245
Le Roy.....	124	91
Lomira.....	89	159
Lowell.....	185	236
Oak Grove.....	244	158
Portland.....	94	144
Rubicon.....	185	168
Shields.....	2	182
Trenton.....	184	108
Theresa.....	3	446
Westford.....	96	107
Williamstown.....	192	221
Watertown, city—		
5th ward.....	6	98
6th ward.....	11	139
Waupun, south ward...	134	26
Total.....	3226	4693

DOOR COUNTY.			FOND DU LAC CO.—continued.		
	Lin.	McClel.		Lin.	McClel.
Bailey's Harbor.....			Forest.....	74	151
Brussels.....	48		Taycheedah.....	63	189
Chamber's Island.....			Marthfield.....	1	290
Clay Banks.....	10		Auburn.....	65	142
Egg Harbor.....	8	12	Ashford.....	67	195
Forestville.....	4	17	Byron.....	152	109
Gardner.....	23	6	Eden.....	72	144
Gibraltar.....	31		Oakfield.....	173	57
Liberty Grove.....	6	6	Osceola.....	67	90
Nasawaupsee.....	9				
Sevastopol.....	20	13	Total.....	3483	3305
Sturgeon Bay.....	67	3			
Washington.....	18	18	GRANT CO.		
Total.....	244	75	Hazel Green.....	210	164
DOUGLAS COUNTY.			Smelser.....	158	62
Superior.....	37	67	Platteville.....	320	149
DUNN COUNTY.			Jamestown.....	104	101
Dunn.....	57	43	Paris.....	64	34
Eau Galle.....	32	79	Potosi.....	185	250
Menomonee.....	178	50	Harrison.....	74	64
Peru.....	26	3	Waterloo.....	67	28
Red Cedar.....	87	44	Lima.....	106	32
Rock Creek.....	24	4	Clifton.....	82	60
Spring Brook.....	99	28	Wingville.....	57	57
Total.....	503	251	Lancaster.....	274	45
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.			Liberty.....	66	47
Bridge Creek.....	125	29	Ellenboro.....	75	14
Brunswick.....	44	22	Blue River.....	15	30
Eau Claire.....	163	98	Muscoda.....	64	54
Lincoln.....	25	33	Hickory Grove.....	71	22
North Eau Claire.....	10	58	Watertown.....	33	
Oak Grove.....	32	29	Marion.....	50	6
Pleasant Valley.....	17	21	Boscobel.....	158	43
West Eau Claire.....	99	72	Fennimore.....	155	37
Total.....	515	362	Millville.....	118	35
FOND DU LAC CO.			Beetown.....	131	88
Eldorado.....	80	101	Little Grant.....	80	
Metomen.....	226	63	Cassville.....	106	63
Rosendale.....	186	31	Glen Haven.....	104	21
Ripon, town.....	118	59	Tafton.....	138	21
Ripon, city, 1st ward...	180	55	Patch Grove.....	116	33
" " 2d ".....	150	62	Wyalusing.....	74	11
Atto J.....	136	54	Total.....	3244	1651
LumaTine.....	165	74	GREEN CO.		
Springdale.....	136	121	Adams.....	43	92
Waupun.....	202	30	Albany.....	163	61
Waupun, v., north w'd	86	79	Brooklyn.....	118	19
Friendship.....	41	98	Cadiz.....	70	64
Fond du Lac, town.....	167	94	Clarno.....	82	135
Fond du Lac, city, 1st w.	186	168	Decatur.....	219	93
" " " 2d w.....	121	168	Exeter.....	106	29
" " " 3d w.....	213	109	Jefferson.....	154	86
" " " 4th w.....	122	173	Jordan.....	105	49
" " " 5th w.....	120	59	Monroe.....	402	144
Calumet.....	14	249	Mt. Pleasant.....	132	43
Empire.....	95	66	New Glarus.....	58	64
			Spring Grove.....	156	34
			Silvester.....	100	65
			Washington.....	41	89
			York.....	95	40
			Total.....	2017	1107

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

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GREEN LAKE CO.

	Lin. McClel.	
Berlin City.....	356	52
Berlin, town.....	129	14
Brooklyn.....	121	36
Dayton.....	62	30
Green Lake.....	127	42
Kingston.....	57	30
" village.....	45	13
Markesan ".....	36	32
Mackford.....	152	27
Manchester.....	118	40
Marquette.....	53	24
Princeton.....	113	110
St. Marie.....	49	32
Seneca.....	23	24
Total.....	1441	506

IOWA CO.

Arena.....	106	103
Clyde.....	16	70
Dodgeville.....	242	159
Highland.....	38	261
Linden.....	152	69
Miffin.....	105	70
Mineral Point, town.....	80	91
" " city, 1st w.....	95	118
" " " 2d w.....	78	94
Moscow.....	25	56
Pulaski.....	88	104
Ridgeway.....	174	124
Waldwick.....	36	61
Wyoming.....	47	50
Total.....	1282	1424

JACKSON CO.

Albion.....	178	83
Alma.....	112	49
Hixton.....	116	10
Irving.....	66	29
Melrose.....	104	21
Manchester.....	26	2
Northfield.....	13	1
Springfield.....	64	12
Total.....	679	207

JEFFERSON CO.

Astalan.....	96	83
Concord.....	107	141
Cold Spring.....	86	45
Farmington.....	123	194
Hebron.....	119	89
Loutsa.....	81	198
Jefferson.....	178	444
Koshkonong.....	253	140
Lake Mills.....	196	34
Millford.....	72	170
Oakland.....	111	76
Sumner.....	44	28
Sullivan.....	181	109
Waterloo.....	86	129
" village.....	47	38

JEFFERSON Co.—continued.

	Lin. McClel.	
Watertown.....	40	299
Palmyra.....	212	18
Watertown City, 1st w.....	99	104
" " 2d w.....	19	196
" " 3d w.....	29	90
" " 4th w.....	13	66
" " 7th w.....	15	51
Total.....	2157	2742

JUNEAU CO.

Armenia.....	23	5
Clearfield.....	17	13
Fountain.....	37	14
Germantown.....	29	58
Kildare.....	25	49
Lemonweir.....	63	49
Lindus.....	112	42
Lisbon.....	127	77
Lyndon.....	20	42
Marion.....	10	29
Mauston.....	95	36
Necedah.....	48	74
Orange.....	21	10
Plymouth.....	49	30
Seven Mile Creek.....	7	75
Summit.....	37	32
Woneewoc.....	56	52
Total.....	776	687

KENOSHA CO.

Kenosha City, 1st ward.....	153	94
" " 2d ".....	24	130
" " 3d ".....	91	33
" " 4th ".....	84	34
Bristol.....	157	49
Brighton.....	76	135
Paris.....	112	84
Pleasant Prairie.....	148	122
Randall.....	69	21
Salem.....	190	45
Somers.....	162	43
Wheatland.....	52	89
Total.....	1318	879

KEWAUNEE CO.

Franklin.....	3	82
Lincoln.....	14	27
Pierce.....	6	46
Montpelier.....	6	46
Coryville.....	4	45
Carlton.....	19	88
Casco Precinct.....	1	89
Casco.....	8	47
Kewaunee.....	17	127
Ahnapee.....	62	90
Red River Precinct.....	12	18
Red River.....	5	48
Total.....	157	753

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

LA CROSSE CO.			MARATHON CO.		
		Lin. McClel.			Lin. McClel.
La Crosse city, 1st ward.	118	105	Wausau Village.....	52	123
2d ward.	122	103	Town	28	56
3d ward.	97	133	Masinee	19	41
4th ward.	107	68	Knowlton	10	21
Campbell.....	79	84	Weston.....	4	17
Onalaska.....	139	65	Easton	4	8
Holland.....	42	9	Marathon.....	2	39
Jackson.....	105	9	Stettin.....	3	68
Farmington.....	90	82	Berlin.....	..	134
Burns.....	127	18	Texas.....	14	20
Nashonooc.....	134	19	Jenny.....	..	..
Bangor.....	125	28			
Barre.....	158	45	Total	136	527
Washington.....	29	66			
Greenfield.....	64	90			
Total.....	1581	902			
LA FAYETTE CO.			MARQUETTE CO.		
Argyle.....	120	91	Buffalo.....	43	52
Belmont.....	50	57	Crystal Lake.....	21	61
Benton.....	94	179	Douglas	36	61
Centre.....	218	210	Harris.....	38	48
Elk Grove.....	80	149	Mecan.....	10	91
Fayette.....	66	107	Moundville.....	30	14
Gratiot.....	128	64	Montello.....	30	95
Kendall.....	56	116	Newton	29	32
Monticello.....	57	15	Neshkoro	17	40
New Diggings	110	159	Oxford.....	72	8
Shullsburg.....	162	284	Packwaukee.....	35	39
Wayne.....	98	23	Shields.....	4	64
White Oak Springs.....	45	42	Springfield	28	8
Willow Springs.....	38	127	Westfield. .	49	83
Wlotka.....	149	89			
Total	1469	1712	Total	437	646
LA POINTE CO.			MILWAUKEE CO.		
Bayfield.....	15	22	Oak Creek.....	114	269
			Franklin	40	249
			Greenfield.....	79	305
			Wauwatosa.....	173	342
			Granville	74	321
			Milwaukee, town.....	23	333
			Lake.....	137	151
			Milwaukee city, 1st ward	272	544
			2d ward.	165	708
			3d ward.	164	539
			4th ward.	482	472
			5th ward.	320	441
			6th ward.	187	532
			7th ward.	603	543
			8th ward.	135	304
			9th ward.	207	822
			Total	3175	6875
MANITOWOC CO.			MONROE CO.		
Oato	111	108	Glendale.....	41	..
Centreville	62	99	Clifton.....	19	23
Cooperstown.....	45	109	Oak Dale.....	34	31
Eaton.....	38	91	Wellington.....	38	12
Franklin	8	148	Wilton.....	31	72
Gibson	41	60	Tomah.....	91	54
Kossuth.....	90	137	Lincoln.....	93	8
Liberty.....	30	64	Sheldon.....	44	10
Manitowoc.....	382	261	Ridgeville.....	83	35
Manitowoc Rapids.....	45	127	Adrian.....	49	21
Maple Grove.....	4	135			
Meeme	32	133			
Michicott.....	23	156			
Newton	64	109			
Rockland	16	57			
Schleswig	47	125			
Two Rivers.....	87	237			
Two Creeks.....	8	43			
Total.....	1179	2248			

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE

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MONROE CO.—continued.

		Lin. McCl.
Greenfield	80	32
Jefferson	22	64
Angelo	51	15
Eaton	12	4
La Fayette	41	22
Cortland	31	17
Leon	106	56
Sparta	350	147
Little Falls	44	26

Total	1160	649
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OCOONTO CO.

Little Suamico	12	20
Upper Pensaukee	23	8
Lower Pensaukee	22	2
Stiles	16	14
Oconto	31	47
vil. west ward	68	38
east ward	47	28
Peshigo	72	26
Marinette

Total	291	178
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OUTAGAMIE CO.

Freedom	24	79
Maple Creek	19	24
Centre	6	91
Grand Chute	47	86
Buchanan	1	70
Hortonville	55	67
Liberty	15	4
Ellington	61	43
Kaukauma	24	125
Black Creek	5	..
Osborn	15	10
Greenville	58	139
Bovina	33	9
Dale	47	88
Appleton, 1st ward	93	19
2d ward	102	71
3d ward	46	64

Total	661	989
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OSHAUKEE CO.

Mequon	45	450
Cedarburg	5	369
Grafton	50	221
Saukville	34	215
Port Washington	75	298
Belgium	13	299
Fredonia	21	198

Total	243	2060
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PEPIN CO.

Albany	8	2
Durand	77	28
Frankfort	14	8
Lima	28	4

PEPIN CO.—continued.

	Lin. McCl.	
Pepin	81	30
Stockholm	16	9
Waterville	28	22
Waubeck	21	16

Total	273	119
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PIERCE CO.

Clifton	74	20
Diamond Bluff	25	19
El Paso	6	43
Hartland	25	15
Isabelle	11	1
Martell	60	27
Oak Grove	64	35
Perry	23	19
Pleasant Valley	32	10
Prescott, city, 1st ward	27	22
2d ward	82	47
River Falls	122	38
Salem	18	10
Trenton	13	8
Trimble	58	10
Union	16	2

Total	656	326
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POLK CO.

Alden	13	10
Farmington	32	36
Leicester	12	..
Osceola	55	34
St. Croix Falls	40	25
Strling	24	2

Total	176	107
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PORTAGE CO.

Almond	62	18
Amnerst	87	15
Belmont	40	15
Buena Vista	56	14
Eau Claire	23	18
Grant	8	8
Hull	28	24
Lanark	36	21
Linwood .....	..	..
New Hope	76	2
Pine Grove	50	2
Plover	138	20
Sharon	23	62
Stockton .....	..	..
Stevens Point, town	7	8
city, 1st ward
2d ward	41	61
3d ward	29	23

Total	704	311
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RACINE CO.

City of Racine, 1st ward	138	80
2d ward	180	44

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

RACINE CO.—continued.

	Lin.	McCl.
City of Racine, 3d ward.	228	186
4th ward.	47	135
5th ward.	90	69
Mt. Pleasant.....	254	181
Caledonia.....	158	242
Yorkville.....	169	47
Raymond.....	156	56
Dover.....	90	97
Norway.....	197	51
Waterford.....	172	99
Rochester.....	95	82
Burlington.....	150	295
Total.....	2034	1644

RICHLAND CO

Akan.....	28	22
Bloom.....	45	36
Buena Vista.....	121	36
Dayton.....	21	57
Eagle.....	65	50
Forest.....	59	50
Henrietta.....	43	82
Ichica.....	118	62
Marshall.....	58	30
Orion.....	54	43
Richwood.....	94	46
Richland.....	149	43
Rockbridge.....	54	33
Sylvan.....	49	37
Westford.....	20	45
Willow.....	38	30
Total.....	1020	652

ROCK CO.

Avon.....	77	39
Beloit.....	93	34
Bradford.....	146	50
Clinton.....	211	55
Center.....	143	55
Fulton.....	204	140
Harmony.....	154	26
Janesville.....	104	39
Johnstown.....	123	73
La Prairie.....	129	1
Lima.....	142	34
Milton.....	276	65
Magnolia.....	142	38
Newark.....	118	43
Porter.....	120	83
Plymouth.....	131	75
Rock.....	121	69
Spring Valley.....	185	27
Turtle.....	202	23
Union.....	314	20
Beloit, city, 1st ward...	106	54
2d ward...	149	22
3d ward...	106	54
4th ward...	104	40
Janesville, city, 1st w'd.	237	95
2d ward.	222	79
3d ward.	102	20

ROCK CO.—continued.

	Lin.	McCl.
Janesville, city, 4th W'd.	201	174
Total.....	4397	1532

SAUK CO.

Baraboo.....	309	83
Bear Creek.....	49	56
Dellona.....	48	41
Excelsior.....	92	49
Fairfield.....	78	22
Franklin.....	33	25
Freedom.....	68	20
Greenfield.....	59	22
Honey Creek.....	99	44
Ironton.....	89	48
La Valle.....	44	37
Merrimack.....	84	32
New Buffalo.....	130	6
Prairie du Sac.....	168	159
Reedsburg.....	119	100
Spring Green.....	113	33
Sumpter.....	112	12
Troy.....	109	7
Washington.....	85	24
Westfield.....	83	73
Winfield.....	46	66
Woodland.....	59	26
Total.....	2076	985

SHAWANO CO.

Shawano.....	15	3
Bell Plaine.....	15	27
Hartland.....	4	14
Pella.....	3	41
Waukechon.....	21	2
Richmond.....	68	10
Total.....	134	97

SHEBOYGAN CO.

Sheboygan, city, 1st ward	40	79
2d ward.	95	140
3d ward.	24	66
4th ward	31	144
Sheboygan.....	30	145
Mosell.....	59	67
Wilson.....	82	79
Herman.....	70	169
Rhein.....	34	168
Russel.....	6	89
Sheboygan Falls, Vil...	149	51
town.	119	177
Plymouth.....	188	161
Greenbush.....	198	75
Lima.....	174	84
Lyndon.....	224	45
Mitchell.....	43	104
Holland.....	214	109
Abbott.....	70	187
Scott.....	108	76
Total.....	1958	2185

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

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ST CROIX CO.			WALWORTH CO.		
	Lin. McClel.			Lin. McClel.	
Ceylon	11	12	Sharon	292	34
Star Prairie	41	43	Darien	247	45
Somerset	12	23	Richmond	117	42
Emerald	6	13	Whitewater	484	104
Erin Prairie .....	...	103	Walworth	199	57
Richmond	67	16	Delavan	397	67
St. Joseph	3	25	Sugar Creek	116	76
Springfield	8	5	La Grange	162	32
Hatmond	46	24	Lima	129	85
Warren	26	11	Geneva	254	99
Hudson	34	33	La Fayette	115	89
Eau Galle	7	18	Troy	183	87
Rush River	22	37	Bloomfield	176	50
Pleasant Valley	33	21	Hudson	140	102
Malone	63	12	Spring Prairie	167	69
Troy	73	22	East Troy	199	77
Hudson, city, 1st ward.	26	31	Elkhorn	123	67
2d ward.	91	47			
3d ward.	25	15			
Total	594	511	Total	3455	1192
TREMPEALEAU CO.			WASHINGTON CO.		
Arcadia	53	17	Erin	6	206
Burnside	9	5	Hartford	216	244
Caledonia	53	11	Addison	10	301
Ettrick	46	29	Wayne	14	231
Gale	116	27	Richfield	11	243
Hale	2	5	Polk	33	323
Lincoln	36	...	West Bend	69	211
Preston	47	5	Barton	69	126
Sumner	31	8	Kewaskum	61	180
Trempealeau	180	34	Germantown	32	276
Total	573	141	Jackson	9	245
VERNON CO.			Trenton	70	232
Bergen	27	13	Farmington	72	153
Coon	49	1	Total	672	2923
Clinton	43	10	WAUKESHA CO.		
Christiana	102	7	Brookfield	107	253
Forrest	33	19	Delafield	126	93
Franklin	78	53	Eagle .....	...	...
Greenwood	27	35	Genesee	123	141
Groes	33	12	Lisbon	131	125
Harmony	60	1	Menomonee	117	264
Hillsborough	105	16	Merton	113	145
Hamburg	71	32	Muskego	66	135
Jefferson	107	24	Mukwanago	140	86
Kickapoo	48	64	New Berlin	98	237
Liberty	27	7	Oconomowoc	196	162
Stark	26	27	Ottawa	31	82
Sterling	67	23	Pewaukee	180	105
Union	27	10	Summit	107	72
Viroqua	220	89	Vernon	137	53
Wheatland	79	30	Waukesha	332	240
Webster	38	31	Total	3009	2196
Whitestown	65	5	WAUPACA CO.		
Total	1336	449	Dayton	113	26
			Farmington	97	12
			Scandinavia	122	4
			Iola	40	6

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

WAUPACA CO.—continued.

	Lin.	McClel.
Lind.....	99	83
Waupaca.....	209	28
St. Lawrence.....	68	10
Helvetia.....	18	2
Weyauwega.....	97	100
Royalton.....	56	25
Little Wolf.....	34	21
Union.....	11	4
Caledonia.....	11	78
Mukwa.....	136	79
Lebanon.....	8	74
Bear Creek.....	7	24
Larrabee.....	6	6
Matteson.....	15	8
Total	1189	640

WAUSHARA CO.

Aurora.....	90	19
Bloomfield.....	88	66
Coloma.....	35	8
Deerfield.....	21	1
Dakota.....	54	11
Hancock.....	85	20
Leon.....	106	15
Mount Morris.....	86	..
Marion.....	72	15
Oasis.....	55	8
Plainfield.....	93	19
Poyssippi.....	26	22
Rose.....	24	9
Richford.....	43	2
Spring Water.....	54	8
Saxville.....	74	19
Warren.....	86	30
Wautoma.....	114	20
Total	1053	282

WINNEBAGO CO.

	Lin.	McClel.
Algoma.....	92	29
Black Wolf.....	56	77
Clayton.....	98	69
Menasha.....	304	227
Neenah.....	233	186
Nekimi.....	99	93
Nepesushin.....	123	86
Oshkosh.....	81	69
Omro.....	378	57
Poygan.....	83	67
Rushford.....	260	27
Utica.....	148	19
Vinland.....	124	64
Winchester.....	95	98
Winneconne.....	181	30
Wolf River.....	5	42
Oshkosh, city, 1st ward.....	224	106
2d ward.....	189	204
3d ward.....	141	142
4th ward.....	124	147
5th ward.....	80	83
Total	2923	1772

WOOD CO.

Grand Rapids.....	103	104
Centralia.....	54	48
Saratoga.....	14	19
Seneca.....	24	8
Seigel.....	16	8
Rudolph.....	12	30
Springfield.....	14	4
Lincoln.....	6	8
McClellan.....	4	29
Total	247	248

RECAPITULATION. OF PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Lincoln	McClellan.	COUNTIES.	Lincoln	McClellan.
Adams	580	222	Manitowoc	1179	2248
Ashland	14	29	Marathon	186	527
Brown	730	1286	Marquette	437	646
Buffalo	597	284	Milwaukee	3175	6875
Burnett			Monroe	1160	649
Chippewa	205	293	Oconto	291	178
Calumet	444	718	Outagamie	651	989
Clark	171	48	Ozaukee	243	2050
Columbia	2652	1433	Pepin	273	119
Crawford	711	789	Pierce	656	326
Dane	4018	3809	Polk	176	107
Dallas			Portage	704	311
Dodge	3226	4696	Racine	2034	1644
Door	244	75	Richland	1020	652
Douglas	37	67	Rock	4367	1532
Dunn	508	251	Sauk	2076	985
Eau Claire	515	362	Shawano	134	97
Fond du Lac	3483	3306	Sheboygan	1953	2185
Grant	3244	1551	St. Croix	594	511
Green	2017	1107	Trempeleau	573	141
Green Lake	1441	506	Vernon	1336	449
Iowa	1282	1424	Walworth	3455	1192
Jackson	679	207	Washington	672	2923
Jefferson	2157	2742	Waukesha	2009	2196
Jones	776	637	Waupaca	1139	540
Kenosha	1318	879	Wausau	1053	282
Kewaunee	157	753	Winnebago	2923	1772
La Crosse	1531	902	Wood	247	248
La Fayette	1469	1712			
La Pointe	15	22	Total	68387	62586

MILITARY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	Lin. McClel.		Lin. McClel.		
24 Reg't Infantry.....	70	1	29th Reg't Inf'y 280		
3d " "	306	21	30th " "	394	30
5th " "	418	73	31st " "	366	44
6th " "	87	25	32d " "	498	78
7th " "	137	30	33d " "	165	23
8th " "	203	20	35th " "	163	105
9th " "	369	96	36th " "	58	29
11th " "	217	38	37th " "	115	21
12th " "	338	57	38th " "	220	66
13th " "	341	42	42d " "	381	36
14th " "	156	31	43d " "	440	96
15th " "	165	1	44th " "	60	23
16th " "	228	98	45th " "	52	11
17th " "	52	206	1st Reg't Cavalry.....	43	1
18th " "	103	38	2d " "	468	27
19th " "	30	53	3d " "	241	68
20th " "	386	48	4th " "	395	52
21st " "	253	68	1st Heavy Artillery....	897	231
22d " "	332	10	Batt. Light Artillery...	492	147
23d " "	224	20	Mil. 4th Mo. Cavalry...	19	...
24th " "	130	55	Permanent Guard—		
25th " "	315	6	Camp Randall.....	93	14
26th " "	110	88			
27th " "	255	81			
28th " "	407	31			
			Total.....	11372	2428

SUMMARY OF PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Total Home Vote.....	68,887	62,586
Military Vote Canvassed.....	11,372	2,428
Military Vote Rejected.....	2,477	884
Grand Total.....	82,736	65,898

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

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POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1864.				1860.				1856.			
	Union. Lincoln.	Dem. McClellan	Union Majority.	Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Douglas.	Dem. Breck'ge.	Union. Bell.	Rep. Fremont.	Dem. Buchanan	Ames. Fillmore.		
Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,651	48,831	27,875	.....	46,739	28,552		
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,227	28,732	20,094	.....	21,910	10,787		
California.....	53,698	42,255	16,443	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817	20,091	53,865	86,165		
Connecticut.....	44,691	42,285	2,406	43,792	15,523	14,641	3,291	42,716	34,995	2,616		
Delaware.....	8,155	8,767	*612	3,815	1,023	7,337	2,864	306	8,004	6,175		
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	387	8,543	5,437	.....	6,868	4,883		
Georgia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,690	61,889	42,886	.....	57,578	42,328		
Illinois.....	189,496	158,780	30,766	172,161	169,215	2,404	4,913	96,200	105,268	37,454		
Indiana.....	150,238	130,233	20,005	139,033	115,609	12,295	5,308	94,375	118,670	22,386		
Iowa.....	89,075	49,696	39,479	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763	43,954	36,170	9,180		
Kansas.....	16,441	3,691	12,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	26,592	61,478	*34,886	1,364	22,651	53,143	66,058	.....	74,642	67,416		
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,625	22,631	20,204	.....	22,164	20,709		
Maine.....	61,503	44,211	17,592	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,045	67,179	8,980	3,335		
Maryland.....	40,163	32,739	7,414	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760	231	39,115	47,460		
Massachusetts.....	126,742	48,746	77,997	106,533	84,372	6,939	22,331	108,515	39,287	19,679		
Michigan.....	85,362	67,370	17,992	88,480	65,057	805	405	71,762	52,186	1,660		
Minnesota.....	25,060	17,375	7,685	22,069	11,920	748	62	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,283	40,797	25,040	.....	35,447	24,196		
Missouri.....	71,676	31,626	40,050	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372	.....	58,164	48,524		
Nevada.....	9,826	6,504	3,232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	36,400	22,871	3,529	37,619	25,881	2,112	441	38,345	32,789	432		
New Jersey.....	60,723	68,024	*7,301	58,324	62,501	.....	.....	28,338	46,943	24,115		
New York.....	308,735	361,986	6,749	362,046	312,510	.....	.....	276,007	195,878	124,604		
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,701	48,639	44,990	187,497	48,246	36,886		
Ohio.....	264,975	205,557	59,418	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194	.....	170,874	28,126		
Oregon.....	9,888	8,457	1,431	5,270	3,951	5,006	183	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	296,391	276,316	20,075	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776	143,272	230,772	82,202		
Rhode Island.....	13,692	8,470	5,222	12,244	7,707	.....	.....	11,467	6,690	1,675		
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	Electors	chosen by the Legis- lature.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,350	64,709	69,274	.....	73,633	66,178		

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—CONTINUED.

STATES.	1864.			1860.				1856.		
	Union. Lincoln.	Dem. McClellan.	Union Majority.	Rep. Lincoln.	Dem. Douglas.	Dem. Breck'ge.	Union. Bell.	Rep. Fremont.	Dem. Buchan'n.	Amer. Fillmore.
Texas.....	42,419	13,321	29,098	35,308	6,549	47,548	15,438	.....	31,169	15,639
Vermont.....	.....	.....	.....	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681	39,563	10,569	646
Virginia.....	23,152	10,438	12,714	.....	.....	.....	.....	291	89,706	60,310
West Virginia.....	82,736	65,698	17,138	86,110	65,021	888	161	66,090	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,843	579
Total.....	2,203,109	1,796,733	406,376	1,806,462	1,375,157	847,963	690,631	1,342,164	1,803,029	874,625
Per cent.....	55.09	44.91	.....	39.87	29.37	18.11	12.65	33.36	44.85	21.79

(* Democratic majority.)—In 1864, whole vote, 3,999,842; Lincoln's majority, 406,376.—In 1860, whole vote, 4,680,193; Lincoln over Douglas, 491,276; over Breckenridge, 1,018,509; over Bell, 1,276,821; all others over Lincoln, 947,289. In 1856, whole vote, 3,992,518; Buchanan over Fremont, 450,965; over Fillmore, 928,404; Fremont and Fillmore over Buchanan, 336,760.

GUBERNATORIAL VOTE OF 1863.

BY COUNTIES, TOWNS, WARDS AND PRECINCTS.

ADAMS CO.			BUFFALO CO.		
	Lewis.	Palm. Sal.		Lewis.	Palm. Sal.
Adams.....	54	18	Alma.....	74	19 1
Big Flats.....	14	..	Belvidere.....	40	19 ..
Dell Prairie.....	69	7 ..	Buffalo.....	67	56 ..
New Chester.....	41	13 ..	City of Buffalo.....		
Easton.....	37	19 ..	1st ward.....	12	10 ..
Jackson.....	56	12 ..	2d ward.....	31	3 ..
Lincoln.....	52	9 ..	Cross.....	31	24 ..
Leola.....	8	8 ..	Eagle Mills.....	14	18 ..
Monroe.....	43	6 ..	Gilmanton.....	54	.. ..
New Haven.....	85	29 ..	Glencoe.....	18	23 ..
Newark Valley.....	2	12 ..	Maxville.....	34	17 ..
Preston.....	37	4 ..	Modena.....	10	11 ..
Quincy.....	9	16 ..	Naples.....	34	2 ..
Richfield.....	41	6 ..	Nelson.....	18	26 ..
Rome.....	10	10 ..	Waumandee.....	61	27 ..
Springville.....	57	15 ..			
Strong's Prairie.....	49	37 ..	Total.....	548	255 1
White Creek.....	28	6 ..			
Total.....	692	221 ..			
ASHLAND CO.			CALUMET CO.		
La Pointe.....	4	30 ..	Ohlton.....	108	124 ..
Bayport.....	23	.. ..	Charlestown.....	100	83 ..
Total.....	32	30 ..	New Holstein—		
			Precinct No. 1....	46	73 ..
BROWN CO.			Precinct No. 2....	..	36 ..
			Brillion.....	37	22 ..
Bellevue.....	25	33 ..	Brothertown.....	37	90 ..
Depere.....	..	.. ..	Harrison.....	41	105 ..
Depere Village.....	41	42 ..	Stockbridge.....	116	71 ..
Eaton.....	2	26 ..	Rantoul.....	11	60 ..
Glenmore.....	5	34 ..	Woodville.....	11	63 ..
Green Bay.....	71	63 ..	Total.....	557	707 ..
North ward.....	95	98 ..			
South ward.....	49	24 ..	CHIPPewa CO.		
Fort Howard.....					
1st ward.....	33	43 ..	Anson.....	14	3 ..
2d ward.....	30	24 ..	Bloomer Prairie.....	42	19 ..
Howard.....	13	56 ..	Chippewa Falls.....	82	107 ..
Holland.....	..	113 ..	Eagle Point.....	27	60 ..
Humboldt.....	20	58 ..	Sigals.....	4	14 ..
Lawrence.....	37	60 ..	Wheaton.....	12	25 ..
Morrison.....	..	78 1	La Fayette.....	45	44 ..
New Denmark.....	22	42 ..	Total.....	226	272 ..
Pittsfield.....	1	9 ..			
Preble.....	6	70 ..	CLARK CO.		
Rockland.....	13	53 ..			
Scott.....	20	37 ..	Lewis.....	13	3 ..
Sunamico.....	23	12 ..	Pine Valley.....	47	16 ..
Wrightman.....	37	37 ..	Lynn.....	16	12 ..
Total.....	548	1002 1	Weston.....	30	14 ..
			Total.....	106	45 ..

COLUMBIA CO.

	Lewis. Palm. Sal.	
Arlington	98	29
Caledonia	64	49
Columbus	362	127
Courtland	195	29
Dekorra	183	61
Fort Winnebago	42	56
Fountain Prairie	137	33
Hampden	102	70
Leeds	108	53
Lewiston	100	44
Lodi	197	71
Lowville	69	87
Marcellon	99	36
Newport	131	43
Otsego	157	37
Pacific	26	13
Portage, 1st ward	50	88
2d ward	52	50
3d ward	56	30
4th ward	108	82
Randolph	120	49
Scott	111	11
Springvale	121	7
West Point	97	55
Wyocena	171	49
Total	2896	1282

CRAWFORD CO.

Clayton	56	67
Eastman	46	43
Freeman	69	25
Haney	30	20
Lynxville	32	4
Marietta, east Pre..	18	24
west Pre..	41	4
Prairie du Chien	218	255
Seneca	54	75
Scott	33	48
Utica, Mt. St'g Pre.	35	17
Town's Pre.	23	36
Wauzeka	57	48
Total	712	666

DANE CO.

Albion	168	26
Berry	25	143
Black Earth	92	16
Blooming Grove	56	93
Blue Mounds	54	66
Bristol	116	67
Burke	85	63
Christiana	110	92
Cottage Grove	92	121
Cross Plains	88	171
Dane	116	35
Deerfield	83	53
Dunkirk	181	168
Dunn	88	97
Fitchburg	108	103

DANE CO.—continued.

	Lewis. Palm. Sal.	
Madison, town	56	67
city, 1st ward	223	239
2d ward	170	118
3d ward	137	275
4th ward	126	146
Masomanie	161	65
Medina	132	88
Middleton	111	170
Montrose	124	46
Oregon	177	70
Perry	49	50
Primrose	117	18
Pleasant Spring	105	36
Roxbury	61	188
Rutland	133	16
Springdale	45	90
Springfield	63	184
Sun Prairie	163	77
Vienna	101	16
Verona	65	66
Vermont	82	37
Westport	44	128
Windsor	116	28
York	136	64
Total	4152	3598

DODGE CO.

Ashippun	120	132
Burnett	150	55
Beaver Dam	143	93
City of Beaver Dam		
1st ward	18	67
2d ward	63	53
3d ward	149	29
4th ward	136	31
Calamus	137	17
Chester	121	35
Olyman	59	158
Liba	167	127
Emmett	22	149
Fox Lake	231	147
Hubbard	207	329
Hustisford	145	177
Herman	20	301
Lebanon	39	226
Le Roy	181	69
Lomira	105	156
Lowell	215	216
Oak Grove	251	152
Portland	101	124
Rubicon	202	135
Shields	1	159
Trenton	200	102
Theresa	10	362
Westford	97	96
Williamstown	213	212
City of Watertown..		
5th ward	10	84
6th ward	29	156
Waupun, south w'd.	141	22
Total	3677	4164

GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

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Door Co.			FOND DU LAC CO.—continued.		
	Lewis.	Palm. Sal.		Lewis.	Palm. Sal.
Bailey's Harbor....	4	8	5th ward.....	110	38
Brussels.....	42	2	Fond du Lac, town..	168	75
Clay Banks.....	14	..	Friendship.....	44	65
Chambers' Island..	..	..	Forest.....	76	129
Egg Harbor.....	13	..	Oakumet.....	18	202
Forestville.....	6	18	Empire.....	82	51
Gardner.....	16	..	Taycheedah.....	85	153
Gibraltar.....	31	..	Marshfield.....	2	183
Liberty Grove.....	10	2	Oceola.....	84	99
Nasewaupee.....	12	3	Oakfield.....	179	41
Sevastopol.....	20	8	Byron.....	166	80
Sturgeon Bay....	45	..	Ashford.....	61	179
Washington.....	18	18	Auburn.....	73	154
Total.....	230	49	Eden.....	95	132
			Total.....	3579	2667
DOUGLAS CO.			GRANT CO.		
Superior.....	48	71	Hazel Green.....	216	133
			Smelzer.....	162	89
DUNN CO.			Platteville.....	337	105
Dunn.....	53	52	Jamestown.....	124	82
Menomonee.....	142	48	Potosi.....	208	225
Red Cedar.....	95	89	Waterloo.....	100	12
Eau Galle.....	40	93	Harrison.....	82	69
Spring Brook.....	118	39	Paris.....	80	20
Peru.....	30	..	Lima.....	106	23
Rock Creek.....	29	2	Ellenboro.....	76	17
Total.....	507	273	Lancaster.....	297	33
			Liberty.....	39	24
EAU CLAIRE CO.			Clifton.....	78	29
Oak Grove.....	32	21	Wingville.....	65	53
Eau Claire.....	168	85	Fennimore.....	126	33
North Eau Claire..	19	45	Millville.....	143	17
Lincoln.....	33	19	Marion.....	51	10
Pleasant Valley....	34	18	Boscobel.....	140	50
West Eau Claire....	93	65	Watertown.....	38	9
Bridge Creek.....	99	26	Hickory Grove....	82	8
Brunswick.....	33	19	Blue River.....	24	36
Total.....	501	298	Muscoda.....	60	37
			Ossauville.....	108	64
FOND DU LAC CO.			Bectown.....	165	100
Ripon City—			Glen Haven.....	103	14
1st ward.....	221	43	Tafton.....	132	19
2d ward.....	180	58	Little Grant.....	70	..
Town of Ripon.....	128	42	Patch Grove.....	112	23
Rosendale.....	163	11	Wyalusing.....	75	21
Metomou.....	224	57	Total.....	3404	1813
Midorado.....	88	92			
Alto.....	132	37	GREEN CO.		
Springvale.....	118	73	Brooklyn.....	164	17
Waupun.....	205	18	Exeter.....	132	15
Lamarline.....	139	58	New Glarus.....	35	30
Waupun Village—			York.....	83	27
North ward.....	112	54	Adams.....	42	54
Fond du Lac City—			Washington.....	39	82
1st ward.....	193	146	Mt. Pleasant.....	140	29
2d ward.....	118	183	Albany.....	161	45
3d ward.....	211	86	Decatur.....	156	83
4th ward.....	109	178	Sylvester.....	109	63
			Monroe.....	382	94

GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

GREEN CO.—continued.

	Lewis.	Palm.	Sal.
Jordan.....	113	33	..
Cadiz.....	88	47	..
Claine.....	94	119	..
Jefferson.....	142	74	..
Spring Grove.....	135	29	..

Total..... 2046 836 1

GREEN LAKE CO.

City of Berlin.....	372	49	..
Town of Berlin.....	116	4	..
Brooklyn.....	183	13	..
Dayton.....	64	34	..
Green Lake.....	130	32	..
Kingston.....	49	25	..
Kingston Village.....	46	21	..
Markesan Village.....	38	61	..
Mackford.....	155	25	..
Manchester.....	147	32	..
Marquette.....	63	19	..
Princeton.....	102	98	..
St. Marie.....	59	11	..
Seneca.....	20	24	..

Total..... 1499 433

IOWA CO.

Arena.....	89	100	..
Clyde.....	27	72	..
Dodgeville.....	289	160	..
Highland.....	74	302	..
Linden.....	132	41	..
Mifflin.....	115	58	..
Mineral Point, town	72	59	..
City, 1st ward	101	85	..
2d ward	72	77	..
Moscow.....	34	45	..
Pulaski.....	101	80	..
Ridgeway.....	155	101	..
Waldwick.....	44	32	..
Wyoming.....	47	44	..

Total..... 1351 1256

JACKSON CO.

Springfield.....	49	14	..
Manchester.....	33	5	..
Irving.....	52	21	..
Mcrose.....	84	19	..
Hixton.....	97	21	..
Alma.....	76	28	..
Albion.....	168	96	..
Northfield.....	..	..	..

Total..... 559 204

JEFFERSON CO.

Astalan.....	..	..	..
Cold Spring.....	91	38	..
Concord.....	111	145	..

JEFFERSON CO.—continued.

	Lewis.	Palm.	Sal.
Farmington.....	113	178	..
Hebron.....	145	89	..
Ixonia.....	100	180	..

Jefferson—			
1st poll.....	213	337	..
2d poll.....	7	69	..
Koshkonong.....	262	122	..
Lake Mills.....	213	43	..
Milford.....	74	219	..
Oakland.....	129	77	..
Palmyra.....	233	19	..
Sullivan.....	173	111	..
Sumner.....	46	29	..
Waterloo.....	97	135	..
do village ..	49	44	..
Watertown City—			
1st ward.....	96	69	..
2d do.....	23	174	..
3d do.....	38	69	..
4th do.....	11	51	..
7th do.....	18	50	..
Watertown, town..	48	199	..

Total..... 2300 2438 ..

JUNEAU CO.

Wonewoc.....	80	51	..
Summit.....	43	32	..
Seven Mile Creek... 14	84	..	..
Lynden.....	27	41	..
Kildare.....	37	65	..
Marion.....	19	27	..
Lemonweir.....	70	45	..
Mauston Village... 101	16	..	..
Lludina.....	104	27	..
Plymouth.....	56	30	..
Fountain.....	42	20	..
Lisbon.....	189	76	..
Germantown.....	13	65	..
Clearfield.....	16	14	..
Orange.....	21	10	..
Necedah.....	44	66	..
Armenia.....	27	2	..

Total..... 893 671 ..

KEWAUNEE CO.

Kewaunee.....	25	85	..
Abnapee.....	39	79	..
Oasco.....	22	37	..
Oasco Precinct.....	3	25	..
Carlton.....	6	68	..
Pierce.....	16	34	..
Red River.....	10	30	..
Lincoln.....	14	5	..
Montpelier.....	3	24	..
Franklin.....	1	44	..
Coryville.....	..	25	..

Total..... 143 466

GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

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KENOSHA CO.

	Lewis. Palm. Sal.	
Kenosha, city.....	152	58
1st ward.....	31	101
2d ward.....	98	22
3d ward.....	73	35
Pleasant Prairie.....	145	84
Bristol.....	161	38
Salem.....	202	34
Randall.....	79	20
Wheatland.....	60	68
Brighton.....	50	93
Paris.....	104	58
Somers.....	172	31
Total.....	1323	642

LA CROSSE CO.

La Crosse, city.....	96	105
1st ward.....	103	112
2d ward.....	89	101
3d ward.....	101	39
4th ward.....	67	66
Campbell.....	109	60
Onalaska.....	49	14
Holland.....	95	13
Jackson.....	69	53
Farmington.....	107	7
Burns.....	122	10
Neshonoc.....	101	15
Bangor.....	131	20
Parre.....	33	67
Greenfield.....	27	35
Washington.....		
Total.....	1299	717

LA FAYETTE CO.

Argyle.....	111	85
Belmont.....	43	45
Benton.....	95	169
Centre.....	229	168
Elk Grove.....	69	124
Fayette.....	75	111
Gratiot.....	149	47
Kendall.....	51	93
Monticello.....	45	9
New Diggings.....	122	136
Shullsburg.....	163	215
Wayne.....	111	23
White Oak Springs.....	39	28
Willow Springs.....	40	109
Wlota.....	146	93
Total.....	1433	1463

LA POINTE CO.

Bayfield.....	43	12
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MANITOWOC CO.

Schleswig.....	44	97
Meeme.....	43	118
Centreville.....	76	77

MANITOWOC CO.—continued

	Lewis. Palm. Sal.	
Baton.....	55	105
Liberty.....	114	42
Newton.....	55	32
Rockland.....	12	47
Oato.....	144	89
Manitowoc Rapids.....	61	104
Manitowoc.....	160	197
Maple Grove.....		135
Franklin.....	12	102
Kossuth.....	94	128
Two Rivers.....	111	295
Cooperstown.....	50	94
Gibson.....	51	45
Mishicott.....	20	149
Two Creeks.....	10	39
Total.....	1302	1949

MARATHON CO.

Wausau, village.....	30	88
Wausau, town.....	15	39
Knowlton.....	13	16
Monroe.....	19	35
Weston.....	7	11
Marathon.....	2	33
Stettin.....		52
Berlin.....		113
Easton.....	3	9
Texas.....	5	12
Jenny.....	13	4
Total.....	107	402

MARQUETTE CO.

Buffalo.....	72	57
Crystal Lake.....	21	60
Douglas.....	55	67
Harris.....	39	57
Montello.....	35	80
Moundville.....	50	13
Mecan.....	14	71
Newton.....	42	60
Neshkoro.....	10	41
Oxford.....	38	13
Packwaukee.....	63	59
Shields.....	4	81
Springfield.....	43	10
Westfield.....	55	39
Total.....	594	698

MILWAUKEE CO.

City of Milwaukee..		
1st ward.....	239	425
2d ward.....	147	566
3d ward.....	216	497
4th ward.....	450	423
5th ward.....	294	418
6th ward.....	210	416
7th ward.....	533	433
8th ward.....	109	303
9th ward.....	243	603

GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

MILWAUKEE CO.—continued.

	Lewis, Palm. Sal.	
Franklin	48	214
Greenfield	61	299
Wauwatosa	145	806
Granville	70	812
Oak Creek	113	204
Lake	165	128
Milwaukee	52	233

Total..... 3170 5615

MONROE CO.

Leon	100	44
Greenfield	31	15
Glendale	39	..
Little Falls	42	43
Sheldon	55	15
Tomah	110	57
Clifton	24	24
Edgeville	42	29
Willington	44	6
Adrian	43	12
La Fayette	40	20
Sparta	314	123
Angelo	49	16
Oak Dale	30	25
Easton	14	9
Wilton	30	56
Portland	35	17
Jefferson	20	43
Lincoln	71	3

Total..... 1113 560

OCOONTO CO.

Oconto	29	20
Village of Oconto ..	..	..
East ward	41	9
West ward	35	13
Little Suamico	15	10
Pensaukee .....	..	..
Lower Precinct	25	1
Upper Precinct	36	..
Stiles .....	..	..
Gillett's Precinct ..	9	..
Marinett	39	..
Peshigo	47	2

Total..... 326 55

OUTAGAMIE CO.

City of Appleton—	..	..
1st ward	107	20
2d ward	114	65
3d ward	42	54
4th ward	19	27
Buchanan .....	..	64
Novina	22	21
Black Creek	5	3
Centre	5	93
Dale	53	73
Ellington	34	53
Freedom	27	84
Grand Chute	63	72

OUTAGAMIE CO.—continued.

	Lewis, Palm. Sal.	
Greenville	43	137
Hortonla	75	64
Kaukauna	29	142
Liberty	17	12
Maple Creek	11	13
Osborn	21	12

Total..... 737 1014

OSAUKEE CO.

Mequon	45	333
Cedarburg	3	318
Grafton	50	213
Saukville	42	218
Port Washington ..	102	224
Belgium	9	242
Fredonia	28	176

Total..... 279 1724

PEPIN CO.

Albany	14	..
Lima	27	6
Durand	92	23
Waubesa	20	20
Waterville	25	7
Frankfort	18	5
Pepin	90	22
Stockholm	11	8

Total..... 295 99

PIERCE CO.

Martell	23	59
Clifton	65	14
Trimble	57	7
Oak Grove	54	32
Prescott, city .....	..	..
1st ward	29	22
2d ward	83	38
Perry	19	19
Hartland	22	14
Isabelle	10	1
Diamond Bluff	19	17
Trenton	12	8
Pieasant Valley	40	6
Salem	10	6
Union	14	1
El Paso	5	22
River Falls	130	32

Total..... 597 293

POLK CO.

Alden	14	10
Farmington	37	20
Lincoln	15	..
Osceola	65	23
St. Croix Falls	39	26
Sterling	23	..

Total..... 193 84

GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

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PORTAGE CO.

	Lewis.	Palm.	Sal.
Almond.....	78	14	..
Amherst.....	70	9	..
Belmont.....	44	12	..
Buena Vista.....	50	7	..
Eau Claire.....	18	22	..
Hull.....	83	14	..
Lanark.....	54	15	..
Linwood.....	36	8	..
New Hope.....	40	..	..
Pine Grove.....	49	2	..
Plover.....	126	8	..
Sharon.....	21	42	..
Stockton.....	56	22	..
Stevens Point.....	4	8	..
Stevens Point, city.			
1st ward.....	46	59	..
2d ward.....	47	59	..
3d ward.....	23	14	..
Total.....	790	315	....

RACINE CO.

City of Racine.....			
1st ward.....	126	52	..
2d ward.....	172	29	..
3d ward.....	245	114	..
4th ward.....	48	125	..
5th ward.....	103	67	..
Caledonia.....	223	211	..
Mt. Pleasant.....	238	117	..
Yorkville.....	186	36	..
Raymond.....	176	50	..
Norway.....	98	44	..
Dover.....	108	106	..
Burlington.....	128	272	..
Rochester.....	93	88	..
Waterford.....	173	99	..
Total.....	2156	1406	....

RICHLAND CO.

Akan.....	34	28	..
Bloom.....	50	40	..
Buena Vista.....	118	38	..
Dayton.....	51	54	..
Eagle.....	70	49	..
Forest.....	55	44	..
Henrietta.....	50	31	..
Ithaca.....	140	46	..
Marshall.....	68	25	..
Orion.....	50	39	..
Richwood.....	99	45	..
Richland.....	151	47	..
Rockbridge.....	65	32	..
Sylvan.....	45	44	..
Willow.....	59	25	..
Westford.....	29	40	..
Total.....	1184	627	.....

ROCK CO.

Avon.....	88	39	..
Beloit.....	71	24	..
Bradford.....	182	30	1
Clinton.....	..	..	..

ROCK CO.—continued

	Sewis.	Palm.	Sal.
Centre.....	140	45	..
Fulton.....	212	190	..
Harmony.....	161	11	..
Janessville.....	108	27	..
Johnstown.....	130	81	..
Lima.....	161	39	..
La Prairie.....	106	8	..
Milton.....	262	67	1
Magnolia.....	168	26	..
Newark.....	86	42	..
Porter.....	147	53	..
Plymouth.....	140	50	..
Rock.....	104	75	..
Spring Valley.....	168	18	..
Turtle.....	194	30	..
Union.....	238	26	..
Beloit City.....			
1st ward.....	130	52	..
2d ward.....	133	20	..
3d ward.....	101	37	..
4th ward.....	95	22	..
Janessville City.....			
1st ward.....	237	83	..
2d ward.....	210	84	2
3d ward.....	124	16	..
4th ward.....	187	209	..
Total.....	4063	1368	4

ST. CROIX CO.

Ceylon.....	13	19	..
Star Prairie.....	49	30	..
Somerset.....	11	29	..
Emerald.....	..	15	..
Erin Prairie.....	3	119	..
Richmond.....	62	16	..
St. Joseph.....	..	24	..
Springfield.....	13	8	..
Hammond.....	67	25	..
Warren.....	22	9	..
Hudson.....	43	30	..
Eau Claire.....	22	10	..
Rush River.....	14	32	..
Pleasant Valley.....	29	21	..
Malone.....	59	7	..
Troy.....	53	21	..
Hudson City.....			
1st ward.....	34	33	..
2d ward.....	76	42	..
3d ward.....	24	12	..
Total.....	594	493	....

SAUK CO.

Baraboo.....	349	67	1
Bear Creek.....	50	45	1
Dellona.....	55	33	..
Excelsior.....	91	49	..
Fairfield.....	89	15	..
Franklin.....	42	16	1
Freedom.....	70	13	..
Greenfield.....	75	8	..
Honey Creek.....	17	34	47
Ironton.....	129	30	..
La Valle.....	59	40	..

SAUK CO.—continued.

	Lewis.	Palm.	Sal.
Merrimack	97	32	3
New Buffalo	152	6	..
Prairie du Sac	90	149	66
Reedsburg	181	87	..
Spring Creek	100	27	..
Sumter	124	10	..
Troy	51	5	27
Washington	100	23	..
Westfield	70	80	..
Winfield	49	61	..
Woodland	71	24	..
Total	2061	854	146

SHAWANAW CO.

Richmond	38	65	..
Shawano	50	6	..
Waukechon	13	8	..
Bell Plain	22	39	..
Hartland	4	14	..
Pella	11	36	..
Total	138	169	....

SHEBOYGAN CO.

Abbott	77	128	..
Greenbush	222	48	2
Herman	75	149	..
Holland	169	69	..
Lima	172	78	..
Lyndon	224	45	..
Mitchell	49	98	..
Mosell	47	63	..
Plymouth	229	143	..
Rhine	48	101	..
Russell	4	67	..
Scott	133	67	..
Sheboygan	33	128	..
Sheboygan City			
1st ward	47	76	..
2d ward	121	127	1
3d ward	29	44	..
4th ward	41	138	1
Sheboygan Falls	123	157	..
Sheboygan Village	160	47	..
Wilson	84	61	..
Total	2076	1824	4

TREMPEALEAU CO.

Arcadia	50	6	..
Oledonia	52	8	..
Chase	8	1	..
Ettrick	41	24	..
Gale	88	12	..
Lincoln	25	2	..
Preston	51	1	..
Sumner	30	5	..
Trempealeau	172	26	..
Total	517	85	....

VERNON CO.

	Lewis.	Palm.	Sal.
Bergen	31	2	..
Christiana	78	6	..
Clinton	38	6	..
Coon	41	6	..
Franklin	70	36	..
Forest	35	12	..
Hillsboro	92	10	..
Harmony	60	1	..
Hamburg	41	22	..
J. Jefferson	89	21	..
Kickapoo	61	51	..
Liberty	23	15	..
Stark	32	25	..
Sterling	68	32	..
Union	24	6	..
Viroqua	163	81	..
Webster	41	29	..
Whitestown	46	6	..
Wheatland	66	28	..
Genoa	43	12	..
Total	1155	360	....

WALWORTH CO.

Sharon	274	19	..
Darien	275	20	..
Richmond	133	34	..
Whitewater	505	122	..
Walworth	197	85	..
Delavan	394	72	..
Sugar Creek	133	65	..
La Grange	169	31	..
Linn	109	31	..
Geneva	244	90	1
La Fayette	124	73	..
Troy	129	96	..
Bloomfield	146	34	..
Hudson	138	76	..
Spring Prairie	175	64	..
East Troy	221	65	..
Elkhorn	145	54	..
Total	3511	981	1

WASHINGTON CO.

Erin	2	209	..
Hartford	208	215	..
Addison	5	256	..
Wayne	8	179	..
Richfield	16	205	..
Polk	29	231	..
West Bend	78	197	..
Barton	59	105	3
Kewaskum	65	101	..
Germantown	26	199	2
Jackson	12	213	..
Trenton	78	191	..
Farmington	73	152	..
Total	659	2458	5

GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

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WAUKESHA CO.

	Lewis.	Palm.	Sal.
Brookfield.....	130	214	..
Delafield.....	131	108	..
Eagle.....	119	115	..
Genesee.....	152	137	..
Lisbon.....	125	122	..
Menomones.....	133	241	..
Merton.....	132	132	..
Mukwan.....	163	74	..
Muskego.....	98	149	..
New Berlin.....	125	221	..
Oconomowoc.....	239	157	..
Ottawa.....	84	92	..
Pewaukee.....	141	129	..
Summit.....	111	91	..
Vernon.....	148	60	..
Waukesha.....	359	253	..
Total.....	2383	2293	..

WAUPACA CO.

Dayton.....	115	26	..
Farmington.....	82	9	..
Scandinavia.....	108	2	..
Iola.....	68	8	..
Lind.....	99	29	1
Waupaca.....	200	23	..
St. Lawrence.....	87	..	..
Helvetia.....	14	..	..
Weyauwega.....	163	96	..
Royalton.....	70	21	..
Little Wolf.....	27	18	..
Union.....	14	3	..
Caledonia.....	11	60	..
Mukwa.....	127	64	..
Lebanon.....	6	52	..
Bear Creek.....	11	15	..
Larrabee.....	11	8	..
Matteson.....	10	14	..
Total.....	1222	438	1

WAUSHARA CO.

Aurora.....	97	17	..
Bloomfield.....	38	53	..
Coloma.....	46	2	..
Deerfield.....	22	1	..
Dakota.....	50	7	..
Hancock.....	55	13	..
Leon.....	99	18	..
Mount Morris.....	80	6	..
Marion.....	77	12	..

WAUSHARA CO.—continued.

	Lewis.	Palm.	Sal.
Oasis.....	64	1	..
Plainfield.....	99	39	..
Poyalsippi.....	28	16	..
Rose.....	16	6	..
Richford.....	67	18	..
Springwater.....	43	12	..
Saxville.....	72	11	..
Warren.....	33	30	..
Wautoma.....	118	27	..
Total.....	1100	234	..

WINNEBAGO CO.

Algoma.....	100	15	..
Black Wolf.....	50	64	..
Clayton.....	87	77	..
Menasha.....	193	247	..
Neenah.....	231	128	..
Nekimi.....	116	80	..
Napenskin.....	125	26	..
Oshkosh.....	82	60	..
Omro.....	358	52	..
Wolf River.....	5	30	..
Rushford.....	250	32	..
Utica.....	132	13	..
Vinland.....	109	58	..
Winchester.....	89	62	..
Winneconne.....	187	35	..
Poygan.....	32	51	..
City of Oshkosh—			
1st Ward.....	212	82	..
2d do.....	133	162	..
3d do.....	126	101	..
4th do.....	100	128	..
5th do.....	98	21	..
Total.....	2796	1524	..

WOOD CO.

Grand Rapids.....	120	107	..
Centralia.....	55	65	..
Saratoga.....	16	23	..
Rudolph.....	17	33	..
Sigel.....	17	23	..
Seneca.....	26	7	..
Dexter.....	10	51	..
Springfield.....	18	10	..
Lincoln.....	5	8	..
Total.....	284	327	..

RECAPITULATION OF GUBERNATORIAL VOTE, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Union. Lewis.	Dem. Palmer.	Sal'n.	COUNTIES.	Union. Lewis.	Dem. Palmer.	Sal'n.
Adams	692	221	.....	Marathon	107	402	.....
Ashland	82	30	.....	Marquette....	598	698	.....
Brown	548	1,062	1	Milwaukee....	3,170	5,816	.....
Buffalo	548	255	1	Monroe	1,118	560	.....
Calumet	557	707	.....	Oconto	326	55	.....
Chippewa	224	272	.....	Outagamie....	787	1,014	.....
Clark	106	45	.....	Ozaukee	279	1,724	.....
Columbia	2,896	1,262	.....	Pepin	295	96	.....
Crawford	712	666	.....	Pierce	597	298	.....
Dane	4,152	3,598	.....	Polk	198	84	.....
Dodge*	3,677	4,164	3	Portage	790	315	.....
Door	280	49	.....	Racine	2,156	1,405	.....
Douglas	48	71	.....	Richland	1,134	627	.....
Dunn	507	273	.....	Rock	4,058	1,368	4
Eau Claire....	501	298	.....	St. Croix	594	498	.....
Fond du Lac..	3,579	2,667	.....	Sauk	2,061	354	146
Grant	3,404	1,818	.....	Shawanaw....	138	168	.....
Green	2,046	836	1	Sheboygan*..	2,076	1,524	4
Green Lake ..	1,499	433	.....	Trempealeau..	517	85	.....
Iowa	1,351	1,256	.....	Vernon	1,155	360	.....
Jackson	659	204	.....	Walworth	3,611	981	1
Jefferson	2,800	2,438	.....	Washington..	659	2,453	5
Juneau	893	671	.....	Waukesha	2,386	2,293	.....
Kewaunee	143	456	.....	Waupaca	1,222	438	1
Kenosha	1,328	642	.....	Wausara	1,109	234	.....
La Crosse	1,299	717	.....	Winnebago....	2,796	1,524	.....
La Fayette ..	1,483	1,463	.....	Wood	284	327	.....
La Pointe	43	12	.....			
Manitowoc ..	1,302	1,949	.....	Total	70,704	54,575	167

*Rejected by State Canvassers.

**MILITARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR,
BY REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY, CAVALRY AND BATTERIES
OF ARTILLERY.**

	Lewis Palm. Salom.				Lewis Palm. Salom.		
1st Reg't Inf	79	..	..	20th Reg't Inf.....	189	7	..
2d " "	136	6	..	30th " "	559	20	..
3d " "	280	2	..	81st " "	269	46	..
5th " "	418	1	..	82d " "	331	4	..
6th " "	169	8	..	83d " "	228	1	..
7th " "	195	1	..	1st Reg't Cav.....	146	2	..
8th " "	308	14	..	2d " "	209	3	..
9th " "	146	52	66	3d " "	121	30	..
10th " "	34	..	..	4th " "	230	2	..
11th " "	219	2	..	1st Batt. Art ....	..	..	..
12th " "	450	11	..	2d " "	25	8	..
13th " "	816	17	..	3d " "	60	..	..
14th " "	209	..	..	4th " "	7	17	..
15th " "	41	..	..	5th " "	64	..	..
16th " "	194	1	..	6th " "	69	5	..
17th " "	40	91	..	7th " "	104	..	..
18th " "	13	..	..	8th " "	41	..	..
19th " "	95	42	..	9th " "	56	..	..
20th " "	48	1	..	10th and 11th no return.	..	..	..
21st " "	142	..	..	12th Batt. Art.....	50	15	..
22d " "	391	9	..	A, Heavy Art.....	83	24	..
23d " "	115	8	..	B, " "	29	17	..
24th " "	137	13	..	Sharpshooters.....	27	..	..
25th " "	251	..	..	Hussars	83	..	..
26th " " ....	..	..	..	
27th " "	131	10	..				
28th " "	292	12	..				
				Total.....	7766	542	66

MILITARY VOTE REJECTED

BY STATE CANVASSERS.

Lewis. Palm. Salom				Lewis. Palm. Salom			
2d Regiment....	46	..	..	29th Regiment....	83	..	..
4th "	119	..	..	31st "	119	4	..
6th "	38	8	..	32d "	44	..	..
7th "	27	..	..	33d "	114	5	..
8th "	26	..	..	CAVALRY.			
9th "	11	1	21	1st Regiment....	67	2	..
11th "	46	1	..	2d "	106	2	..
12th "	60	1	..	3d "	5	25	..
13th "	96	..	..	ARTILLERY.			
17th "	18	98	..	1st Battery.....	53	..	..
19th "	54	..	..	Co. A, Heavy Art.	49	..	..
20th "	51	..	..	Invalid Corps....	23	..	..
21st "	13	2	..	Convalescent Cam	23	5	..
22d "	42	1	..	Total.....	1474	156	21
24th "	14	1	..				
25th "	24	..	..		
27th "	75	..	..		
28th "	28	5	..				

SUMMARY OF GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

		LEWIS.	PALM.	SALOM.
Total Home vote.....	125,446	70,704	54,575	167
Military Vote Canvassed.....	8,374	7,776	542	66
Military Vote Rejected.....	1,651	1,474	156	21
Grand Total.....	135,471	79,954	55,273	254

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS IN WISCONSIN.

ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1880.

<i>Adams County.</i>		<i>Brown County.—(continued.)</i>	
Adams.....	462	Eaton.....	151
Brownville.....	56	Fort Howard.....	694
Chester.....	372	Glenmore.....	251
Dell Prairie.....	650	Green Bay—	
Easton.....	349	South Ward.....	759
Grand Marsh.....	427	North Ward.....	1,516
Jackson.....	528		
Leola.....	165		2,275
Monroe.....	361	Town of Green Bay.....	889
New Haven.....	614	Holland.....	650
Newark Valley.....	118	Howard.....	591
Preston.....	295	Humboldt.....	640
Quincy.....	244	Lawrence.....	614
Richfield.....	303	Morrison.....	401
Rome.....	181	New Denmark.....	424
Strong's Prairie.....	604	Pittsfield.....	181
Springville.....	615	Priebe.....	560
White Creek.....	207	Rockland.....	419
Total.....	6,497	Scott.....	1,053
		Suamico.....	384
		Wrightstown.....	463
		Total.....	11,797
<i>Ashland County.</i>		<i>Buffalo County.</i>	
Bayport.....	194	Alma.....	264
La Pointe.....	319	Belvidere.....	369
Total.....	513	Buffalo.....	615
		Buffalo City.....	184
<i>Bad Axe County.</i>		Cross.....	306
Bergen.....	349	Eagle Mills.....	187
Ollinton.....	335	Gilmantown.....	203
Christiana.....	675	Glencoe.....	277
Coon.....	382	Maxville.....	335
Franklin.....	918	Naples.....	377
Forest.....	262	Nelson.....	282
Greenwood.....	443	Waumandee.....	466
Harmony.....	384	Total.....	3,865
Hamburg.....	755		
Hillsboro.....	536	<i>Burnett County.</i>	
Jefferson.....	926	Town 36, Range 19, west.....	12
Kickapoo.....	822		
Liberty.....	200	<i>Calumet County.</i>	
Stark.....	306	Brillion.....	300
Sterling.....	550	Brethertown.....	1,367
Union.....	197	Charlestown.....	932
Viroqua Village.....	412	Chilton.....	1,125
do Town.....	1,163	Harrison.....	813
	1,575	New Holstein.....	1,127
Webster.....	440	Rantoul.....	378
Wheatland.....	734	Stockbridge.....	1,430
Whitestown.....	221	Woodville.....	424
Total.....	11,012	Total.....	7,896
<i>Brown County.</i>			
Bellevue.....	439		
Depere Town.....	290		
do Village.....	508		
	768		

Chippewa County.

Anson.....	80
Bloom.....	200
Chippewa Falls.....	674
Eagle Point.....	545
Lafayette.....	237
Wheaton.....	159
Total.....	1,895

Clark County.

Lewis.....	93
Pine Valley.....	489
Weston.....	206
Total.....	789

Columbia County.

Arlington.....	769
Caledonia.....	938
Columbus, town.....	892
Columbus, village.....	1,188
Courtland.....	1,219
Dekorra.....	1,214
Fort Winnebago.....	747
Mountain Prairie.....	1,079
Hampden.....	938
Leeds.....	1,111
Lewiston.....	1,039
Lodi.....	1,384
Lowville.....	854
Marcellon.....	923
Newport.....	1,020
Otsego.....	1,068
Pacific.....	297
Portage City—	
1st ward.....	734
2d ward.....	637
3d ward.....	378
4th ward.....	1,129
	2,878
Randolph.....	1,166
Scott.....	813
Spring Vale.....	833
West Point.....	743
Wycocena.....	1,332
Total.....	24,415

Crawford County.

Clayton.....	828
Eastman.....	798
Freeman.....	779
Haney.....	463
Lynxville.....	262
Marietta.....	680
Prairie du Chien.....	2,399
Scott.....	331
Seneca.....	229
Utica.....	625
Wauseka.....	677
Total.....	8,071

Dane County.

Albion.....	1,152
Berry.....	673
Black Earth, town.....	424
Black Earth, village.....	279
	703
Bloomington.....	714
Blue Mounds.....	909
Bristol.....	1,254
Burke.....	1,026
Christiana.....	2,146
Cottage Grove.....	1,303
Cross Plains.....	1,125
Dane.....	952
Deerfield.....	951
Dunkirk.....	1,766
Dunn.....	1,655
Fitchburg.....	1,177
Madison, city—	
1st ward.....	2,133
2d ward.....	1,424
3d ward.....	1,664
4th ward.....	1,427
	6,648
Madison, town.....	852
Mazomanie, town.....	378
Mazomanie, village.....	604
	976
Medina.....	1,068
Middleton.....	1,317
Pheasant Branch, vil..	126
	1,443
Montrose.....	1,041
Oregon.....	1,209
Perry.....	839
Pleasant Springs.....	1,119
Primrose.....	689
Roxbury.....	1,234
Rutland.....	1,181
Springdale.....	879
Mount Vernon, village	64
	943
Springfield.....	1,207
Sun Prairie.....	1,156
Verona.....	1,233
Vermont.....	925
Vienna.....	749
Westport.....	1,095
Windsor.....	1,021
York.....	1,028
Total.....	43,992

Dodge County.

Ashippun.....	1,634
Beaver Dam—	
1st ward.....	378
2d ward.....	711
3d ward.....	890
4th ward.....	701
	2,770
Beaver Dam, town.....	1,425
Burnett.....	1,035
Calamus.....	938

CENSUS OF WISCONSIN.

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Dodge County.—continued.

Clyman	1,460
Chester	939
Elba	1,614
Emmett	1,267
Fox Lake, town.....	1,467
Fox Lake, village.....	1,180
	<u>2,647</u>
Herman	2,008
Hubbard	2,811
Hustisford	1,518
Lebanon	1,673
Leroy	1,224
Lomira	1,664
Lowell	2,081
Oak Grove.....	2,024
Portland.....	1,813
Rubicon	1,675
Shields	1,110
Theresa	2,432
Trenton	895
Watertown—	
5th Ward.....	627
6th do	1,043
	<u>1,670</u>
Waupun village, south ward.	866
Westford	1,298
Willamstown.....	2,198
	<u>44,499</u>

Door County.

Brussell	953
Chamber's Island.....	46
Clay Banks.....	56
Forestville.....	85
Gibraltar	439
Liberty Grove.....	120
Nasewaupee	196
Sevastopol	200
Sturgeon Bay	222
Washington.....	631
	<u>2,946</u>

Douglas County.

Alden	13
Nevajo	6
Pokegama	275
Superior	534
	<u>823</u>

Dunn County.

Dunn	447
Eau Galle.....	353
Menominee.....	966
Peru	140
Rock Creek.....	147
Spring Brook.....	670
	<u>2,723</u>

Eau Claire County.

Bridge Creek.....	481
Brunswick	239
Kau Claire.....	1,061
North Eau Claire.....	308
	<u>1,869</u>
Half Moon.....	907
Pleasant Valley.....	118
	<u>3,164</u>

Fond du Lac County.

Alto	1,266
Ashford	1,722
Auburn	1,182
Byron	1,355
Calumet	1,455
Eden	1,268
Eldorado	1,180
Empire	834
Fond du Lac City—	
1st Ward.....	1,336
2d do	1,024
3d do	1,087
4th do	1,451
5th do	599
	<u>5,447</u>

Town.....	1,221
Forest.....	1,231
Friendship.....	637
Lamartine	1,151
Marshfield	1,404
Mt-tomen	1,612
Oakfield	1,140
Osceola.....	581
Ripon City—	
1st Ward.....	1,070
2d do	956
	<u>2,026</u>
Ripon, town.....	1,070
Rosendale.....	1,176
Springvale.....	1,296
Taycheedah	1,496
Waupun, north ward.....	791
do town	1,328
	<u>2,119</u>

Total 34,155

Grant County.

Beetown.....	1,482
Blue River	440
Boscobel	665
Cassville	860
Clifton	958
Fennimore.....	1,393
Glen Haven.....	923
Ellenboro	801
Harrison	963
Hazel Green.....	2,512
Hickory Grove.....	591
Jamestown	1,402
Lancaster.....	1,971

Grant County.—(Continued)

Liberty.....	644
Lima.....	874
Little Grant.....	592
Marion.....	510
Millville.....	1,100
Muscoda.....	673
Paris.....	682
Patch Grove.....	865
Platteville.....	2,862
Potosi Town.....	2,081
Potosi Village.....	553
Smeltzer.....	2,734
Tafton.....	1,116
Tafton.....	993
Waterloo.....	557
Watertown.....	727
Wingville.....	876
Wyalusing.....	601

Total.....31,207

Green County.

Adams.....	838
Albany.....	1,384
Brooklyn.....	1,090
Cadiz.....	920
Clarno.....	1,365
Decatur.....	1,658
Exeter.....	1,040
Jefferson.....	1,467
Jordan.....	869
Monroe Town.....	939
do Village.....	2,171

Mount Pleasant.....	3,100
New Glarus.....	1,240
New Glarus.....	960
Spring Grove.....	1,055
Sylvester.....	1,127
Washington.....	835
York.....	903

Total.....19,831

Green Lake County.

Berlin City.....	1,450
Berlin Town.....	1,021
Brooklyn.....	2,471
Brooklyn.....	963
Dayton.....	703
Forsyth.....	824
Green Lake.....	1,243
Kingston town.....	456
Kingston village.....	306
Maekford.....	1,138
Manchester.....	1,058
Markesan village.....	460
Marquette.....	477
Princeton.....	1,492
Seneca.....	409
St. Marie.....	631

Total.....12,631

Iowa County.

Arena.....	1,295
Clyde.....	611
Dodgeville town.....	2,180
Dodgeville village.....	1,221
Highland.....	3,401
Linden.....	2,409
Mifflin.....	1,945
Mifflin.....	1,220
Mineral Point city.....	2,424
Mineral Point town.....	1,199
Pulaski.....	3,623
Ridgeway.....	989
Ridgeway.....	1,982
Waldwick and Moscow.....	1,200
Wyoming.....	622

Total.....18,998

Jackson County.

Albion.....	675
Alma.....	699
Black River Falls village.....	671
Hixton.....	397
Irving.....	489
Manchester.....	259
Meirose.....	671
N rthfield.....	81
Springfield.....	379

Total.....4,171

Jefferson County.

Aztalan.....	998
Cold Spring.....	726
Concord.....	1,442
Farmington.....	2,010
Hebron.....	1,069
Ixonia.....	1,809
Jefferson, town.....	2,009
Jefferson, village.....	1,369

Koshkonong.....	3,378
Lake Mills.....	2,625
Milford.....	1,529
Milford.....	1,981
Oakland.....	1,195
Palmyra.....	1,580
Sullivan.....	1,602
Sumner.....	476
Waterloo.....	1,565
Watertown.....	1,764
Watertown City—	
1st ward.....	984
2d do.....	1,079
3d do.....	609
4th do.....	405
7th do.....	555

Total.....28,771

Juneau County.

Armenia	240
Clearfield	215
Feuntain	346
Germantown	680
Kildare	551
Lemonweir	339
Lindus	902
Lisbon	982
Lynden	449
Marion	282
Mauston	497
Necedah	594
Orange	199
Plymouth	518
Seven Mile Creek	578
Summit	344
Wonewoc	478
Total	8,704

Kewaunee County.

Ahnepee	1,152
Carlton	781
Casco	941
Coryville	240
Franklin	573
Kewaunee	799
Montpelier	160
Pierce	260
Red River	674
Total	5,530

Kenosha County.

Brighton	1,176
Bristol	1,370
Kenosha City—	
1st ward	1,568
2d do	688
3d do	910
4th do	823
Paris	3,989
Pleasant Prairie	1,089
Raudall	1,401
Salem	669
Somers	1,443
Wheatland	1,275
Wheatland	1,115
Total	13,516

La Crosse County.

Bangor	751
Barre	1,141
Buchanan	506
Burns	505
Campbell	918
Farmington	908
Greenfield	701
Holland	651
Jackson	788

La Crosse County.—(Continued.)

La Crosse city—	
1st ward	909
2d do	1,108
3d do	1,109
4th do	649
Neshonoc	8,865
Onalaska	620
Onalaska	840
Total	12,194

La Fayette County.

Argyle	1,096
Belmont	735
Benton	2,089
Centre	1,917
Elk Grove	1,816
Fayette	988
Gratiot	1,006
Kendall	1,132
Monticello	459
New Diggings	1,689
Shullsburg	2,491
Wayne	674
White Oak Springs	513
Willow Springs	843
Wiota	1,193
Total	18,141

La Pointe County.

Bayfield	358
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Manitowoc County.

Buchanan	1,180
Cato	1,243
Centreville	1,091
Copestown	1,223
Eaton	802
Franklin	775
Gibson	904
Kossuth	1,708
Manitowoc Rapids	1,892
Manitowoc, town	615
Manitowoc, village—	
1st ward	1,048
2d do	1,109
3d do	904
Maple Grove	3,676
Meeme	656
Michicott	1,115
Newton	1,253
Rockland	1,391
Rowley	584
Schleswig	280
Two Rivers, town	699
Two Rivers, village—	
1st ward	1,123
2d do	668
2d do	670
Total	2,459
Total	22,385

Marathon County.

Berlin	594
Jenny	168
Knowlton	115
Marathon	174
Mosinee	331
Stettin	241
Texas	201
Wausau town	352
Wausau village	544
	<hr/>
Weston	896
	<hr/>
Total	2,934

Marquette County.

Buffalo	817
Crystal Lake	586
Douglas	659
Harris	494
Mecan	711
Montello	767
Moundville	406
Neshkoro	498
Newton	595
Oxford	625
Packwaukee	627
Shields	644
Springfield	810
Westfield	496
	<hr/>
Total	8,236

Milwaukee County.

Franklin	1,778
Granville	2,065
Greenfield	2,491
Lake	2,138
Milwaukee city—	
1st ward	5,375
2d ward	5,021
3d ward	5,066
4th ward	5,021
5th ward	4,339
6th ward	4,104
7th ward	5,209
8th ward	3,057
9th ward	6,694
	<hr/>
Milwaukee, town	45,286
Oak Creek	2,582
Wauwatosa	2,222
	<hr/>
Total	62,664

Monroe County.

Adrian	341
Angelo	447
Clifton	202
Eden	116
Glendale	327
Greenfield	611
Jefferson	389

Monroe County.—(Continued.)

La Fayette	342
Leon	788
Le Roy	246
Little Falls	397
Portland	227
Ridgeville	439
Sheldon	343
Sparta, town	615
Sparta, village	1,282
	<hr/>
Tomah	1,897
Wellington	641
Wilton	245
	<hr/>
Total	400

Oconto County.

Marinett	474
Oconto, town	489
do village, east ward	456
do do west ward	433
	<hr/>
Pensaukee	1,378
Peshtigo	365
Stiles	566
Suamico	654
	<hr/>
Total	163

Outagamie County.

Appleton city—	
1st ward	729
2d ward	1,072
3d ward	544
	<hr/>
Bovina	2,345
Buchanan	214
Centre	334
Dale	384
Ellington	683
Embarrass	727
Freedom	248
Grand Chute	248
Greenville	690
Hertonia	773
Kaukauna	1,244
Liberty	773
Osborne	649
	<hr/>
Total	1,001

Ozaukee County.

Belgium	176
Cedarburg	135
Fredonia	9,588
Grafton	
Mequon	2,225
Port Washington	2,235
Saukville	1,782
	<hr/>
Total	1,782

CENSUS OF WISCONSIN.

193

<i>Pepin County.</i>	
Albany.....	100
Bear Creek.....	428
Frankfort.....	251
Lima.....	176
Pepin, town.....	442
Pepin, village, 1st w'd. 321	
do do 2d w'd. 106	
Stockholm.....	109
Waubeck.....	359
Total.....	2,397

<i>Pierce County.</i>	
Clifton.....	425
Diamond Bluff.....	168
El Paso.....	93
Hartland.....	160
Isabella.....	132
Martell.....	584
Oak Grove.....	370
Perry.....	168
Pleasant Valley.....	390
Prescott City, 1st ward. 348	
do 2d ward. 639	
River Falls, town.....	412
do village.....	312
Trenton.....	119
Trimble.....	403
Total.....	4,698

<i>Polk County.</i>	
Alden.....	169
Farmington.....	337
Osceola.....	457
St. Croix Falls.....	374
Sterling.....	73
Total.....	1,400

<i>Portage County.</i>	
Almond.....	489
Amherst.....	600
Belmont.....	495
Buena Vista.....	425
Kau Paine.....	185
Hull.....	225
Lamar.....	435
Linwood.....	274
New Hope.....	483
Pine Grove.....	299
Plover.....	898
Sharon.....	453
Stevens Point City.....	1,538
do town.....	143
Stockton.....	592
Total.....	7,804

<i>Racine County.</i>	
Burlington, town.....	1,371
do village.....	953
Caledonia.....	2,224
Dover.....	2,438
Mount Pleasant.....	1,110
Norway.....	1,818
Racine City, 1st ward.. 1,002	
do 2d ward.. 1,339	
do 3d ward.. 2,541	
do 4th ward.. 1,728	
do 5th ward.. 1,221	
Raymond.....	7,831
Rochester, town.....	627
do village.....	306
Waterford, town.....	1,038
do village.....	418
Yorkville.....	1,456
Total.....	21,340

<i>Richland County.</i>	
Akan.....	341
Bloom.....	528
Buena Vista.....	961
Dayton.....	494
Eagle.....	719
Fore-t.....	565
Henrietta.....	432
Ithaca.....	952
Marshall.....	529
Richland.....	1,075
Richmond.....	598
Richwood.....	776
Rockbridge.....	546
Sylvan.....	361
Westford.....	409
Willow.....	448
Total.....	9,739

<i>Rock County.</i>	
Avon.....	908
Beloit city.....	4,090
do town.....	776
Bradford.....	4,865
Center.....	1,247
Clinton.....	1,161
Fulton.....	1,562
Harmony.....	1,893
Janesville, town.....	1,128
Janesville, city—	578
1st ward.....	1,744
2d do.....	1,792
3d do.....	1,026
4th do.....	3,141
Jehnstown.....	7,703
La Prairie.....	1,404
	849

Rock County—(continued.)

Lima.....	1,151
Magnolia.....	1,121
Milton.....	1,775
Newark.....	1,134
Plymouth.....	1,282
Porter.....	1,273
Rock.....	1,106
Spring Valley.....	1,264
Turtle.....	1,411
Union.....	1,646
Total.....	<u>36,692</u>

Sauk County.

Baraboo, town.....	743
do village.....	1,361
	<u>2,104</u>
Bear Creek.....	611
Dellona.....	588
Delton, village.....	283
Excelsior.....	787
Fairfield.....	593
Franklin.....	559
Freedom.....	527
Greenfield.....	670
Honey Creek.....	1,051
Ironton.....	953
Kingston.....	953
Marston.....	504
Merrimack.....	734
New Buffalo.....	625
Newport Village.....	217
Norriaville.....	73
Prairie du Sac.....	1,878
Reedsburg, town.....	768
do village.....	421
	<u>1,189</u>
Spring Green.....	835
Troy.....	811
Washington.....	708
Westfield.....	719
Winfield.....	587
Woodland.....	386
Total.....	<u>18,894</u>

Shawano County.

Bell Plain.....	196
Hartland.....	21
Keshena.....	48
Matteson.....	190
Richmond.....	220
Shawano.....	71
Waukechon.....	89
Total.....	<u>829</u>

Sheboygan County.

Abbott.....	1,507
Greenbush.....	1,651
Herman.....	1,929
Holland.....	2,283

Sheboygan County—(continued.)

Lima.....	1,792
Lynden.....	1,499
Mitchell.....	942
Moselle.....	977
Plymouth.....	2,102
Rhine.....	1,859
Russell.....	556
Scott.....	1,213
Sheboygan city—	
1st ward.....	776
2d ward.....	1,699
3d ward.....	485
4th ward.....	1,807
	<u>4,267</u>

Sheboygan, town.....	917
Sheboygan Falls.....	2,769
Wilson.....	1,105

Total.....	<u>26,648</u>
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St. Croix County.

Ceylon.....	200
Eau Claire.....	160
Erin Prairie.....	400
Hammond.....	294
Hudson, city—	
1st ward.....	481
2d do.....	800
3d do.....	280
Hudson, town.....	380
	<u>1,941</u>
Malone.....	358
Pleasant Valley.....	240
Richmond.....	280
Rush River.....	240
Somerset.....	319
Star Prairie.....	280
St. Joseph.....	203
Troy.....	426
Warren.....	72
Total.....	<u>5,393</u>

Trempealeau County.

Arcadia.....	247
Caledonia.....	337
Gale.....	780
Preston.....	266
Sumner.....	130
Trempealeau.....	790
Total.....	<u>2,550</u>

Walworth County.

Bloomfield.....	1,144
Darien.....	1,560
Delavan, town.....	878
Delavan, village.....	1,549
	<u>2,427</u>

CENSUS OF WISCONSIN.

195

Walworth County—(continued.)

East Troy, town.....	1,261	
do village.....	557	
	1,718	
Elkhorn.....	1,080	
Geneva town.....	1,184	
do village.....	1,103	
	2,287	
Hudson.....	1,338	
Lafayette.....	1,125	
La Grange.....	1,255	
Linn.....	1,007	
Richmond.....	1,017	
Sharon.....	1,682	
Spring Prairie.....	1,813	
Sugar Creek.....	1,140	
Troy, town.....	1,009	
Troy, village.....	227	
	1,236	
Walworth.....	1,403	
Whitewater, town.....	1,006	
Whitewater, village....	2,740	
	3,746	
Total.....	26,506	

Washington County.

Addison.....	2,047	
Burton.....	1,242	
Erin.....	1,447	
Farmington.....	1,721	
German town.....	2,846	
Hartford.....	2,510	
Jackson.....	1,892	
Kewasacum.....	1,066	
Polk.....	2,469	
Richfield.....	1,922	
Trenton.....	1,744	
Wayne.....	1,630	
West Bend.....	1,619	
Total.....	23,635	

Waukesha County.

Brookfield.....	2,107	
Deafield.....	1,344	
Eagle.....	1,282	
Genesee.....	1,629	
Lisbon.....	1,427	
Menomonee.....	2,266	
Merton.....	1,478	
Mukwanago.....	1,873	
Muskego.....	1,385	
New Belin.....	1,908	
Oconomowoc.....	2,198	
Ottawa.....	1,076	
Pewaukee.....	1,553	
Summit.....	1,150	
Vernon.....	1,145	
Waukesha, town.....	1,456	
Waukesha, village.....	2,076	
	3,532	
Total.....	26,849	

Waupaca County.

Bear Creek.....	204	
Oaledonia.....	397	
Dayton.....	738	
Farmington.....	581	
Iola.....	465	
Lebanon.....	329	
Lind.....	350	
Little Wolf.....	249	
Matteson.....	91	
Mukwa.....	983	
Roysiton.....	482	
Scandinavia.....	653	
St. Lawrence.....	510	
Union.....	89	
Waupaca.....	945	
Weyauwega.....	1,828	
Total.....	8,855	

Waushara County.

Aurora.....	720	
Bloomfield.....	510	
Colona.....	340	
Dakota.....	479	
Deerfield.....	188	
Hancock.....	371	
Leon.....	678	
Marion.....	519	
Mt. Morris.....	491	
Oasis.....	474	
Plainfield.....	837	
Poyssippi.....	384	
Richford.....	459	
Rose.....	104	
Saxville.....	618	
Spring Water.....	443	
Warren.....	424	
Wautoma.....	718	
Total.....	8,772	

Winnebago County.

Algoma.....	699	
Black Wolf.....	692	
Clayton.....	1,104	
Menasha, town.....	380	
Menasha, village, 1st ward	879	
do do 2d do	567	
	1,816	
Neenah, town.....	314	
Neenah, village.....	1,296	
	1,610	
Nepuskin.....	987	
Nikime.....	1,102	
Omro.....	2,012	
Orishula.....	283	
Oshkosh, city—		
1st ward.....	1,570	
2d ward.....	1,383	
3d ward.....	1,181	
4th ward.....	1,387	
5th ward.....	646	
Oshkosh, town.....	761	
	6,848	

CENSUS OF WISCONSIN.

Winnebago County—continued.

Poygan.....	613
Rushford.....	1,661
Utica.....	1,201
Vinland.....	882
Winchester.....	1,056
Winneconne.....	1,184
Total.....	23,700

Wood County.

Centralla.....	485
Dexter.....	256
Grand Rapids.....	1,002
Hemlock.....	119
Rudolph.....	256
Saratoga.....	311
Total.....	2,429

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Adams.....	6,497	La Pointe.....	358
Ashland.....	613	Mahtowoc.....	27,885
Bad Ax.....	11,612	Marathon.....	2,934
Brown.....	11,797	Marquette.....	8,236
Buffalo.....	3,865	Milwaukee.....	62,563
Burnett.....	1	Monroe.....	8,388
Calumet.....	7,896	Oconto.....	3,060
Chippewa.....	1,895	Outagamie.....	9,588
Clark.....	789	Ozaukee.....	16,674
Columbia.....	24,446	Peplin.....	2,397
Crawford.....	8,071	Pierce.....	4,698
Dane.....	43,992	Poik.....	1,480
Dallas (no returns).....		Portage.....	7,504
Dodge.....	44,499	Racine.....	21,340
Door.....	2,948	Richland.....	9,737
Douglas.....	828	Rock.....	36,692
Dunn.....	2,723	Sauk.....	18,894
Eau Claire.....	3,164	Shawanaw.....	829
Fond du Lac.....	34,155	Sheboygan.....	26,848
Grant.....	31,207	St. Croix.....	5,398
Green.....	19,831	Trempeleau.....	2,550
Green Lake.....	12,631	Walworth.....	26,606
Iowa.....	18,998	Washington.....	23,635
Jackson.....	4,171	Waukesha.....	26,849
Jefferson.....	28,741	Waupacca.....	8,855
Juneau.....	8,704	Waushara.....	8,772
Kewaunee.....	5,530	Winnebago.....	23,769
Kenosha.....	13,518	Wood.....	2,429
La Crosse.....	12,194	Total.....	775,620
La Fayette.....	18,141		

**POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
BY THE CENSUS OF 1860 AND 1850.**

FREE STATES.

States.	1860.	1850.	States.	1860.	1850.
Maine.....	623,279	586,163	Indiana.....	1,350,911	988,416
New Hampshire..	336,073	317,976	Illinois.....	1,711,753	851,470
Vermont.....	315,085	314,120	Wisconsin.....	775,629	305,391
Massachusetts....	1,231,066	994,514	Iowa.....	674,948	192,214
Connecticut.....	761,147	379,792	Minnesota.....	174,022	6,077
Rhode Island.....	174,620	147,745	Kansas.....	107,110	
New York.....	3,880,727	3,097,394	California.....	389,010	92,597
New Jersey.....	672,034	439,555	Oregon.....	51,46	13,294
Pennsylvania.....	2,906,370	2,311,786	Total.....	19,208,007	13,457,493
Ohio.....	2,339,593	1,980,329			
Michigan.....	749,112	397,654			

SLAVE STATES.

States.	1860.	1850.	Slave Pop. in 1860.
Alabama.....	964,296	771,263	435,132
Arkansas.....	435,427	209,897	111,104
Delaware.....	112,216	91,532	1,798
Florida.....	140,439	87,445	61,753
Georgia.....	1,057,329	906,185	462,232
Kentucky.....	1,155,718	982,405	225,490
Louisiana.....	709,290	517,762	333,010
Maryland.....	637,034	533,034	87,183
Mississippi.....	791,396	616,326	436,696
Missouri.....	1,182,317	682,044	114,965
North Carolina.....	992,667	869,039	331,081
South Carolina.....	703,812	668,507	402,541
Tennessee.....	1,109,841	1,002,717	275,785
Texas.....	602,432	212,592	180,682
Virginia.....	1,596,079	1,421,661	490,887
Total.....	12,240,288	9,612,409	3,960,344
Free State Population.....	19,208,007	13,457,493	
	31,448,295	23,069,902	

POPULATION OF CITIES.

CITIES.	1850.	1850.	CITIES.	1850.	1850.
New York, N. Y.....	805,651	615,547	Manchester, N. H.....	20,107	13,932
Philadelphia, Pa.....	565,529	408,762	Dayton, O.....	20,082	10,977
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	266,661	96,83	Patterson, N. J.....	19,588	11,334
Baltimore, Md.....	212,418	160,054	Lynn, Mass.....	19,083	14,267
Boston, Mass.....	177,718	136,8-1	Indianapolis, Ind.....	18,612	9,034
New Orleans, La.....	163,630	116,377	Columbus, O.....	18,555	17,882
Cincinnati, O.....	161,044	115,436	Petersburg, Va.....	18,266	14,010
St. Louis, Mo.....	160,780	77,860	Lawrence, Mass.....	17,639	8,282
Chicago, Ill.....	109,263	29,963	Lancaster, Pa.....	17,6	12,369
Buffalo, N. Y.....	81,129	42,261	Trenton, N. J.....	17,22	6,461
Newark, N. J.....	71,94	38,894	Nashville, Tenn.....	16,98	10,165
Louisville, Ky.....	69,74	43,194	Oswego, N. Y.....	16,81	12,005
Albany, N. Y.....	62,767	50,763	Kingston, N. Y.....	16,64	10,232
Washington, D. C.....	61,12	40,001	Covington, Ky.....	16,47	9,408
San Francisco, Cal.....	55,808	34,87	Bangor, Me.....	16,407	14,432
Providence, R. I.....	50,606	41,513	Taunton, Mass.....	15,376	10,441
Pittsburg, Pa.....	49,22	46,601	Springfield, Mass.....	15,199	11,769
Rochester, N. Y.....	48,20	36,403	Newburg, N. Y.....	15,196	11,415
Detroit, Mich.....	45,615	21,019	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	14,726	13,944
Milwaukee, Wis.....	45,28	20,061	Norfolk, Va.....	14,609	14,326
Cleveland, O.....	43,418	17,084	Peoria, Ill.....	14,423	5,995
Charleston, S. C.....	40,574	42,985	Camden, N. Y.....	14,358	9,479
New Haven, Ct.....	39,267	20,345	Wheeling, Va.....	14,183	11,435
Troy, N. Y.....	39,215	23,785	Staunton, Va.....	14,123	2,500
Richmond, Va.....	37,910	27,570	Norwich, Ct.....	14,047	10,255
Lowell, Mass.....	36,27	31,383	Fall River, Mass.....	14,026	11,514
Jersey City, N. J.....	29,269	6,856	Toledo, O.....	13,768	3,529
Mobile, Ala.....	29,259	20,515	Quincy, Ill.....	13,715	6,902
Hartford, Ct.....	29,152	13,555	Lockport, N. Y.....	13,523	12,323
Syracuse, N. Y.....	29,11	24,271	Harrisburg, Pa.....	13,401	7,534
Portland, Me.....	16,341	20,815	Newburyport, Mass.....	13,40	9,572
Cambridge, Mass.....	26,06	15,215	Chelsea, Mass.....	13,391	6,701
Roxbury, Mass.....	25,137	18,361	Bridgeport, Ct.....	13,229	7,680
Charlestown, Mass.....	25,063	17,311	Southfield, R. I.....	13,285	11,500
Worcester, Mass.....	24,060	17,040	Dubuque, Iowa.....	13,00	3,108
Reading, Pa.....	23,162	15,741	Alexandria, Va.....	12,850	8,734
Memphis, Tenn.....	22,625	8,830	Augusta, Me.....	12,493	6,225
Utica, N. Y.....	22,52	17,565	New Albany, Ind.....	12,407	9,695
New Bedford, Mass.....	22,30	16,443	Yonkers, N. Y.....	11,848	4,160
Savannah, Ga.....	22,295	15,312	North Providence, R. I.....	11,818	7,680
Salem, Mass.....	22,255	20,264	Elizabethtown, N. J.....	11,567	4,060
Wilmington, Del.....	21,268	13,979	Evansville, Ind.....	11,486	3,235

STAMP DUTIES.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT or Proof of a Deed Mortgage, or other Stamped Instruments, requires no additional stamp. Attesting or Witnessing of papers requires no stamp.

AFFIDAVITS.—Each jurat 5

[But if the affidavit is a part of an Acknowledgement of a Deed or other stamped instrument, it requires no stamp.]

Affidavits in suits or legal proceedings, exempt.

AGREEMENT, CONTRACT, APPRAISEMENT, not otherwise specified; each sheet or piece of paper..... 5
Renewal or Continuance of an Agreement or Contract, same stamp as original instrument.

Agreement covers almost every conceivable written obligation wherein parties agree to do, or not to do any thing. If an instrument contains several agreements, contracts or appraisements, which if separate would each require a stamp, it must be stamped accordingly, the aggregate amount for all.

ALTERATIVES.—Each Package, Bottle, Box, Vial, Pot, Packet, or other inclosure, retailing at twenty-five cents or less,.... 1

Over 25c. to 50c. 2c.	Over 50c. to 75c. 3c.	Over 75c. to \$1.00 4c.
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And for each 50c. or fraction thereof over \$1, an additional duty of. 2

Anodynes, Aromatic Snuff, Bitters, Catarrh Snuff, Chemical Preparations, Cordials, Cosmetics, Dentifrice, Glycerin Lotions, Perfumery, Pills, Tonic Mixtures, Vermifuge, Ointments, Pastes, Drops, Waters, Essences, Spirits, Hair Oil, Pomade, Extracts, Powders, Tinctures, Troches, Lozenges, Sirups, Plasters, Liniments, Salves, and all other Specific, Patent, or Proprietary Medicines, Preparations, or Compositions whatsoever, same rates of duty as Alternatives.

APPRAISEMENT.—See Agreement.

APPLICATIONS for, or any other paper relating to Bounty, Pensions, or Back Pay; no stamp.

ASSIGNMENT of Mortgage, Lease, or Insurance Policy, requires same stamp as Original Instrument.

AMBROTYPES.—See Photographs.

BANK-CHECKS, SIGHT DRAFTS, MONEY-ORDERS, Sight or Demand, drawn on any Bank, Banker, or Trust Company, for any sum of money whatsoever..... 2
Drawn on any other person or corporation, \$10 or less; no stamp. 2

Over \$10,..... 2

[Confined solely to Checks and Drafts at sight or demand.]

Checks dated *ahead* require stamps as Promissory Notes or Inland Bills.

[Checks of a Bank upon itself, for dividends or other purposes, require stamps.]

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—Inland Bill, Draft, Money Order, Promissory Note, or any Memorandum, Check, Receipt, or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at a time designated:

\$100 or less,.....	5
Over \$100, for every additional \$100 or fraction thereof,...	5
Foreign Bills of Exchange, or Letters of Credit, drawn in, but payable out of the United States, not drawn in sets of three or more, treat as Inland Bills.	

[If in duplicate, both must be stamped.]

But, in sets of three or more, every Bill of each set, if for \$100 or less,.....	2
Over \$100, for each additional \$100 or fraction thereof,....	2
Bills, Drafts, Orders, &c., drawn or purporting to be drawn out of, but payable within the United States, must, before acceptance or payment, be stamped as Inland Bills or Promissory Notes.	

[Penalty for omission, Two Hundred Dollars.]

BILL OF LADING or receipt for Goods to be Exported (other than Charter Party) within United States,.....	2
To foreign ports (except British North America,).....	10

BILL OF SALE of a Vessel or Ship, or any part thereof:

Consideration \$500 or less,.....	50
Over \$500 to \$1,000,.....	\$1
Over \$1,000, for each additional \$500 or fraction,.....	50

BOND for indemnifying, for payment of money:

\$1,000 or less,.....	50
Over \$1,000, for each additional \$1,000, or fraction thereof,	50
Bond for performance of Official Duties,.....	\$1
Bond, Personal, for security, same as Mortgage, (which see.)	
Bond for any other purpose not specified,.....	25

BROKER'S NOTE, or Mem. of Sale by Brokers,..... 10

"**BOND AND MORTGAGE**" require but one stamp. See Mortgage

BOUNTY, Back-Pay, and Pension-Papers, exempt.

CARDS.—Playing Cards. per pack, retailing at 18c. or less.... 2

Over 18c. to 25c. 4c.	Over 25c. to 50c. 10c.	Over 50c. to \$1.00 15c.
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Over \$1.00 per pack, for each additional 50c. or fraction thereof,..... 5

STAMP DUTIES.

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CERTIFICATE of Deposit, \$100 or less,.....	2
Over \$100,.....	5
Certificate of Stock in any corporation,.....	25
Certificate of Profits, accumulations or interest in any corporation; less than \$10, no stamp; \$10 to \$50, 10c.; over \$50 and not over \$1,000,.....	25
Over \$1,000, for each additional \$1,000 or fraction thereof,.	25
Certificate of Damage, or any other document by Port Warden or Marine Surveyor,.....	25
Certificate of Weights or Measurements; no stamp.	
Certificate of the Record of a Deed or other Instrument in Writing; no stamp.	
Certificate of any other kind, not elsewhere specified,.....	5

[This includes every Certificate that has or may have a legal value in Courts. (except those specially provided for), including Certificate that a Mortgage has been satisfied and paid, Marriage, Baptismal, Burial, and other Certificates; but Certificates, Warrants, Orders and Drafts, by one State, County, Town, or City Officer on another, need not be stamped.]

CHECK.—See Bank Check.

CLEARANCE.—See Manifest.

CONVEYANCE or Deed of Real Estate.—If the consideration or value is \$500 or less,.....	50
Over \$500, for every additional \$500 or fraction thereof,....	50
Deed of Trust for security, stamp same as Mortgage, (which see.)	
Bond for a Deed.—Bond stamp,.....	25
Sheriff's Deed requires Conveyance stamp.	
Deed of Land to Widow, in lieu of Dower.—Stamp for actual consideration.	

[No additional stamp required for Acknowledgement. Deeds made in any foreign country must be stamped, as above, by party here to whom issued.]

CHARTER PARTY.—Contract or Agreement for the Charter of any Ship, Vessel, or Steamer of

150 Tons burden, or less,	150 Tons to 300 Tons,	300 Tons to 600 Tons,	Over 600 Tons; bur'n,
\$1.	\$3.	\$5.	\$10.

[Each copy of Charter Party Contracts must be stamped.]

Renewal or Continuance requires same stamp as original Charter.

CONTRACT.—See Agreement.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT, or Cognovit:

For \$100 or over,.....	50
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[Except where the tax for the writ of a commencement of suit has been paid.]

CIGAR LIGHTS and Wax Tapers:

Each package containing 100 or less,.....	2
“ “ “ over 100 and not over 200,.....	4
Each additional 100 or fraction thereof,.....	2

DAGUERREOTYPES.—See Photographs.

DOCUMENTS from **FOREIGN COUNTRIES** must, before use, be stamped by the party to whom issued, like domestic instruments.

DOUBLE INSTRUMENTS, or Documents covering several matters, require a stamp for each that would demand a stamp if separate.

DRAFTS—See Bank Check and Bill of Exchange.

ENTRY OF GOODS at Custom-House, \$100 or less, 25c.; \$100 to \$500, 50c.; over \$500,..... \$1

ENTRY for withdrawing Goods from Bonded Warehouse,... 50

FRICTION MATCHES.—Each package of

100 matches or less..... 1

Over 100 and not over 200,..... 2

Each additional 100 or fraction thereof,..... 1

GAUGER'S RETURNS for 500 gallons gross or less,..... 10

Over 500 gallons gross,..... 25

INSURANCE POLICY or Renewal.—Fire, Inland, or Marine.

Premium \$10 or less, 1c.; over \$10 to \$50,..... 25

Over \$50,..... 50

Insurance Policy.—Life.—\$1,000 or less, 25c.; \$1,000 to \$5,000, 50c.; over \$5,000,..... \$1

[But Life "Renewals" require no stamp unless the Policy has lapsed or expired by limitation; then it must be restamped.]

Insurance Policy.—Assignment or Transfer of.—Same stamp as original Policy.

Indorsements by which the terms of a Policy are varied or changed in any respect, require Agreement stamps,..... 5

[But "Indorsements" on Open Policies do not require separate stamps.]

An Open Policy requires but one stamp,..... 50

"Certificates" issued from an Open Policy, must bear Insurance stamps.

Insurance Tickets against injury by travel, no stamp.

Deposit Notes of Mutual Insurance Companies, no stamp.

LEASE for House or Lands, if the Rent or Rental value is \$300 per annum or less,..... 50

If over \$300, for each additional \$200 or fraction thereof... 50

[Assignment or Transfer of a Lease requires same stamp as original instrument. Acknowledging, witnessing or attesting, requires no additional stamps.]

LEGAL DOCUMENTS.—See Writ, Warrant, etc.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.—See Probate of Will.

LETTERS OF CREDIT.—See Bills of Exchange.—*Foreign.*

MARINE SURVEYOR.—See Certificate.

MEASURER'S RETURNS, 1,000 bushels or less,.....	10
Over 1,000 bushels,.....	25
[But Certificates of the measurement or weight of animals, wood, coal, or other articles, require no stamp.]	
MORTGAGE, (Real or Chattel), Deed of Trust, or Personal Bond for security, \$100 or less, no stamp.	
Over \$100 and not over \$500,.....	50
Over \$500 and not over \$1,000,.....	\$1
Over \$1,000, each additional \$500 or fraction thereof.....	50
Assignment or Transfer of Mortgage requires same stamp as original instrument.	
[But no additional for Acknowledgment, Attesting, or Witnessing.]	
"Bond and Mortgage, or a Note secured by Mortgage, require but one stamp duty; provided that shall be the highest specified for either instrument.	
Mortgage with Power to Sell requires a Power of Attorney stamp, in addition to the Mortgage duty.	
Release of a Mortgage requires no stamp; but a Certificate that it has been satisfied and paid requires a Certificate stamp,.....	
	5
MATCHES.—See Friction.	
MANIFEST for Custom-House Entry or Clearance to a Foreign Port, (except British North America,)—Vessels of 300 tons or less, \$1; 300 to 600 tons, \$3; over 600.....	\$5
NOTE, secured by Mortgage, requires but one stamp for both. (See Mortgage.)	
OFFICIAL Instruments, Documents and Papers, issued or used by officers of the U. S. or any State Government are exempt.	
ORDER for Payment of Money.—See Bank Check and Bills of Exchange.	
PASSAGE TICKET within the U. S. or to British North America, no stamp. Any other foreign port, \$35 or less, 50c.; over \$35 and not over \$50,.....	\$1
Over \$50, for each additional \$50 or fraction thereof,.....	\$1
PATENT MEDICINES.—See Alternatives.	
PENSION Papers, Applications etc., exempt.	
PHOTOGRAPHS, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, and other Sun Pictures.	
Retalling at 25c. each, or less,.....	2
Over 25c. and not over 50c.,.....	3
Over 50c. and not over \$1.....	5
Over \$1, for each additional \$1, or fraction thereof,.....	5
PORT WARDEN'S PAPERS.—See Certificate.	

POWER OF ATTORNEY to sell or transfer Stock, Bonds, or Scrip, or to collect dividends or interest thereon,.....	25
Power of Attorney to sell, rent or lease Real Estate,.....	\$1
Power of Attorney to receive or collect Rents,.....	25
Power of Attorney or Proxy, to Vote in any Corporation or Society election, except Religious. Charitable, Literary or Cemetery,.....	10
Power of Attorney other than above specified,.....	50
Power of Attorney or other papers relating to Applications for Bounty, Back Pay, or Pensions; or to the receipt thereof from time to time, no stamp.	
Power of Attorney from foreign countries must, before using, be stamped by the party to whom issued, same as if issued here.	
PROBATE OF WILL , or Letters of Administration, for estate of \$2,000 or less,.....	\$1
Over \$2,000, for each additional \$1,000 or fraction thereof..	50
PROMISSORY NOTES , \$100 or less,.....	5
Over \$100—each additional \$100 or fraction thereof,.....	5
[See Bill of Exchange.]	
PROTEST of Note, Draft, Bill, Check, etc., or any Marine Protest,.....	25
RECEIPT for Payment of Money or any debt due, \$20 or less, no stamp.	
Over \$20,.....	2
But if for satisfaction of Mortgage or judgment or decree of Court, exempt.	
RECEIPT for the delivery of any property,.....	2
RECEIPTS for Pension Moneys, exempt.	
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT for Property, Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, not otherwise provided for, in any public or private warehouse.	
Valued at \$500 or less,.....	10
Over \$500 and not over \$1,000,.....	20
Over \$1,000, for every additional \$1,000,.....	10
Warehouse Receipt, not otherwise provided for,.....	25
WEIGHERS' RETURNS for 5,000 lbs. or less,.....	10
Over 5,000 lbs.,.....	25
[But the Certificates of the weight of animals, wood, coal, or other articles, are exempt.]	
WARRANT or Distress, when amount of rent claimed is \$100 or less,.....	25
Over \$100,.....	50

WARRANT of Attorney, accompanying a duly stamped Bond or Note, no stamp.	
WRIT, or other Original Process, to commence suit in any Court of Record,.....	50
[Actions by consent are subject to stamp as original process.]	
Writ by a Court, not of Record, for less than \$100 exempt.	
\$100 or over,.....	50
Writ or other Process, on Appeal from an inferior to a superior Court,.....	50
Writ, Summons, or other Process, issued by and returnable to a Justice of the Peace, or Police, or Municipal Court of similar jurisdiction as to damages, in the same State, or in suits by the U. S. or any State, exempt.	

WAX TAPERS.—See Cigar Lights.

Each Adhesive Stamp, when used, must be canceled by the person affixing it, by writing the initials of his name, and the date, thereon; or by such other method as the Commissioner of internal Revenue may prescribe.

PENALTIES.

For Fraudulently omitting to cancel a stamp used, Fifty Dollars.

For Issuing unstamped documents, contrary to the law, a fine of Two Hundred Dollars, and the instrument deemed null and void.

For Forging or counterfeiting stamps, or for uttering, using, selling, or offering the same; for fraudulently cutting, tearing, or getting off Stamps, washing and again using them, or for aiding and abetting such offenses; forfeiture of the false Stamps, and the instruments they are on, a fine not exceeding One Thousand Dollars, and imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding five years.

For Making, signing, issuing, accepting, or paying, any Bill of Exchange, Draft, Promissory Note, or Money Order, without Stamp, to evade payment of Stamp duty, Two Hundred Dollars.

For Paying, accepting, or negotiating any Bill of exchange, Draft, or Money-Order, drawn out of and payable within U. S., without its being duly stamped, Two Hundred Dollars.

Small Stamps (except proprietary) may be used instead of large ones, if the right amount is affixed.

Commissions of five per cent., (less the cost of paper), are allowed on purchases of stamps of over \$50 at a time; and on Proprietary Stamps, purchases over \$500 are entitled to ten per cent. commissions.

LICENSE LAW.

For each of the following occupations a License must be procured. Neglect involves a penalty of the cost of the License, and imprisonment for two years, or \$500 fine (one-half to the informer).

One person, or firm, engaged in two or more occupations, must obtain a License for each; but Apothecaries, Confectioners, Tobacconists, Eating-houses, and Retail Dealers, whose gross sales do not exceed \$1,000 per annum, are exempt. And Manufacturers, Producers, and Vintners, taxed as such, and selling their productions where made, do not require additional License as Dealers.

Except for Auctioneers, Cattle Dealers, Conveyancers, Dentists, Exhibitors, Horse Dealers, Claim Agents, Lawyers, Physicians, and Surgeons, a License is available for one place of business only.

In cities or towns of less than 6,000 population, by the last census, one License may embrace the business of Land Warrant Broker, Claim Agent, and Real Estate Agent, by paying the highest fee charged for either.

All Licenses are to expire on the first day of May, in each year.

A Licensed party may remove to other premises, by obtaining the proper indorsement on his License. A License can also be assigned to a successor in trade. And the Representatives of a deceased person may operate under his License.

One party doing business in several places must have a License for each.

LICENSES.

AGENTS. —Claim Agents, (permits Conveyancing),.....	\$10
Insurance Agents, if compensation less than \$300 per annum, exempt; if \$300 or more,.....	10
Patent Agents,.....	10
Real Estate Agent,.....	10
Agent of Foreign Insurance Companies,.....	50
APOTHECARIES , (permitting prescription and the sale of alcohol), if gross amount annual sales exceed \$1,000,.....	10
ARCHITECTS , (not applied to practical carpenters),.....	\$10
AUCTIONEERS , if annual sales are \$10,000 or less,.....	10
Over \$10,000,.....	20
License is not required by judicial or executive officers, making auction sales by virtue of any judgment or decree of court, nor for public sales made by Executors or Administrators.	
ASSAYERS of Gold and Silver, or either, of \$250,000 or less, per annum,.....	100
Over \$250,000 and not over \$500,000,.....	200
Over \$500,000 per annum,.....	500

BAKERS.—See General Business.

BANKERS, using a capital of \$50,000 or less,..... 100
 For each additional \$1,000 of capital,..... 2
 Bankers are not required to take License as Brokers.
 Savings Banks, having no Capital Stock, not subject to License.

BILLIARD-ROOMS.—Public, each Table,..... 10
 [Private Billiards, each Table, Tax \$10.]

BREWERS of less than 500 bbls. per annum,..... 25
 Of 500 bbls., or more,..... 50
 But, for sales of less than three gallons, a Retail Liquor Dealer's License additional is required.

BOWLING ALLEYS.—Each Alley,..... 10

BROKERS in Stocks, Money, Bullion, Exchange, Notes, or other Securities,..... 50
 [Includes privileges of Produce Broker.]

One holding a Banker's License may act as Broker also.
 Commercial or Shipping Broker,..... 20
 Land-Warrant Broker,..... 25
 Cattle Broker, (includes Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.)
 Sales \$10,000 or less per annum,..... 10
 Sales, each additional \$1,000,..... 1

[A separate License is required by a Horse Dealer.]

Produce Broker, (Agricultural and Farm Products), annual sales not over \$10,000,..... 10
 But one holding License as Broker or Wholesale or Retail Dealer does not need this.
 Custom-House Broker,..... 10

BUILDERS and Contractors, whose building contracts are \$2,500 or less per annum, exempt.
 Over \$2,500 and not over \$25,000,..... 25
 Over \$25,000 per annum, for each additional \$1,000,..... 1

BUTCHERS.—If gross annual sales exceed \$1,000,..... 10
 [Permits the sale of other Merchandise at same stall or store.]
 If sales are exclusively from Cart or Wagon,..... 5
 Peddler's License not required additional.
 Fish or Shell-fish, sold from Hand-cart or Wheelbarrow exclusively, exempt.

CANDLE MAKERS.—See General Business.

CARTMEN and Wagoners.—See General Business.

CIRCUSES.—Good for a single State only,..... 100

CIVIL ENGINEERS,..... 10

COAL OIL DISTILLERS, whether of Crude or Refined Oil,.... 50

CONTRACTORS.—See Builders.

CARPENTERS.—See General Business.

PEDDLERS.—Travelling on foot,	\$10
With one horse or mule,.....	15
With two horses or mules,.....	25
With more than two horses or mules,.....	50
Peddlers of Jewelry,.....	50
Peddlers of Original Packages—Dry Goods,.....	50
Peddlers of Bibles, Newspapers, and Religious Tracts, exempt.	
[Farmers selling their own products, and Manufacturers delivering their goods at wholesale, are not classed as Peddlers.]	
[Peddler's License does not authorize the sale of Liquors.]	
PRINTERS.—See General Business.	
PLUMBERS and Gas Fitters,	10
PHYSICIANS,	10
PHOTOGRAPHERS.—Receipts \$500, or less,	10
\$500 to \$1,000,.....	15
Over \$1,000,.....	25
[Includes Daguerreotypists, Ambrotypists, &c., of every description.]	
PLANING MILLS.—See General Business.	
POTTERS. “ “ “	
PRODUCE DEALERS.—Sales of \$10,000 per annum or less, ... 10	
[See Broker.]	
PUBLISHERS.—See General Business.	
RETAIL DEALERS.—(See Dealers.)	10
RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS.—Sales, including other merchandise, not over \$25,000 per annum,	25
[Sales of Spirits, Wines, Beer, and other Liquors, in quantities of three gallons or less, is “Retail.”]	
[This License does not authorize drinking on the premises.]	
REAL ESTATE AGENT,	10
RECTIFIERS of 500 bbls., or less,	25
Each additional 500, or fraction thereof,.....	25
[Cordial Manufacturers included.]	
SHOWS not enumerated. Good for one State only,	10
SEAL CUTTERS.—See General Business.	
SOAP and Candle Makers.—Manufacturer's License.	
STALLIONS kept for paid service,	10
STEAMBOATS, Ships, Vessels, for feeding and lodging passengers,	25
STONE CUTTERS.—Manufacturer's License.	
SURGEONS,	10
TANNERS.—Manufacturer's License.	

TALLOW CHANDLERS.—Manufacturer's License.

TEN PINS.—Each Alley,..... 10

THEATERS,..... 100

TOBACCONISTS.—If gross annual sales exceed \$1,000,..... 10

TRADING BOATS,—Dealer's License.

WHOLESALE DEALERS.—See Dealers.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.—Annual sales, including
other merchandize, \$50,000 or less,..... 50
Over \$50,000, each additional \$1,000,..... 1

[Sales of more than three gallons at one time, to the same purchaser, are "Wholesale."]

[Includes privilege of selling other merchandise on the same premises.]

INCOME TAX.

All annual gains, increase, profits, income, whether derived from property, rents, interest, dividends, salaries, profession, trade, employment, vocation, or any other source whatever—

LESS 1.—National, State, and Municipal Taxes; (except Income Tax.)

“ 2.—Salaries or payments from Government in excess of \$600 per annum.

“ 3.—Dividends on Shares in Banks, Savings Institutions, Trust, Insurance, Railroad, Canal, Turnpike, or Slackwater Navigation Companies, and Interest on Bonds of same, that have been already taxed 5 per cent.

“ 4.—Amount paid for rent of homestead occupied as family residence.

“ 5.—Amount paid for labor hired, and for rent and interest on incumbrances of property rented to produce income, and the amount paid out for usual or ordinary repairs.

If the residue exceeds \$600, and does not exceed \$5000, the tax is 5 per cent on such residue.

If it exceeds \$5,000 and does not exceed \$10,000, the tax is 7½ per cent.

If it exceeds \$10,000, 10 per cent.

Government Salaries are paid less the Income Tax.

Consuls of Foreign Governments, not citizens, are exempt.

LIMITATIONS.—PENALTIES.

Income Tax is due on or before June 30th, and is limited to six years, ending with 1870. If unpaid ten days after demand by collector, and until July 30th of each year, a penalty of 10 per cent. is added, except to estates of deceased or insolvent persons.

Unpaid Income Tax becomes a lien upon property, and may be enforced by distraint and sale.

MANUFACTURES

AND OTHER SUBJECTS OF TAXATION.

All Goods, Wares, Merchandise, or articles manufactured or made—including those used or consumed by the producer—if the product is \$600 or less per annum, it is exempt; but if exceeding \$600 and not exceeding \$1,000 it will be taxed upon the excess of \$600; if over \$1,000 the whole annual product is taxable. But Refined Petroleum and Coal Oil, Gold and Silver, Spirituous and Malt Liquors, Manufactured Tobacco, and Snuff and Cigars are not excepted in the above.

But the following are exempt:

Alcohol from taxed Spirits, Bone Dust, Boards, Bread and Bread-stuffs, Building Stone in the rough, Bullion for Plating or Silver Ware, Burning Fluid, Butter, Chair stuff, Charcoal, Cheese, Coal, pea and dust, Coal Tar from gas-works, Coke, Concentrated Milk, Felloe stuff, Flax unwoven, Fish Oil, Flour, Fork-handles stuff, Hoop-skirt material, Hoops, Headings, Hub stuff, Lust stuff, Laths, Lumber in the rough, Marble in the rough, Meal, Malt, Match wood, Newspapers, Pail stuff, Plaster, Printers' Ink, Paraffine, Shooks, Shingles, Spoke Stuff, Shovel-handle stuff, Slate in the rough; Snath stuff, Staves, Tub stuff, Umbrella Stretchers, Whale Oil, and all manufactures made of materials already taxed, unless the increased value exceeds 5 per cent.

ALE, Beer, Porter, and Lager, per barrel of 31 gallons, (fractions in proportion,)..... \$1

ALTERATIVES.—See Stamp Duty.

AWNINGS..... 5 p. ct.

ADVERTISEMENTS, in Newspapers or other publications, on gross annual receipts,..... 3 p. ct.
If circulation not over 2000, or receipts from advertising not over \$600, exempt.

AUCTION Sales, on gross amount of sales, including Real Estate, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Stocks, Bonds, and Securities, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ct.
By Judicial and Executive officers, exempt.

BLOCKS.—Ship or Vessel,..... 2 p. ct.

BLOOMS.—See Iron.

BONNETS, manufactures of,..... 5 p. ct.
Custom Work, \$600 or less, exempt.

BRANDY, distilled from grapes, per gal.,..... 25c.

BRICKS,..... 8 p. ct.

BARGES, on gross receipts,..... $2\frac{1}{2}$ p. ct.

BILLIARD TABLES, kept for use,..... \$10

BANKS and Bankers, on average amount of Deposits per month,	1-24 p. ct.
On amount of Capital over investment in U. S. bonds, per month,	1-24 p. ct.
On average amount of circulation per month,	1-12 p. ct.
On circulation in excess of 90 per cent. of Capital per month,	1-6 p. ct.
Savings Banks without capital, and National Banks not included.	
BANK Dividends or Profits,	.5 p. ct.
BROKERS, on sales of Merchandise, Produce or other goods.	$\frac{1}{4}$ p. ct.
On sales of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Silver, Foreign Exchange, Promissory Notes, and other Securities,	1-20 p. ct.
BULLION in lumps, ingots, bars, or otherwise,	$\frac{1}{2}$ p. ct.
BAGS,	.5 p. ct.
BEER—See Ale.	
BARYTES, Sulphate of, per 100 lbs.,	12c.
BENZINE or Benzole, per gal.,	20c.
BICARBONATE of Soda, per lb.,	.5 mills.
BINDERS' Boards,	.3 p. ct.
BOATS—Canal, Steam, and Sail, &c., on the Hulls,	.2 p. ct.
BOOT and Shoe Makers,	.5 p. ct.
Custom Work, \$600 or less per annum exempt.	
BONE.—See Manufactures.	
BRIDGES, on gross receipts of toll,	.3 p. ct.
BONDS of Railroads, Canals, Turnpike, Canal Navigation or Slackwater Companies, on interest or Coupons,	.5 p. ct.
BILL-HEADS, printed,	.5 p. ct.
BRASS, and Spelter and Roll Brass,	.3 p. ct.
BRISTLES.—See Manufactures.	
CALF SKINS.—See Leather.	
CARRIAGES or Vehicles of any sort on Springs, kept for use, hire, or passengers, valued (including harness used therewith) at	
\$50 and not over \$100.	\$1
100 " " 200.	2
200 " " 300.	3
300 " " 500.	6
Over \$500,	10
Farm and Transportation Wagons, Drays, etc. not included.	
CARRIAGES, Manufactured.—See Manufactures and repairs.	
CASSIA, ground, and all imitations, per lb.,	1c
CHEMICALS, uncompounded, not otherwise provided for.	.5 p. ct.
CANALS, on gross receipts,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ct.
" on Dividend and Interest paid,	.5 p. ct.
CANAL BOATS,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ct.
CIGARETTES of Tobacco in paper wrappers—per hundred packages of 25 or less each—valued at \$5 or less,	\$1
Valued over \$5 per 100 packages same duty as Cigars of like value.	

Made wholly of Tobacco, and valued at \$5 or less per 1000..	3
Cheroots and Short Sixes, same duty.	
CIGARS valued at \$5 or less per 1000.....	3
Over \$5 and not over \$15 per 1000.....	8
Over \$15 and not over \$30, per 1000.....	15
Over \$30 and not over \$45 per 1000.....	25
Over \$45 per 1000.....	40
CARDS—Circulars, printed.....	5 p. ct.
CLOCKS and Clock Movements.....	5 p. ct.
CASTINGS.—See Iron.	
CLOTH, of any material whatever.....	5 p. ct.
CLOTHING, General Manufacture of.....	5 p. ct.
Custom Work, \$600 or less, exempt.	
CLOVES and Clove Stems, ground, and all imitations, per lb...	1c
COAL.—All mineral, except pea and dust, per ton.....	5c
COAL OIL, refined, distilled from coal exclusively, per gal.....	15c
The same distilled from Petroleum and other bituminous substances, in whole or part, per gallon.....	20c
COCOA, prepared, per lb.....	1½c
CHOCOLATE, prepared, per lb.....	1½c
CONFECTIONERY.—See Sugar Candy.	
COPPER, in Ingots, Bars, Pigs, or Rolled.....	3 p. ct.
COTTON, raw, per lb.....	2c
Manufactures of, not otherwise specified.....	5 p. ct.
COFFEE, ground, and all imitations and substitutes, per lb....	1c
CATTLE, Hogs and Sheep, slaughtered for sale—	
Calves, and Cattle, over 3 months old per head,...	40c
Calves and Cattle, under 3 months old, per head,...	5c
Sheep and Lambs, per head,.....	5c
Hogs.....	10
Cattle slaughtered by any person for his own consumption, not over 5, and Calves, Swine, Sheep and Lambs, not over 20 in all, exempt.	
Sheep slaughtered for pelts only, per head.....	2c
CAPS, manufacture of.....	5 p. ct.
Custom Work, \$600 or less, exempt.	
CANDLES of any material.....	5 p. ct.
CARDS.—See Stamp Duties.	
CIRCUSES, on gross receipts.....	2 p. ct.
DRESSMAKERS.....	5 p. ct.
Custom Work, \$600 per annum, exempt.	
DIVIDENDS, Scrip, or Cash, from Banks, Savings Institutions, Trust or Insurance Companies, and on all profits and additions to surplus or contingent funds of same.....	5 p. ct.
DRAINING TILES.....	3 p. ct.
DEPOSITS.—See Banks.	
DEER-SKINS.—See Leather.	
DIAMONDS, and all imitations.....	10 p. ct
DISTILLED SPIRITS, per gal.....	\$1.50
After Feb. 1st, 1865, “.....	2.00

EMERALDS, and all imitations,.....	10 p. ct.
ENAMELED Leather.—See Leather.	
EXPRESS COMPANIES, on gross receipts,.....	3 p. ct.
ENGRAVERS, products of,.....	5 p. ct.
ESSENTIAL OILS, all descriptions,.....	5 p. ct.
EARTHEN and Stone Water Pipes,.....	3 p. ct.
FERRY BOATS, on gross receipts,.....	3 p. ct.
FURNITURE, sold in the rough,.....	5 p. ct.
When finished, on increased value,.....	5 p. ct.
FURS, made up,.....	5 p. ct.
FRAMES.—See Manufactures.	
FISH, preserved, including shell-fish in cans and kegs,.....	5 p. ct.
FRUITS and Vegetables preserved,.....	5 p. ct.
FLAX, manufacture of, not otherwise provided for,.....	5 p. ct.
Prepared, but not woven, exempt.	
GAS, all illuminating, on product of 200,000 cubic feet or less per month,	
Each 1,000 feet,.....	10c
" 200,000 to 500,000,.....	15c.
" 500,000 to 5,000,000,.....	20c.
" 5,000,000 per month, each fraction,.....	25c.
GAS FIXTURES.—See Manufactures.	
GELATINE of all kinds, in solid state, per lb.,.....	1c.
GINGER, ground, and all imitations, per lb.,.....	1c.
GLASS.—See Manufactures	
GLOVES,.....	5 p. ct.
Custom Work, \$600 or less per annum, exempt.	
GLUE, Liquid and Cement, per gal.,.....	40c.
Solid, per lb.,.....	1c.
GOLD.—Bullion, in lump, ingot, bar, or otherwise,.....	1½ p. ct.,
Leaf, per pack of 20 books of 25 leaves each,.....	18c.
Foil, per Troy oz.,.....	\$2
GOLD WATCHES, valued at \$100 or less, annual tax,.....	1
Valued over \$100,.....	2
GUNPOWDER, and all explosive substances, valued at 28c. or less per lb.,.....	1c.
Over 28c. to 38c.,.....	1½c.
Over 38c.,.....	8c.
GOAT-SKINS.—See Leather.	
GUTTA PERCHA.—See Manufactures.	
HATS, manufacture of,.....	5 p. ct.
Custom Work, \$600 or less per annum, exempt.	
HULLS of Vessels and Boats as launched,.....	2 p. ct.
HARNESS.—See Manufactures.	
HEMP,.....	
HOGS.—See Cattle.	
HOG-SKINS.—See Leather.	
HACKS and Hackney Coaches.—See Vehicles.	
HOLLOW-WARE.—See Iron.	

HORSE SHOES.—See Iron.

HORN.—See Manufactures.

HOOP-SKIRTS.—See Manufactures.

HORSE SKINS.—See Leather.

HOSE.—See Manufactures.

INSURANCE Companies.—Stock or Mutual, Fire, Marine, Inland, or Life, on all dividends and accumulations,.....5 p. ct.
 Fire, Inland, or Marine, on gross premiums and assessments,.....1½ p. ct.
 Foreign, on same,.....1½ p. ct.
 Insurance against injury to Travelers, on gross receipts, 1½ p. ct.

INCREASED VALUE of articles in manufactures, by any process whatever,.....5 p. ct.

IRON, Pig and Railroad, re-rolled, per ton.....\$2
 Blooms, Slabs, and Loops, direct from the ore, Railroad Iron, Iron advanced beyond Blooms, Slabs, or Loops, and not beyond Bar, Band, Hoop, or Sheet of No. 18 Wire Gauge, Plate of ½ inch or more, Castings for Bridges or other permanent structures, Stoves, Hollow Ware, and all Castings of more than 10 lbs. each, not otherwise provided for, per ton, Band, Hoop, and Sheet, thinner than No. 18, Plate less than ½ inch, Cut Nails, Spikes, Rivets over ½ inch, Nuts and Washers weighing 2 oz. or more, Bolts over 5-16 inch, per ton.....\$3
 Ax Polls, Bands, Hoops, Sheets, Plates, Nails, Spikes, Rivets, Nuts, Washers and Bolts, having paid the \$3 per ton, shall pay but \$2 additional.....\$5

INDIA-RUBBER.—See Manufactures.

IVORY.—See Manufactures.

JEWELRY, all kinds.....10 p. ct.

JUTE.—See Manufactures.

KID-SKINS.—See Leather.

LOTTERIES, on gross receipts.....5 p. ct.

LEGACIES, and Distributive Shares of personal property, valued over \$1,000—
 To Parents, Grand-parent, Child, Grand-child, Brother, or Sister, each \$100 of clear value.....\$1
 To descendant of Brother or Sister, each \$100.....\$2
 To Uncle or Aunt, or their descendant, each \$100.....\$4
 To Great-Uncle or Aunt, or their descendant, each \$100...\$5
 To any other person, or to any body politic or corporate, each \$100.....\$6
 To Husband or Wife, exempt.

LAGER-BEER.—See Ale.

LARD OIL.—See Oils.

LINSEED.—See Oils.

LEAD in Ingots, Pigs, or Bars, and on Shot, Sheet Lead, and Lead Pipes.....	3 p. ct.
But if the 3 p. ct. has not been paid on Ingots, Pigs, or Bars, then on Shot, Sheet, and Pipes.....	5 p. ct.
LEATHER —Goat, Calf, Kid, Sheep, Horse, Hog, and Dog, or other skins, tanned or dressed in the rough.....	5 p. ct.
Same curried or finished (only on increased value if other tax is paid).....	5 p. ct.
Patent, Enameled, Japanned, Oil-dressed Leather and Deer-skins, and every other variety and manufacture of Leather, 5 p. ct.	
LITHOGRAPHERS' Products.....	5 p. ct.
LIME	3 p. ct.
MINERAL WATERS , artificial.....	5 p. ct.
MINERAL , Medicinal, or other waters from Springs—	
In bottles of 1 pint or less.....	5 mills.
In bottles over 1 pint and not over 1 qt., each.....	1c.
In bottles over 1 qt., each additional quart or fraction thereof, 1c.	
MASTS or Spars.....	2 p. ct.
MITTENS and MOCCASINS	5 p. ct.
Custom Work, \$600 or less per annum, exempt.	
MOLASSES , from Sugar Cane, per gal.....	5c.
MOLASSES or Melado, concentrated, per lb.....	1½c.
MONUMENTAL STONES	5 p. ct.
MARBLE for building, dressed.....	3 p. ct.
MUSEUMS , on gross receipts.....	2 p. ct.
MELODEONS .—See Pianos and Manufactures.	
MARINE ENGINES	3 p. ct.
MILLINERY .—See Manufactures.	
MATTRESSES .—See Manufactures.	
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS	2 p. ct.
MANUFACTURES of Bone, Brass, Bristles, Copper, Cotton, Flax, Glass, Gold, Gutta-percha, Hemp, Horn, India-rubber, Iron, Ivory, Jute, Lead, Leather, Paper, Pottery, Silk, Silver, Steel, Tin, Willow, Wood, Wool, Worsted, Zinc, and other materials, not specified.....	5 p. ct.
MEATS , preserved.....	5 p. ct.
MUSTARD , ground, and all imitations, per lb.....	1c.
NAILS , cut, and Spikes, per ton.....	\$5
NAPHTHA , per gal.....	20c.
If over 80° spec. grav., Baume.....	5 p. ct.
OPERAS , on gross receipts.....	2 p. ct.
ORGANS .—See Pianos.	

OILS.—Lard, Linseed, Mustard-Seed; all animal or vegetable oils, not otherwise specified, per gal.	5c.
See Coal Oil.	
Essential Oils, all descriptions.	5 p. ct.
Whale and Fish Oils, Burning Fluid, Coal Tar and Paraffine, exempt.	
OXIDE OF ZINC, per 100 lbs.	35c.
PAINTS, in Oil or Water, or Dry, not otherwise specified.	5 p. ct.
PAINTERS' Colors.	5 p. ct.
(But no additional tax for mixed or ground, if duty on material has been paid.)	
PAPER.—Manufactures of Note, Letter, Book, Printing, Hanging, Wrapping, Tarred Roofing, Card, Pasteboard, Binders' Board, and all other descriptions, not otherwise specified.	3 p. ct.
PARASOLS, of any material.	5 p. ct.
PASTEBOARD, of any material.	3 p. ct.
PEPPER, ground, and all imitations, per lb.	1c.
PETROLEUM, refined, per gal.	20c.
PIMENTO, ground, and all imitations, per lb.	1c.
PINS, solid head or other.	5 p. ct.
POTTERY.—See Manufactures.	
PORTER.—See Ale.	
PRESERVED Fish, Fruits, Meats, or Vegetables.	5 p. ct.
PATENT LEATHER.	5 p. ct.
PASSPORT from Secretary of State.	\$5
PLATE, gold, kept for use, per Troy oz.	50c.
Silver Plate, or Spoons, 40 ounces or less, exempt.	
The same, over 40 ounces per Troy oz.	5c.
Plate, belonging to religious societies, Souvenirs, Keepsakes, and Society Premiums, exempt.	
PRECIOUS STONES, and all imitations.	10 p. ct.
PROFITS or additions to surplus or contingent fund of Banks, Saving Institutions, Trust or Insurance Companies.	5 p. ct.
PICKLES.	5 p. ct.
PRINTING.	5 p. ct.
Newspapers exempt.	
PHOTOGRAPHS, or other sun pictures, copies of art, or used for books, or too small for stamps.	5 p. ct.
PIANOS, Organs, Melodeons, (not including those in Churches and Public Edifices,) kept for use, valued less than \$100, exempt.	
Valued at \$100 to \$200, each.	\$2
" over 200 to 400, "	4
" " 400 "	6

QUICKSILVER from the ore.....	2 p. ct.
RAILROAD IRON, per ton.....	\$3
Re-rolled.....	2
Railroad Bonds, on Coupons or Interest.....	5 p. ct.
On all Dividends, Surplus or Profits.....	5 p. ct.
REPAIRS of all kinds, if they increase the value 10 per cent, on such increase.....	3 p. ct.
Repairs on Ships.....	2 p. ct.
RAILROADS, on gross receipts.....	2½ p. ct.
ROMAN CEMENT.....	3 p. ct.
SALARIES of U. S. officers and employees, on the excess of \$600 per annum.....	5 p. ct.
STEAMBOATS within U. S., on gross receipts.....	2½ p. ct.
Hulls of all water craft, hereafter built or launched.....	2 p. ct.
STEAM ENGINES, including Locomotive and Marine Engines, 3 p. ct.	
STEEL, manufactures of, not otherwise specified.....	5 p. ct.
In ingots, bars, sheets, or wire not under ¼ inch thick, valued at 7 cents, or less, per lb., per ton.....	\$5
SAME, valued over 7 to 11 cts. per lb., per ton.....	\$10
SAME, valued over 11c. per lb., per ton.....	\$12.50
STOVES and Hollow-ware, per ton.....	\$8
SUGAR REFINERS, on gross amount of sales.....	2½ p. ct.
SCREWS, called "wood screws,".....	10 p. ct.
SHELL FISH in cans.....	5 p. ct.
SUGAR.—Brown or Muscovado, from sugar-cane, and not from sorghum or imphee, not above No. 12 Dutch standard in col- or, per lb.,.....	2c.
Same, clarified or refined, above No. 12 and not above No. 18, per lb.,.....	2½c.
Same, above No. 18, per lb.,.....	3½c.
SUGAR, "Cistern bottoms" of, from sugar-cane, per lb.,.....	1½c.
Sugar Candy, and all Confectionery, wholly or in part of sugar, valued at 20c. or less, per lb.,.....	2c.
Over 20c. to 40c., per lb.,.....	4c.
Over 40c., or sold otherwise than by the lb.,.....	10 p. ct.
SIRUPS of Molasses, per lb.,.....	1½c.
SIRUPS, Lemon, Sarsaparilla. etc.—See Manufactures.	
SHEATHING METAL,.....	3 p. ct.
SAILS,.....	5 p. ct.
SHADES,.....	5 p. ct.
SALERATUS, per lb.,.....	5 milla.
SALT, per 100 lbs.,.....	6c.
ANIMAL SKINS.—See Leather.	

SHEEP and LAMBS.—See Cattle.

SILK.—See Manufactures.

SILVER WARE.—See Manufactures.

SNUFF, from Tobacco, or any substitute, all descriptions, per lb.,..... 35c.

SOAP.—Cream, Transparent, Fancy, Scented, Honey, Toilet and Shaving of all descriptions, per lb.,..... 5c.
Castile, Erasive, Palm, Oil, and all others, except Soft Soap, or otherwise specified, valued at 5cts or less per lb., each pound,..... 2 mills.
Same, valued over 5 cts. per lb., each pound,..... 1c.
Soft Soap,..... 5 p. ct.

SODA, Bicarbonate of, per lb.,..... 5 mills.

SPIKES.—See Iron.

SPIRITS.—See Distilled.

SHIPS, hereafter built,..... 2 p. ct.
On gross receipts (within U. S.),..... 2½ p. ct.

SARCH, made from Potatoes, per lb.,..... 2 mills.
Made from Corn or Wheat, per lb.,..... 3 mills.
Made from Rice, or any other material, per lb.,..... 1c.

STAGES and Stage Lines, on gross receipts,..... 2½ p. ct.

SHOWS, on gross receipts,..... 2 p. ct.

SODA WATER, artificial, and Sarsaparilla Water,..... 5 p. ct.

STEREOTYPERS' Products,..... 5 p. ct.

STONE, Sandstone, Freestone, and Marble, for building, dressed,..... 3 p. ct.

SLATE, dressed or finished,..... 3 p. ct.

SUCCESSION to Real Estate, including Realty conveyed by Deed of Gift.

If to Child, Grandchild, Parent, or Grandparent, on the value thereof,..... 1 p. ct.
If to Brother or Sister, or their descendants,..... 2 p. ct.
If to Uncle or Aunt, or their descendants,..... 4 p. ct.
If to Great Uncle or Aunt, or their descendants,..... 5 p. ct.
If to other relative or person of no kin, or a trust for charitable or public purposes,..... 6 p. ct.

SAVINGS BANKS, on Dividends,..... 5 p. ct.

SLACKWATER Companies, on all Dividends declared, or Interest paid,..... 5 p. ct.

TENTS and Awnings,..... 5 p. ct.

THREAD.—Yarn and Warps for weaving,..... 5 p. ct.

TIN.—See Manufactures.

TOBACCO.—Cavendish, Fine Cut, Chewing, Plug, Twist, and manufactured of all descriptions, (except Cigars, and Smoking with stems in), per lb.,.....	35c.
Smoking, made exclusively of stems, per lb.,.....	15c.
Smoking, with stems in, and refuse known as "Fine-cut Shorts," per lb.,.....	25c.
TURPENTINE, Spirits of, per gal.,.....	20c.
TOLL ROADS, on gross receipts,.....	3 p. ct.
TURNPIKE Companies, on all Interest paid, or Dividends declared,.....	5 p. ct.
TRUST Companies, on all Dividends and accumulations,....	5 p. ct.
TELEGRAPH Companies, on gross receipts,.....	5 p. ct.
THEATERS, on gross receipts,.....	2 p. ct.
UMBRELLAS, of any material whatever,.....	5 p. ct.
UPHOLSTERY.—See manufactures.	
VESSELS, hereafter built,.....	2 p. ct.
(Including Ships, Barks, Brigs, Schooners, Sloops, Sail-boats. Steamboats, Canal-boats, and all other water craft). Pleasure Vessels, or Racing Vessels.—See Yachts.	
VESSELS, all kinds, within U. S., on gross receipts,.....	2½ p. ct.
VARNISH or Japan, from any gums or substances,.....	5 p. ct.
VEHICLES, all kinds, transporting passengers or property for hire, on gross receipts,.....	2½ p. ct.
See Carriages.	
WHISKY, per gal.,.....	\$1.50
On and after Feb. 1st, 1865.....	\$2
WHITE LEAD, per 100 lbs.,.....	35c.
WILLOW.—See Manufactures.	
WINES, made of grapes, per gal.,.....	5c.
All other Wines or imitations, or substitutes, except Currants, Berries, or Rhubarb, per gal.,.....	50c.
WOOLEN Manufactures,.....	5 p. ct.
WORSTED, Manufactures,.....	5 p. ct.
WATER-PIPES of Earthen or Stoneware,.....	3 p. ct.
WATER CEMENT,.....	3 p. ct.
WOOD, articles made of, sold in the rough or unfinished,....	5 p. ct.
WATCHES.—See Gold.	
WARPS.—See Thread.	
YELLOW Sheathing Metal,....	3 p. ct.

YACHTS, Sail or Steam, kept for pleasure or racing, of 10 tons	
measurement, or less, annual tax,.....	\$5
Over 10 tons to 20 tons,.....	\$10
“ 20 “ 40 “	25
“ 40 “ 80 “	50
“ 80 “ 110 “	75
“ 110 measurement,.....	\$100

YARN.—See Thread.

ZINC, Oxide of, per 100 lbs,.....	35c.
Zinc, manufactures of, not otherwise specified,.....	5 p. ct.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE.

SUBMITTING TO THE LEGISLATURE OF 1865, THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madison, Feb. 7, 1865.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin :

Article V of the constitution of the United States, provides that "The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States shall call a convention for proposing amendments which, in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article: and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

I have the honor herewith to lay before you a copy of a joint resolution of congress, approved Feb. 1, 1865, passed pursuant to said Article V, proposing to the legislatures of the several States, an amendment to the constitution of the United States, to be designated as Article thirteen of said constitution, and to request your decision on said proposed amendment.

Seldom has there been presented to any legislative body a more important question, or one in which the people of the United States feel a deeper interest than is presented by this resolution. Though the last few months have been crowded with important events, important victories causing the people to shout for joy, yet the announcement of no event has sent a deeper thrill of joy to loyal hearts than will the announcement of the adoption of this amendment. Upon its adoption hangs the destiny of nearly four millions of human beings, and it may be the destiny of the nation. I trust, and I doubt not, the Legislature of Wisconsin will record its decision firmly, and I hope unanimously, in favor of the amendment. Let us wipe from our escutcheon the foul blot of human slavery, and show by our action that we are worthy the name of freemen.

May God in his providence grant that this contemplated amendment of the fundamental law of our land may be adopted by every State in our Union; that it may nerve the arm of our patriotic soldiers to strike still harder blows for liberty, and that it may redound to the glory of our beloved country.

**JAMES T. LEWIS,
Governor of Wisconsin.**

A resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States;

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Approved February 1, 1865.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To all whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

I certify, that annexed is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of Congress, entitled "A Resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States," the original of which is on file in this Department.

In testimony whereof, I, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of State to be [SEAL.] affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this second day of February, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the 89th.

(Signed)

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOINT RESOLUTION

RATIFYING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

J. Res. No. 17 S.,

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has, pursuant to Article five (5) of the Constitution, proposed to the Legislature of the several States, the following Article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, namely:

ARTICLE XIII.

Sec. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted,

shall exist within the United States, or in any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of Wisconsin in Legislature assembled, That the said Article as such proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States be and the same is hereby ratified.

Adopted by the Senate February 21st, 1865.

Senators Barnum, Bentley, Blair, Bowman, Case, W. H. Chandler, J. A. Chandler, Cole, Elwood, Harris, Hood, Ketchum, Lawrence, Lincoln, Littlejohn, Pope, Reed, Sessions, Smith, Van Wyck, Webb, Wescott, Wheeler, Wilkinson, Wilson, A. H. Young and M. K. Young—27, voted in the affirmative.

Senators Budlong, Clark, Ellis, Morgan, Reynolds and Thorpe—6, voted in the negative.

Concurred in by the Assembly February 24th, 1865.

Messrs. Abrams, Babcock, Barden, Berry, Bonniwell, Boyce, Brandon, Brayton, Brinkerhoff, Burgess, Cadby, Carr, Cassoday, Church, Cobb, Colladay, De Witt Davis, T. Davis, Dewhurst, Doud, Dunwidie, Eaton, Emmons, Fay, Forsyth, Fowler, Frary, Fulton, Gilbert, Glenn, Groesbeck, Hadley, Hand, Horton, Johnson, Judd, King, Knapp, Little, Lowth, McLaughlin, McRaith, Miner, Monteith, Mowe, Oberman, Officer, Osborn, Owen, Palmer, Pike, Reed, Rogers, Ross, Ryan, Salisbury, Sawyer, Wm. Simmons, Z. G. Simmons, Slade, Spoor, Starks, Stuntz, Tarr, Taylor, Tilton, Thomas, Thompson, Utt, Van Ostrand, Vaughan, Weage, Whipple, Williams, Winsor, Wooster and Mr. Speaker Field—77, voted in the affirmative.

Messrs. Boyd, Daggett, Delaney, Ford, Franckenburg, Gnewuch, Goodsell Jones, Knab, Large, McLean, Mulholland, Murphy, Pease, Peters, Piper, Walker, Weaver, Wedig, Weller and White—21, voted in the negative.

Messrs. Harker and McGrath were absent and did not vote.

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

(County Seats in SMALL CAPITALS.)

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Adams	Walworth.	Beetown	Grant.
Adamsville.....	Iowa.	Beldensville.	Pierce.
Addison.....	Washington.	Belgium	Ozaukee.
Adell.....	Sheboygan.	Bell Centre.....	Crawford.
Afton.....	Rock.	Bellefontaine.....	Columbia.
Ahnapee.....	Kewaunee.	Belle Plaine.....	Shawanaw.
Aiken	Richland.	Belleville.....	Dane.
Albanyville.....	Monroe.	Belmont	La Fayette.
Albany.....	Green.	Beloit.....	Rock.
Albion.....	Dane.	Bem	Green.
Alcove.....	Fond du Lac.	Benida.....	Trempealeau
Aldens' Corners.....	Dane.	Benton.....	La Fayette.
Aldenly.....	Dodge.	Berdo	Polk.
Allen's Grove.....	Walworth.	Bergen.....	Vernon.
Alloa.....	Columbia.	Berlin.....	Green Lake.
ALMA.....	Buffalo.	Berry	Dave.
Almond.....	Portage.	Big Bend.....	Waukesha.
Amherst.....	Portage.	Big Creek.....	Monroe.
Anneton.....	Grant.	Big Patch.....	Grant.
APPLETON.....	Outagamie.	Bi: Springs.....	Adams.
Arcadia.....	Trempealeau.	Big Valley	La Crosse.
Arena.....	Iowa.	Binghamton.....	Outagamie.
Argyle.....	La Fayette.	Black Earth.....	Dane.
Arlington.....	Columbia.	BLACK RIVER FALLS.....	Jackson.
Armenia	Juneau.	Blanchardville.....	La Fayette.
Armstrong's Corners...	Fond du Lac.	Bloomer Prairie.....	Chippewa.
Ashford.....	Fond du Lac.	Bloomfield.....	Walworth.
Ashippun	Dodge.	Bloomington.....	Vernon.
ASHLAND.....	Ashland.	Blue Mounds	Dane.
Ashton.....	Dane.	Bluff.....	Sauk.
Attica.....	Green.	Boalt.....	Kewaunee.
Atwater.....	Dodge.	Boardman.....	St. Croix.
Auburn.....	Fond du Lac.	Boaz.....	Richland.
Augusta.....	Eau Claire.	Boltonville.....	Washington.
Aurora.....	Washington.	Bonchea.....	St. Croix.
Auroraville.....	Waushara.	Boscobel.....	Grant.
Avoca.....	Iowa.	Bothelle.....	Fond du Lac.
Aztalan.....	Jefferson.	Branch.....	Manitowoc.
		Brandon.....	Fond du Lac.
		Brandt.....	Calumet.
		Breckenridge.....	Vernon.
		Bridgeport	Crawford.
Bad Ax.....	Vernon.	Briggsville	Marquette.
Badger.....	Portage.	Brighton	Kenosha.
Baile's Harbor.....	Door.	Brillion	Kenosha.
Bangor.....	La Crosse.	Bristol	Kenosha.
Bamberg.....	Sheboygan.	British Hollow.....	Grant.
BANARO.....	Sauk.	Brodhead.....	Green.
Bark River	Jefferson.	Brookfield Centre.....	Waukesha.
Barton.....	Washington.	Brookville.....	St. Croix.
Batavia.....	Crawford.	Brothertown.....	Calumet.
Bay City.....	Pierce.	Buchanan.....	Outagamie.
Bayfield.....	La Pointe.	Buena Vista.....	Portage.
Bear Creek.....	Waupaca.	Buffalo.....	Buffalo.
Bear Valley.....	Sauk.	Bunker Hill.....	Grant.
Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.	Burke.....	Dane.
Beechwood.....	Sheboygan.	Burlington.....	Waesche.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Burnett.....	Dodge.	Ceylon.....	St. Croix.
Burnett Station.....	Dodge.	Cypress.....	Kenosha.
Burns.....	La Crosse.	Daota.....	Waushara.
Burnside.....	Buffalo.	Dane.....	Dane.
Burr Oak.....	La Crosse.	Danville.....	Dodge.
Busseyville.....	Jefferson.	Darien.....	Walworth.
Butler.....	Milwaukee.	DARLINGTON.....	La Fayette.
Butte des Morts.....	Winnebago.	DARTFORD.....	Green Lake.
Byron.....	Fond du Lac.	Davis' Corners.....	Adams.
Cadiz.....	Green.	Dayton.....	Green.
Calamine.....	La Fayette.	Deansville.....	Dane.
Caldwell's Prairie.....	Racine.	Debelle.....	Vernon.
Caledonia.....	Racine.	Deerfield.....	Dane.
Caledonia Center.....	Racine.	Dekorra.....	Columbia.
Calumet.....	Fond du Lac.	Delafield.....	Waukesha.
Cambris.....	Columbia.	Delavan.....	Walworth.
Cambridge.....	Dane.	Delhi.....	Winnebago.
Campbell.....	Winnebago.	Dellona.....	Sauk.
Cascade.....	Sheboygan.	Dell Prairie.....	Adams.
Casco.....	Kewaunee.	Delton.....	Sauk.
Cassel Prairie.....	Sauk.	Denmark.....	Brown.
Cassville.....	Grant.	Densmore's Mills.....	Walworth.
Castle Rock.....	Grant.	Depere.....	Brown.
Catawba.....	Monroe.	DeSoto.....	Vernon.
Cazenovia.....	Richland.	Dexter ville.....	Wood.
Cedarburg.....	Osaakee.	Diamond Bluff.....	Pierce.
Cedar Creek.....	Washington.	Dickeyville.....	Grant.
Cedar Grove.....	Sheboygan.	Dodge's Corners.....	Waukesha.
Cedar Lake.....	Waushara.	DODGEVILLE.....	Iowa.
Cedar Valley.....	Polk.	Door Creek.....	Dane.
Center.....	Rock.	Dorset.....	Monroe.
Centralls.....	Wood.	Dotyville.....	Fond du Lac.
Charlestown.....	Calumet.	Douglas Center.....	Marquette.
Charlotte.....	Grant.	Dousman.....	Waukesha.
Chester Station.....	Dodge.	Dundas.....	Calumet.
Chickatock.....	Door.	Dundee.....	Fond du Lac.
CHILTON.....	Calumet.	Dunkirk.....	Dane.
Chippewa City.....	Chippewa.	Dunnville.....	Dunn.
Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.	Duplainville.....	Waukesha.
Christiana.....	Dane.	Dupont.....	Waupaca.
Clark's Mills.....	Manitowoc.	Durand.....	Poplin.
Clifton.....	Monroe.	Durham Hill.....	Waukesha.
Clifton Mills.....	Pierce.	Dycksville.....	Kewaunee.
Clinton.....	Rock.	Eagle.....	Waukesha.
Clintonville.....	Waupaca.	East Coloma.....	Waushara.
Clyde.....	Iowa.	Eastman.....	Crawford.
Clyman.....	Dodge.	East Oasis.....	Waushara.
Cold Spring.....	Jefferson.	East Randolph.....	Columbia.
Colebrook.....	Waushara.	East Troy.....	Walworth.
Coloma.....	Waushara.	Eaton.....	Manitowoc.
Columbus.....	Columbia.	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
Concord.....	Jefferson.	Eau Galle.....	Dunn.
Cookville.....	Rock.	Eau Plaine.....	Portage.
Coon Prairie.....	Vernon.	Eden.....	Fond du Lac.
Cooperstown.....	Manitowoc.	Edgerton.....	Rock.
Corfu.....	Waushara.	Edwards.....	Sheboygan.
Coryville.....	Kewaunee.	Egg Harbor.....	Door.
Cottage Grove.....	Dane.	Eight Mile.....	Polk.
Cottage Inn.....	La Fayette.	El Dorado.....	Fond du Lac.
Crاندall's Corners.....	Polk.	Elk Grove.....	La Fayette.
Cross Plains.....	Dane.	ELKHORN.....	Walworth.
Crossville.....	Calumet.	Ellenborough.....	Grant.
Crow's Mills.....	Crawford.	ELLISWORTH.....	Pierce.
Crystal Lake.....	Waushara.	Elma.....	Waushara.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Elm Grove.....	Waukesha.	Genesee.....	Waukesha.
El Paso.....	Pierce.	Genesee Depot.....	Waukesha.
Elton.....	Walworth.	Geneva.....	Walworth.
Embarrass.....	Shawanaw.	Geneva Bay.....	Walworth.
Emerald Grove.....	Rock.	Georgetown.....	La Fayette.
Emmett.....	Dodge.	Germantown.....	Juneau.
Empire.....	Fond du Lac.	Gibbsville.....	Sheboygan.
Empire Junction.....	Columbia.	Gilmanton.....	Buffalo.
Eolia.....	Dane.	Glenbrulah.....	Sheboygan.
Ephraim.....	Door.	Glencoe.....	Buffalo.
Erfurt.....	Jefferson.	Glendale.....	Monroe.
Erlin.....	St. Croix.	Glen Haven.....	Grant.
Etna.....	La Fayette.	Glenmont.....	St. Croix.
Ettrick.....	Trempealeau.	Golden Lake.....	Jefferson.
Eureka.....	Winnebago.	Good Hope.....	Milwaukee.
Evansville.....	Rock.	Goole.....	Vernon.
Evanswood.....	Waupacca.	Grafton.....	Osaueke.
Excelsior.....	Richland.	Grand Marsh.....	Adams.
Exeter.....	Green.	Grand Prairie.....	Green Lake.
		GRAND RAPIDS.....	Wood.
Fairfield.....	Rock.	Graaiville.....	Milwaukee.
Fairplay.....	Grant.	Gratiot.....	La Fayette.
Fairview.....	Grant.	Gravesville.....	Calumet.
Fairwater.....	Fond du Lac.	GREEN BAY.....	Brown.
Fall City.....	Dunn.	Greenbush.....	Sheboygan.
Fall River.....	Columbia.	Greenfield.....	Milwaukee.
Falls St. Croix.....	Peik.	Green Lake.....	Green Lake.
Fancy Creek.....	Richland.	Greenville.....	Outagamie.
Farmers Corners.....	Green.	Grove.....	Walworth.
Farmers Grove.....	Green.	Grow.....	Waupacca.
Farmers Valley.....	Monroe.		
Farmersville.....	Dodge.	Hale's Corners.....	Milwaukee.
Farmington.....	Jefferson.	Half Way Creek.....	La Crosse.
Fayette.....	La Fayette.	Hamlin.....	Trempealeau.
Fennimore.....	Grant.	Hammond.....	St. Croix.
Ferryville.....	Crawford.	Hampden.....	Columbia.
Fillmore.....	Washington.	Hancock.....	Waushara.
Fish Creek.....	Door.	Hanover.....	Rock.
Fisk's Corners.....	Winnebago.	Harrisburg.....	Milwaukee.
Fitchburg.....	Dane.	Harrisville.....	Marquette.
FOND DU LAC.....	Fond du Lac.	Hartford.....	Washington.
Footville.....	Rock.	Hartland.....	Waukesha.
Fordham.....	Adams.	Harvey.....	Dane.
Forest.....	Richland.	Hazel Green.....	Grant.
Fort Atkinson.....	Jefferson.	Heart Prairie.....	Walworth.
Fort Howard.....	Brown.		
Foster.....	Fond du Lac.	Helena.....	Iowa.
Fountain.....	Adams.	Helensville.....	Jefferson.
Fountain City.....	Buffalo.	Hemlock.....	Wood.
Fowler's Prairie.....	Juneau.	Henrietta.....	Richland.
Fox Lake.....	Dodge.	Hermann.....	Dodge.
Francis Creek.....	Manitowoc.	Herseyville.....	Monroe.
Frankfort.....	Pepin.	High Cliff.....	Calumet.
Frankville.....	Clark.	Highland.....	Iowa.
Fredonia.....	Osaueke.	Hika.....	Manitowoc.
Freedom.....	Outagamie.	Hillsborough.....	Vernon.
Freistadt.....	Osaueke.	Hinckburg.....	Fond du Lac.
Fremont.....	Waupacca.	Hingham.....	Sheboygan.
FRINDSHIP.....	Adams.	Hixton.....	Jackson.
Fulton.....	Rock.	Hobart's Mills.....	Waupacca.
		Hookley.....	Vernon.
GALESVILLE.....	Trempealeau.	Holland.....	Brown.
Garden Valley.....	Jackson.	Homer.....	Grant.
Garrison.....	Sauk.	Honey Creek.....	Walworth.
		Hooker.....	Trempealeau.

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Hoosack.....	Green.	Lake Five.....	Waukesha.
Horticon.....	Dodge.	Lake Maria.....	Green Lake.
Horn's Corners.....	Ozaukee.	Lake Mills.....	Jefferson.
Hortonville.....	Outagamie.	Lake View.....	Dane.
Houghton.....	Ashland.	Lamartine.....	Fond du Lac.
Howard's Grove.....	Sheboygan.	Lamberton.....	Racine.
Hubbilton.....	Jefferson.	Lancaster.....	Grant.
Hudson.....	St. Croix.	Landing.....	Outagamie.
Humboldt.....	Sauk.	La Pointe.....	Ashland.
Huntingdon.....	St. Croix.	Larrabee.....	Manitowoc.
Hunt's Station.....	Kenosha.	La Valle.....	Sauk.
Hurricane Grove.....	Grant.	Leeds.....	Columbia.
Hustisford.....	Dodge.	Leeds' Center.....	Columbia.
		Leicester.....	Dane.
Iola.....	Waupaca.	Lemonweir.....	Juneau.
Iron Ridge.....	Dodge.	Leon.....	Monroe.
Ironton.....	Sauk.	Leroy.....	Dodge.
Ithica.....	Richland.	Leyden.....	Rock.
Ives Grove.....	Racine.	Liberty.....	Kenosha.
Ixonia.....	Jefferson.	Lima Center.....	Rock.
Ixonia Center.....	Jefferson.	Lime Ridge.....	Sauk.
		Lincoln.....	Waushara.
Jamestown.....	Grant.	Lind.....	Waupaca.
JANESVILLE.....	Rock.	Lindon.....	Iowa.
Jeddo.....	Marquette.	Linn Haven.....	Pierce.
Jefferson.....	Jefferson.	Linwood.....	Portage.
Jenny.....	Marathon.	Little Chute.....	Outagamie.
Jennieton.....	Iowa.	Little Grant.....	Grant.
Johnston's Creek.....	Jefferson.	Little Lake.....	Adams.
Johnstown.....	Rock.	Little Prairie.....	Walworth.
Johnstown Center.....	Rock.	Little Sturgeon.....	Door.
Jordan.....	Green.	Little Swamico.....	Oconto.
Josheline.....	Green.	Little Wolf.....	Waupaca.
Juda.....	Green.	Lodi.....	Columbia.
JUNEAU.....	Dodge.	Logansville.....	Sauk.
Junius.....	Fond du Lac.	Lomira.....	Dodge.
		Lone Pine.....	Portage.
Kansasville.....	Racine.	Lone Rock.....	Richland.
Kason.....	Manitowoc.	Lone Star.....	Grant.
Kaukauna.....	Outagamie.	Lowell.....	Dodge.
Kekukagon.....	Marathon.	Lower Lynxville.....	Crawford.
Kekoskee.....	Dodge.	Lowville.....	Columbia.
KENOSHA.....	Kenosha.	Lloyd.....	Richland.
Keshena.....	Shawano.	Luna.....	Pepin.
Kewaskum.....	Washington.	Lyons.....	Walworth.
KWAUNEE.....	Kewaunee.	McFarland.....	Dane.
Kickapoo.....	Vernon.	Madely.....	Portage.
Kiel.....	Manitowoc.	MADISON.....	Dane.
Kilbourn City.....	Columbia.	Magnolia.....	Rock.
Kildare.....	Juneau.	Malden Rock.....	Pierce.
Kingston.....	Green Lake.	Malden.....	Polk.
Kinnick Kinnick.....	St. Croix.	Manchester.....	Green Lake.
Kirchheim.....	Washington.	MANITOWOC.....	Manitowoc.
Knowlton.....	Marathon.	Manitowoc Rapids.....	Manitowoc.
Koro.....	Winnebago.	Maple Grove.....	Manitowoc.
Koshkonong.....	Jefferson.	Mapleton.....	Waukesha.
Kroghville.....	Jefferson.	Maple Work.....	Clarke.
		Marble Ridge.....	Sauk.
La Cote St. Marie.....	Green Lake.	Marcellon.....	Columbia.
La Crosse.....	La Crosse.	Marcus.....	Door.
Ladoga.....	Fond du Lac.	Marcy.....	Waukesha.
La Farge.....	Vernon.	Markesan.....	Green Lake.
La Fayette.....	Chippewa.	Marquette.....	Green Lake.
La Grange.....	Walworth.	Marinette.....	Oconto.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Marshall,	Dane.	Mt. Zion, ..	Juneau.
Martell,	Pierce.	Mukwanago,	Waukesha.
Martinville,	Grant.	Muncie,	Vernon.
Ma ytown,	Fond du Lac.	Murone, ..	Pond du Lac.
Mausten,	Juneau.	Muscoda, ..	Grant.
Maxville,	Buffalo.	Muskego Center,	Waukesha.
Mayfield,	Washington.	Myra,	Washington.
Mayville,	Dodge.		
Mazo Mania,	Dane.	Nanaupa,	Fond du Lac.
Medina,	Outagamie.	Narrow Prairie,	Sauk.
Meeker,	Washington.	Nashatah Mission,	Waukesha.
Meeker's Grove,	La Fayette.	Nasonville,	Wood.
Meeme,	Manitowoc.	Necedah,	Juneau.
Melrose,	Jackson.	Neeenah,	Winnebago.
Menasha,	Winnebago.	N-illaville,	Clarke.
Mendota,	Dane.	Nekama,	Winnebago.
Mene Kaune,	Oconto.	Nelson,	Buffalo.
Menomonee,	Dunn.	Nenno,	Washington.
Menomonee Falls,	Waukesha.	Ne-sho,	Dodge.
Mequon River,	Ozaukee.	Nepuskin,	Winnabago.
Meridan,	Monroe.	Neptune,	Richland.
Merrimaek,	Sauk.	Neshkoro,	Marquette.
Merton,	Waukesha.	Neshonoc,	La Crosse.
Metomen,	Fond du Lac.	Neshoto,	Manitowoc.
Middleton,	Dane.	New Amsterdam,	La Crosse.
Midland,	Marquette,	New Berlin,	Waukesha.
Miffin,	Iowa.	Newburg,	Washington.
Milford,	Jefferson.	New California,	Grant.
Millard,	Walworth.	New Centerville,	St. Croix.
Mill Creek,	Rich and.	New Chester,	Adams.
Mill Haven,	Juneau.	New Diggings,	La Fayette.
Millville,	Grant.	Newfane,	Fond du Lac.
Milton,	Rock.	New Franken,	Brown.
MILWAUKEE,	Milwaukee.	New Glarus,	Green.
Mindora,	La Crosse.	New Holstein,	Calumet.
Mineral Point,	Iowa.	New Hope,	Portage.
Minnesota Junction, .	Dodge.	Newkirk,	Green.
Mishicot,	Manitowoc.	New Lisbon, ..	Juneau.
Modena,	Buffalo.	New London,	Waupaca.
Monches,	Waukesha.	Newport,	Sauk.
Mondovi,	Buffalo.	New Prospect,	Fond du Lac.
Monroe,	Green.	New Richmond,	St. Croix.
Montrillo,	Marquette.	New Rome,	Adams.
Monterey,	Waukesha.	Newton,	Vernon.
Montfort,	Grant.	Newtonburg,	Manitowoc.
Monticello,	Green.	Newville,	Vernon.
Montpelier,	Kewaunee.	Niles,	Manitowoc.
Moore's Creek,	Monroe.	North Bend,	Jackson.
Mora,	Fond du Lac.	North Cape,	Racine.
Morrison,	Brown.	North Elk Grove,	La Fayette.
Moscow,	I wa.	North Lake,	Waukesha.
Mosfield, ..	Manitowoc.	North Lamartine,	Fond du Lac.
Mosinee,	Marathon.	North Leeds,	Columbia.
Mund Springs,	Jackson.	North Port,	Waupaca.
Moundville,	Marquette.	North Prairie Station, ..	Waukesha.
Mountain,	Monroe.	Norway,	Racine.
Mt. Hope,	Grant.		
Mt. Horeb,	Dane.	Oak Creek,	Milwaukee.
Mt. Ida,	Grant.	Oakfield,	Fond du Lac.
Mt. Morris,	Waukeha.	Oakfield Centre,	Fond du Lac.
Mt. Pisgah,	Monroe.	Oak Grove,	Dodge.
Mt. Pleasant,	Racine.	Oak Hill,	Jefferson.
Mt. Sterling,	Crawford.	Oakland,	Jefferson.
Mt. Thor,	Vernon.	Oakley,	Green.
Mt. Vernon,	Dane.		

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Oake,.....	Sauk.	Port Edward,.....	Wood.
Oasis,.....	Waushara.	Port Hope,.....	Columbia.
Oconomowoc,.....	Waukesha.	Portland,.....	Dodge.
Oconto,.....	Oconto.	Potosi,.....	Grant.
Odanah,.....	La Pointe.	Poygan,.....	Winneshago.
Ogdensburg,.....	Waupaca.	Poynette,.....	Columbia.
Oke,.....	Columbia.	Poyssippi,.....	Waushara.
O liver's Mills,.....	Grant.	Prairie,.....	Racine.
Omro,.....	Winneshago.	PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,.....	Crawford.
Onalaska,.....	La Crosse.	Prairie du Sac,.....	Sauk.
Oneida,.....	Brown.	Preble,.....	Brown.
Onion River,.....	Sheboygan.	Prescott,.....	Pierce.
Ontario,.....	Vernon.	Primrose,.....	Dane.
Orange,.....	Juneau.	Princeton,.....	Green Lake.
Ora Oak,.....	Grant.	Prospect Hill,.....	Waukesha.
Ordino,.....	Marquette.	Quincy,.....	Adams.
Oregon,.....	Dane.		
Orfordville,.....	Rock.	RACINE,.....	Racine.
Orion,.....	Richland.	Randall,.....	Portage.
Osborn,.....	Rock.	Randolph Center,.....	Columbia.
Oscola,.....	Fond du Lac.	Rathbun,.....	Sheboygan.
Oshkosh Mills,.....	Polk.	Raymond,.....	Racine.
Oshkosh,.....	Columbia.	Readfield,.....	Waupaca.
Otego,.....	Winneshago.	Readstown,.....	Vernon.
Otawa,.....	Columbia.	Reedsburg,.....	Sauk.
Otter Creek,.....	Waukesha.	Reedsville,.....	Manitowoc.
Ourtown,.....	Eu Claire.	Reeseville,.....	Dodge.
Oxford,.....	Sheboygan.	Retreat,.....	Vernon.
Ozaukee,.....	Marquette.	Richfield,.....	Washington.
	Ozaukee.	Richford,.....	Waushara.
		Richland Center,.....	Richland.
Pacific,.....	Columbia.	Richland City,.....	Richland.
Packwaukee,.....	Marquette.	Richmond,.....	Walworth.
Palmyra,.....	Jefferson.	Richwood,.....	Dodge.
Paoli,.....	Dane.	Ridgeville,.....	Monroe.
Paquette,.....	Manitowoc.	Ridgeway,.....	Iowa.
Pardeeville,.....	Columbia.	Rheinsberg,.....	Richland.
Paris,.....	Kenosha.	Rio,.....	Columbia.
Patch Grove,.....	Grant.	Ripon,.....	Fond du Lac.
Pedee,.....	Green.	Rising Sun,.....	Crawford.
Pensaukee,.....	Oconto.	River Falls,.....	Pierce.
Pen Yan,.....	Racine.	Roaring Creek,.....	Jackson.
PEPIN,.....	Pepin.	Robinson,.....	Brown.
Perry,.....	Dane.	Roche-a-Cris,.....	Adams.
Pesatego,.....	Oconto.	Rocheater,.....	Racine.
Pewaukee,.....	Waukesha.	Rockbridge,.....	Richland.
Pheasant Branch,.....	Dane.	Rock Elm,.....	Iowa.
Pilot Knob,.....	Adams.	Rock Falls,.....	Dunn.
Pine Bluff,.....	Dane.	Rock Prairie,.....	Rock.
Pine Hill,.....	Jackson.	Rockville,.....	Grant.
Pine River,.....	Waushara.	Rocky Run,.....	Columbia.
Pinery,.....	Juneau.	Rolling Ground,.....	Crawford.
Pineville,.....	Clark.	Rolling Prairie,.....	Dodge.
Plain,.....	Sauk.	Romance,.....	Vernon.
Plainfield,.....	Waushara.	Rome,.....	Jefferson.
Plainville,.....	Adams.	Root Creek,.....	Milwaukee.
Platteville,.....	Grant.	Rosecrans,.....	Manitowoc.
Pleasant Ridge,.....	Clark.	Rosendale,.....	Fond du Lac.
PLYM,.....	Portage.	Roslin,.....	Marquette.
Plymouth,.....	Sheboygan.	Rousseau,.....	Brown.
Point Bluff,.....	Adams.	Roxbury,.....	Dane.
Pole Grove,.....	Jackson.	Royalton,.....	Waupaca.
PORTAGE CITY,.....	Columbia.	Rubicon,.....	Dodge.
Port Andrew,.....	Richland.	Rural,.....	Waupaca.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Rush Lake.....	Fond du Lac.	Starr.....	Vernon.
Rush River.....	Pierce.	State Line.....	Walworth.
Russell.....	Sheboygan.	Station.....	Washington.
Russell's Corners.....	Sauk.	Stephensville.....	Outagamie.
Rutland.....	Dane.	Steven's Point.....	Portage.
St. Mary's.....	Monroe.	Stevenstown.....	La Crosse.
St. Rose.....	Grant.	Stewart.....	Green.
Salem.....	Kenosha.	Stiles.....	Oconto.
Salem Station.....	Kenosha.	Stockbridge.....	Calumet.
Sandusky.....	Sauk.	Stockholm.....	Pepin.
Sandy Bay.....	Kewaunee.	Stockton.....	Portage.
Saratoga.....	Wood.	Stoddard.....	Vernon.
Sauk City.....	Sauk.	Stone Bank.....	Waukesha.
Saukville.....	Washington.	Stone Hill.....	Marquette.
Saxeville.....	Waukegan.	Stoner's Prairie.....	Dane.
Scandinavia.....	Waupaca.	Stoughton.....	Dane.
Schiller.....	Brown.	Strong's Prairie.....	Adams.
Schlesinger'sville.....	Washington.	Struelsen Bay.....	Door.
Scotia.....	Trempealeau.	Suamico.....	Brown.
Scott.....	Sheboygan.	Sugar Bush.....	Outagamie.
Seneca.....	Crawford.	Sugar Creek.....	Walworth.
Sentinel.....	Juneau.	Sullivan.....	Jefferson.
Sextonville.....	Richland.	Summit.....	Waukesha.
Sharon.....	Walworth.	Sumner.....	Trempealeau.
SHAWANAW.....	Shawano.	Sun Prairie.....	Dane.
SHEBOYGAN.....	Sheboygan.	Superior.....	Douglas.
Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan.	Surrey.....	Portage.
Sheby.....	La Crosse.	Sussex.....	Waukesha.
Sheldon.....	Monroe.	Sylvan.....	Richland.
Sherwood.....	Calumet.	Sylvania.....	Racine.
Shiocton.....	Outagamie.	Sylvester.....	Green.
Shopiere.....	Rock.	Tafton.....	Grant.
Shuey's Mills.....	Green.	Taycheedah.....	Fond du Lac.
Shullsburg.....	La Fayette.	Teller's Corners.....	Crawford.
Sierra.....	Vernon.	Ten Mile House.....	Milwaukee.
Simmes.....	Iowa.	Theresa.....	Dodge.
Sims.....	Richland.	Thompsonville.....	Racine.
Sisninnwa Mound.....	Grant.	Tiffany.....	Rock.
Siscoette.....	Jackson.	Tirade.....	Walworth.
Skinner.....	Green.	Toland's Prairie.....	Washington.
Sladesburg.....	Crawford.	Tomah.....	Monroe.
Smeltzer's Grove.....	Grant.	Towerville.....	Crawford.
Snider'sville.....	Outagamie.	Transit.....	Jefferson.
Somerset.....	St. Croix.	Trempealeau.....	Trempealeau.
Somerville.....	Crawford.	Trimble.....	Pierce.
South Bend.....	Trempealeau.	Troy.....	Walworth.
South Bristol.....	Kenosha.	Troy Center.....	Walworth.
South Genesee.....	Waukesha.	Tunnel City.....	Monroe.
South Germantown.....	Washington.	Twin Valley.....	Adams.
South Grove.....	Walworth.	Two Creeks.....	Manitowoc.
South Springvale.....	Columbia.	Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc.
Spafford.....	La Fayette.		
SPARTA.....	Monroe.		
Spring Bluff.....	Adams.		
Springdale.....	Dane.	Union.....	Rock.
Springfield.....	Walworth.	Union Center.....	Juneau.
Spring Green.....	Sauk.	Union Church.....	Racine.
Spring Grove.....	Green.	Union Farm.....	Pepin.
Spring Lake.....	Waukegan.	Union Grove.....	Racine.
Spring Prairie.....	Walworth.	Unionville.....	Waupaca.
Spring Valley.....	Rock.	Utica.....	Dane.
Springville.....	Vernon.		
Springwater.....	Waukegan.	Vanville.....	Chippewa.
Staatsville.....	Washington.	Vernon.....	Waukesha.
Stanley.....	Monroe.	Verona.....	Dane.

Post Office.	County.
Victory	Vernon.
Vienna	Walworth.
Vinland	Winnebago.
Viola	Richland.
VINOQUA	Vernon.
Waitersville	Jefferson.
Wakefield	Outagamie.
Walbiam	Kewaunee.
Walnut Springs	Green.
Walworth	Walworth.
Waneka	Dunn.
Warner's Landing	Vernon.
Warren	St. Croix.
Washburn	Grant.
Washington Harbor	Door.
Waterford	Racine.
Waterloo	Jefferson.
Watertown	Jefferson.
Waterville	Waukesha.
Waubeek	Pepin.
Wauconeta	Fond du Lac.
Waukau	Winnebago.
WAUKESHA	Waukesha.
Waumandee	Buffalo.
WAUPACA	Waupaca.
Waupun	Fond du Lac.
WAUSAU	Marathon.
WAUTOMA	Waushara.
Wauwatosa	Milwaukee.
Wauseka	Crawford.
Wayne	Washington.
Weelaunee	Winnebago.
Weister	Vernon.
Wellington	Monroe.
Wegulock	Brown.
Werner	Juneau.
WEST BEND	Washington.
West Blue Mounds	Iowa.
West Branch	Richland.
West Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Westfield	Marquette.
West Granville	Milwaukee.
West Green Lake	Green Lake.
West Lima	Richland.
West Middleton	Dane.

Post Office.	County.
West Milton	Rock.
Weston	Marathon.
West Point	Columbia.
Westport	Dane.
West Prairie	Vernon.
West Rosendale	Fond du Lac.
West Salem	La Crosse.
Westville	Walworth.
Weyauwega	Waupaca.
Wheatland	Kenosha.
Wheat Valley	Sheboygan.
White Creek	Adams.
Whitehall	Trempealeau.
White Mound	Sauk.
White Oak Springs	La Fayette.
Whitewater	Walworth.
Willett	Green.
Wilmot	Kenosha.
Wilson's Creek	Sauk.
Wilton	Monroe.
Winchester	Winnebago.
Windsor	Dane.
Winneconne	Winnebago.
Winoski	Sheboygan.
Wiotia	La Fayette.
Wishuw	Columbia.
Wolf River	Winnebago.
Wonewoc	Juneau.
Woodland	Dodge.
Woodman	Grant.
Wood	Wood.
WOOD RIVER	Burnett.
Woodstock	Richland.
Wright's Ferry	Crawford.
Wrightstown	Brown.
Wyalusing	Grant.
Wyocena	Columbia.
Wyoming	Iowa.
Yankeetown	Crawford.
Yellow Stone	La Fayette.
York	Dane.
Yorkville	Racine.
Young Hickory	Washington.
Yuba	Richland.

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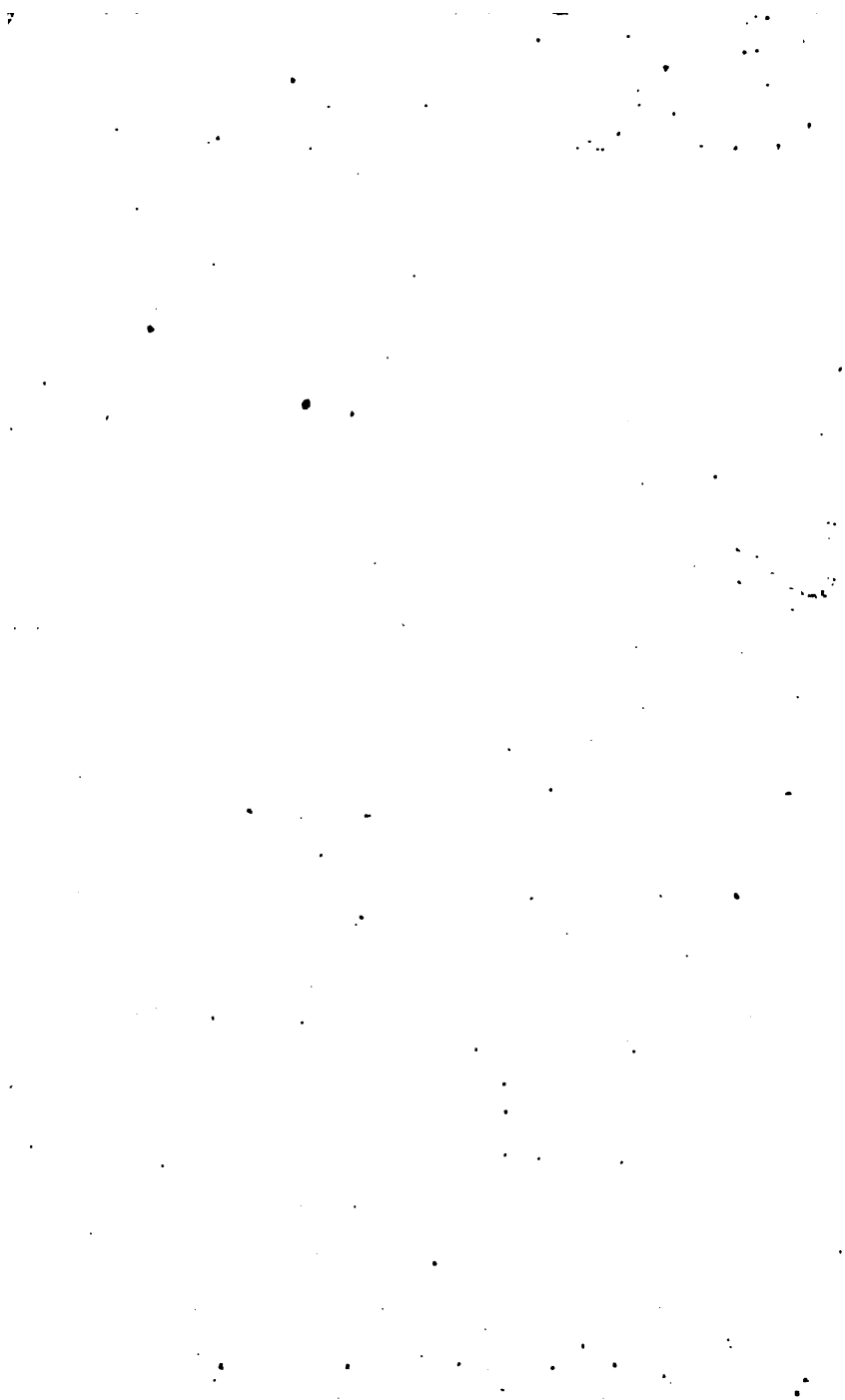
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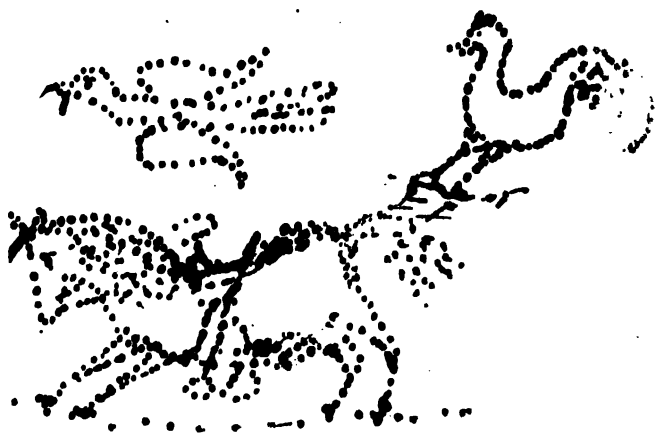
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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems in the community. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for the future of mental health services, which includes a focus on preventing mental health problems, supporting people with mental health problems in the community, and providing specialist services for people with severe mental health problems. The Department of Health (2000) also states that the future of mental health services should be based on a partnership between the NHS, local authorities, and the voluntary sector.

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